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The McGILL NEWS

Volume 9 DECEMBER 1927 Number 1

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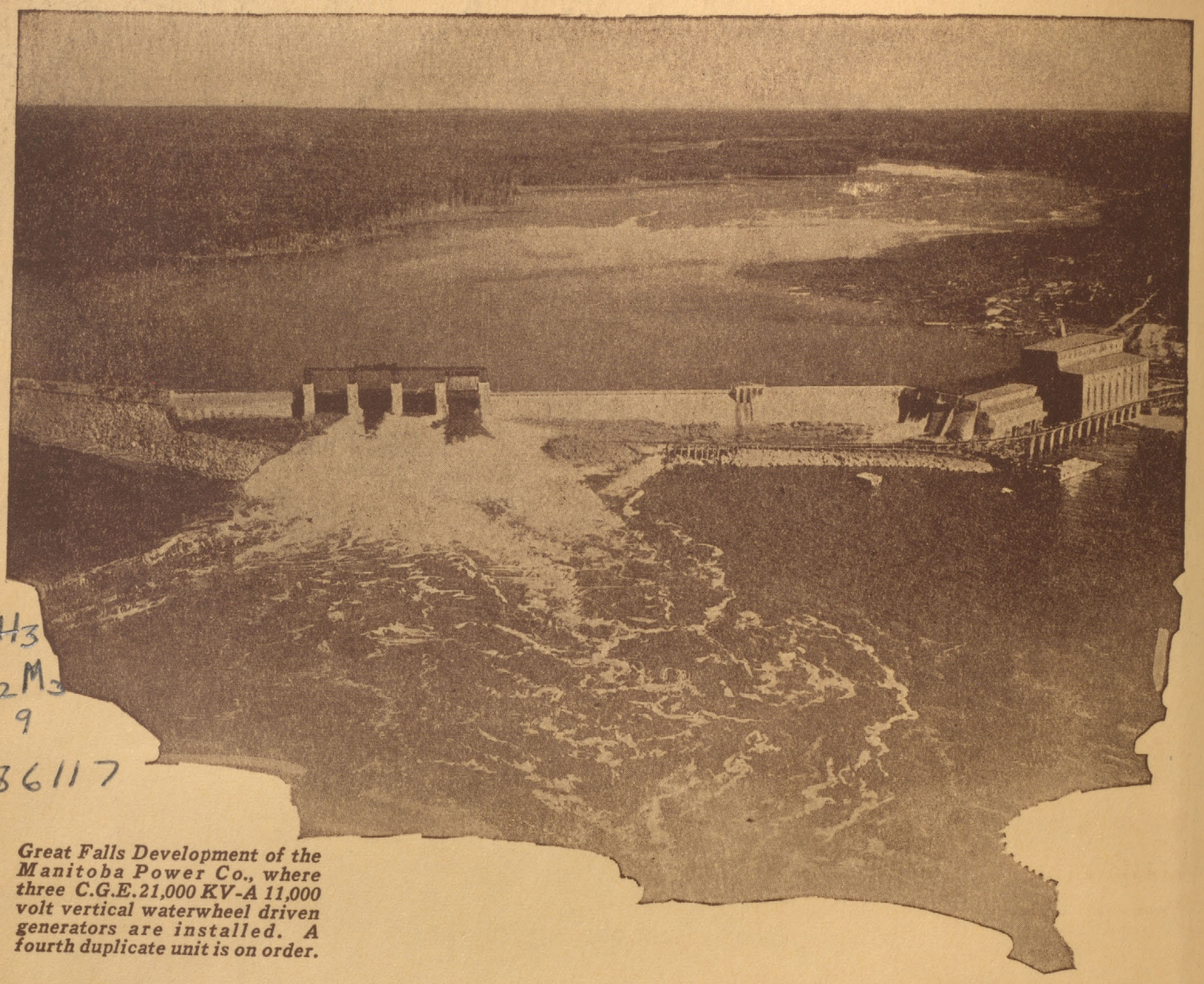
THE McGILL NEWS SUPPLEMENT

Published Quarterly by

The Graduates' Society of McGill University

Montreal

McGill University
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Great Falls Development of the Manitoba Power Co., where three C.G.E.21,000 KV-A 11,000 volt vertical waterwheel driven generators are installed. A fourth duplicate unit is on order.

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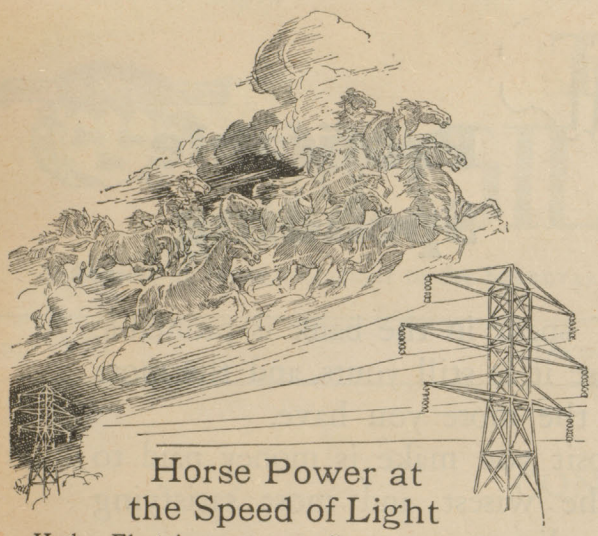
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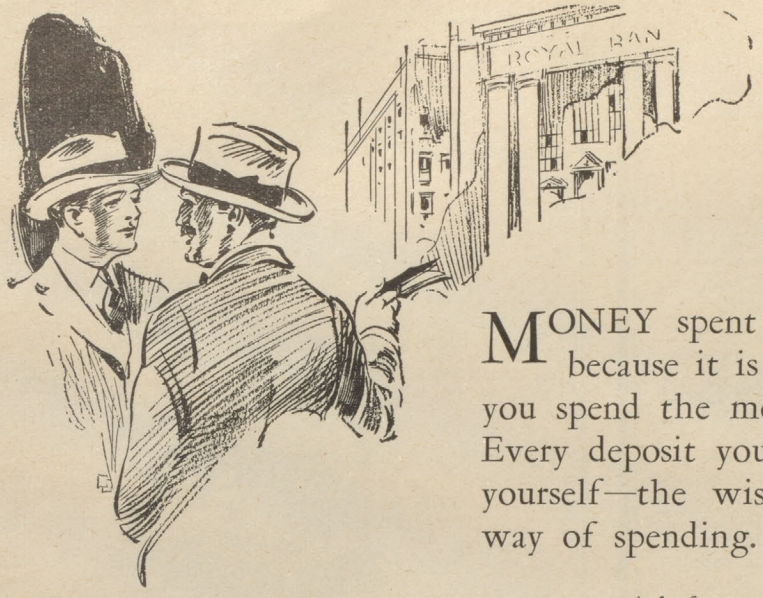
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THE McGILL NEWS

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of McGill University

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Executive Secretary, W. D. McLENNAN, Arch. '14

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L. M. LINDSAY, Med. '09
H. R. LITTLE, Sci. '11
C. F. MOFFATT, Arts '01, Med. '05
A. T. BAZIN, Med. '94

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H. P. WRIGHT, Med. '14

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MISS MAY IDLER, Arts '05
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H. M. LITTLE, Med. '01
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J. G. ROSS, Sci. '03
C. K. RUSSEL, Arts '97, Med. '01
PAUL SISE, Sci. '01
N. M. YUILE, Sci. '99

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G. ERIC McCUAIG, Sci. '06

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G. McL. PITTS, Sci. '08, Arts '16
J. M. PACKHAM, Comm. '24

THE McGILL NEWS

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T. W. L. MACDERMOT, Arts '17, *Editor*
P. E. CORBETT, M.A., Arts '13
GEO. C. McDONALD, Arts '04
F. M. G. JOHNSON, Sci. '04
MISS A. M. McKINNON, Arts '10
MISS HAZEL MURCHISON, Arts '11
W. D. McLENNAN, Arch. '14, *Secretary*
H. WYATT JOHNSTON, Sci. '21
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EDITORIAL NOTE

Graduates are reminded that news items concerning either themselves or fellow graduates will always be welcomed for insertion in *The McGill News*. In order that such news may be arranged and prepared for printing, it would be most convenient if graduates would send it direct to Mr. H. R. Morgan, c/o *The Brockville Recorder*, Brockville, Ont. Mr. Morgan is the Alumni Editor of the "News", and will be glad to have this assistance in collecting personal information about graduates.

Graduates' Society Notes

THE ANNUAL MEETING

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Society was held at the McGill Union on the evening of Tuesday, October 11th. Previous to this meeting a special meeting of Council took place to consider an amendment to Article I, Section I, of the By-Laws. After due consideration the following amendment was passed:

RESOLVED:

"That the following By-Law to be known as Article VIII of the By-Laws of the Council of the Graduates' Society of McGill University be and it is hereby enacted, the said Article reading as follows:

ARTICLE VIII

That Article I, Sec. I, of the By-Laws of the Council of the Graduates' Society of McGill University be and it is hereby amended by adding to the sentence in the sixth and seventh lines thereof, reading as follows:

'The nominations shall in each casse be at least double the number of places to be filled'.

The following:

'save in the cases of nominations for the offices of President, Vice-President, and Graduates' Society's Representative on the Board of Governors, when it shall be in the absolute discretion of the Nominating Committee to nominate a single nominee for each office.' "

The meeting was then adjourned, the Annual Meeting called to order, and the following reports presented:

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

Ladies and Gentlemen:

On behalf of the Executive Committee, I beg to submit the following report on the activities of the Society for the past year:

Membership: The membership of the Society at present is as follows:

Life Members	242
Ordinary	1,657
Branch Societies	1,024
Total	2,923

A total of 83 new members were enrolled during the year, 35 were Past Students.

A new Branch Society was established in St. Johns, Newfoundland, with a membership of about 20.

Gymnasium Site: As a result of the discussion at the last Annual Meeting and the decision reached that MacDonald Park is the most suitable site for the Gymnasium, a resolution embodying that decision was forwarded to our Representatives on the Board of Governors. As a result of this action, Mr. Walter Molson, one of the Governors, has been appointed to the Building Committee and we have the written assurance of the Principal that the wishes of this Society will be carefully considered before any decision is made in the Building Programme.

Alumnæ Society: During the summer the Alumnæ Society asked the Executive Committee to allow those of its members who did not particularly want the *McGill News* to be allowed to keep their connection with this Society at a reduced fee—the idea being to help out the financial situation of the Alumnæ Society. The Executive Committee decided that this could not be done, but in view of the fact that a large share of their annual fee goes to old established and worthy charities, the Executive Committee has undertaken to help the Alumnæ by having all clerical work in connection with sending out notices of meetings done from the office of the Executive Secretary, and also has agreed to pay for their Directory of Graduates, which is published every second year at a cost of about $125.00.

Ballot: The following officers have been declared elected as a result of the ballot taken during the summer:

Second Vice-President	HENRY M. TORY, Arts '90.
Honorary Treasurer	HENRY W. MORGAN, Arts '13.
Honorary Secretary	THOMAS S. STEWART, Law '08.
Graduates' Society Representative on Board of Governors	EUGENE LAFLEUR, Law '80.
Executive Committee	D. STUART FORBES, Sci. '11.
	H. R. LITTLE, Sci. '11.
Council	GEORGE E. COLE, Sci. '06.
	GEO. GORDON GALE, Sci. '03.
	KEITH O. HUTCHINSON, Med. '21.
	ORVILLE S. TYNDALE, Law '15.
	HENRY P. WRIGHT, Med. '14.
REPRESENTATIVE FELLOWS IN	
Arts	FRANK S. PATCH, Arts '99.
Science	CONRAD D. HARRINGTON, Sci. '07.
Dentistry	ARCHIE N. JENKS, Dent. '20.
Music	ALF. ERNEST WHITEHEAD, Mus. '22

Respectfully submitted,

W. D. McLENNAN,
Executive Secretary.

REPORT OF HONORARY TREASURER

Balance Sheet as at 30th September, 1927

ASSETS

Liquid:			
Cash in Bank		$ 482.90	
Due by Branches	79.00		
McGill News—due by Advertisers	1,287.00		
		1,366.00	
			$1,848.90
Investments: At market value:			
$8,000.00 Government of Newfoundland 6½/36	8,120.00		
Add: Accrued interest	130.00		
		8,250.00	
$4,100.00 Montreal Tramways 5/55	3,936.00		
Add: Accrued interest	102.50		
		4,038.50	
$1,500.00 Laurentide Power 5½/46	1,515.00		
Add: Accrued interest	20.62		
		1,535.62	
$1,000.00 Bell Telephone Co. 5/55	1,020.00		
Add: Accrued interest	4.17		
		1,024.17	
$500.00 Montreal Light, Heat & Power 5/51	500.00		
Add: Accrued interest	12.50		
		512.50	
			15,360.79
Furniture and Fixtures:			
Balance as at 30th September, 1926		378.18	
Deduct: Depreciation for the year		37.82	
			340.36
			$17,550.05

LIABILITIES

Current:			
Subscriptions paid in advance		$ 147.00	
Sundry expenses		18.81	
			$ 165.81
Special Funds:			
Dawson Fund:			
Balance at credit, 1st Oct., 1926	5,961.74		
Add: Interest for the year	310.79		
	6,272.53		
Less: Interest paid during year	310.79		
		5,961.74	
Library Fund:			
Balance at credit, 1st Oct., 1926	4,333.07		
Add: Interest for the year	220.00		
	4,553.07		
Less: Interest paid during the year	220.00		
		4,333.07	
			$10,294.81
Surplus:			
Commutation Fund:			
Balance at credit, 1st Oct., 1927	5,810.10		
Add: Life Memberships paid during the year	100.00		
Add: Difference between cost and market value of securities	16.40		
		5,926.50	
Revenue and Expenditure Account:			
Balance at credit, 1st Oct., 1926	515.61		
Add: Excess Revenue for the year	647.32		
		1,162.93	
			7,089.43
			$17,550.05

Audited and Verfied,

Montreal, 8th October, 1927. McDONALD CURRIE & CO.,
Chartered Accountants.

STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

From 1st October, 1926, to 30th September, 1927

REVENUE

Interest on:			
Deposits		$ 14.60	
Bonds		875.38	
Fellows' Fund		94.34	
			$ 984.32
Annual Subscriptions:			
Ordinary		$4,080.00	
Staff—Nine at $1.00		9.00	
Alumnæ		354.00	
Ottawa Valley		218.00	
Toronto		123.00	
New York		74.00	
Victoria		57.00	
Vancouver		54.00	
Halifax		22.00	
Chicago		18.00	
Newfoundland		4 00	
			5,013.00
Directory:			
Sales			2.00
			$5,999.32

EXPENDITURE

Printing, Postage, Stationery and other expenses	1,291,43		
Salaries	2,228.00		
			3,519.43
McGill News:			
Cost of publication and distribution	6,311.45		
Less: Revenue from advertising	5,068.00		
			1,243.45
Interest on:			
Dawson Fund		310.79	
Library Fund		220.00	
			530.79
Depreciation written off Furniture and Fixtures		37.82	
Bank charges and exchange		20.51	
			58.33
			5,352.00
Excess Revenue for the year			647.32
			$5,999.32

REPORT OF ENDOWMENT FUND COMMITTEE

To the President and Members of the
McGill Graduates' Society,
McGill University,
Montreal.

Endowment Fund: The following is a report for the current year of the McGill Graduates' Endowment Fund Committee:

The Society might be reminded that Dr. C. F. Martin was appointed chairman of the original committee, and devoted a great deal of time and energy to the work. He found it necessary to retire from the chairmanship, and, as a matter of fact, the committee really outlived its mandate from the Society. This matter, however, was put right a year ago, and the committee now functions from year to year according to the terms of its appointment. During the current year 254 subscriptions were received, totalling $3,606.43. It is the committee's intention to prosecute as actively as possible this work, and it might remind the members that each individual graduate is as much interested in the success of the committee's labors as the members of the committee itself, and it is only by each and every member doing his share that final success can be reached.

A. P. MURRAY,
Chairman.

REPORT OF EDITORIAL BOARD, "*McGILL NEWS*"

In reporting upon the work of the Editorial Committee for the past year sub-headings will be used for the sake of brevity and clarity.

1. *Reorganization of the Committee.*

The Executive Committee, on November 4th, 1926, took action to appoint six members of the Graduates' Society to serve on the Editorial Committee and to assume full charge of the *McGill News* in all its details, *i.e.*, editorial, publication, and finance.

Three of these members were to serve for a period of one year and three for a period of two years.

The Chairman of the Committee is a member of the Executive Committee.

The Committee was reinforced by two representatives appointed by the Alumnæ Society to serve for one and two-year periods respectively.

The Committee was empowered to appoint Associate members to assist and to advise in the Editorial Department.

At the first meeting of the Committee—November 11th, 1926,—two sub-departments were created:

(*a*) Editorial—under the chairmanship of the Editor, Mr. T. W. L. MacDermot.

(*b*) Business—with Mr. Philip Fisher as Chairman.

This reorganization has worked very satisfactorily, and we trust that the results attained have been satisfactory to the Society.

2. *Changes in form and substance of the "News".*

The December, 1926, issue introduced the "Supplement" and in succeeding issues there have been changes in cover design, stock and type.

Alterations have been made with a view to improving the appearance of the magazine and, whilst retaining the news section for the benefit of graduates, to develop a literary flavour which will appeal to the reading public of Canada.

It is the ambition of the Editor to publish articles of such literary merit and dealing with subjects of national and international interest as will attract attention to the "News" and to McGill University.

3. *Finance.*

The Editorial Committee would be solvent were it not that the Executive Committee utilizes the "News" for the attaining of increased membership.

The December issue was sent to all Graduates and past students whose address was known.

The June issue was sent to every member of the Graduating Classes. The returns from this investment are echoed in the report of the Executive Committee:

December issue	9,000	copies cost	$2,746.35.	Revenue,	$1,228.50
March issue	3,100	" "	1,145.02	"	1,270.75
June issue	3,500	" "	1,240.40	"	1,270.75
September issue	3,500	" "	1,283.72	"	1,287.00
TOTAL			$6,415.49	"	$5,057.00
Deficit					$1,358.49

The Committee has held seven meetings throughout the year and with a good average attendance.

This report would not be complete without reference to the energy and zeal displayed by our Editor, Mr. T. W. L. MacDermot, and our Business Manager, Mr. Philip Fisher.

Respectfully submitted,

A. T. BAZIN,
Chairman.

REPORT OF REPRESENTATIVES ON BOARD OF GOVERNORS

Since the last meeting of the Society, the University has made the following appointments:

W. L. Graff	Assistant Professor of German.
A. Grant Fleming	Director of Public Health and Hygiene in the Faculty of Medicine.
W. G. McBride	Macdonald Professor of Mining to replace Dr. Porter, retired.
F. G. Pedley	Lecturer in Industrial Medicine.
Rev. George H. Donald	Governors' Fellow on Corporation, replacing Dr. Richard Roberts.
Dr. Leslie Pidgeon	Governors' Fellow on Corporation.
Miss Helen R.Y. Reid and Dr. H. J. Silver	Reappointed Governors' Fellows on Corporation.
Miss J. S. Herriott	Physical Director for Women.
E. V. Hughes	Assistant Professor of Sociology.
N. B. Dreyer	Assistant Professor of Pharmacology.
T. H. Clark	Promoted to Associate Professor of Geology.
H. E. Reilley	Promoted to Associate Professor of Physics.
D. A. Keys	Promoted to Associate Professor of Physics.
H. G. Files	Promoted to Associate Professor of English.

LIBRARY SCHOOL

The Carnegie Corporation has made an annual grant of $7,500. for a period of three years towards the maintenance on a larger scale of the Library School at the University. Dr. G. R. Lomer has been appointed Professor of Library Administration and Mrs. Sydney Carter Assistant Professor of Library Administration.

DEPARTMENT OF CHINESE STUDIES

In approving the establishment of this department, the University had in mind the great importance to Canada, both politically and economically, of establishing a better understanding with China. The

United States has been successful in obtaining more favourable treatment from that country in the matter of trade than any of the European countries, and many attribute this to the fact that the Chinese graduate students in large numbers have been attracted to the United States by the offer of scholarships endowed by the Boxer Indemnity Fund. The possession by McGill of the Gest Chinese Library means that this University must hold for its Chinese students a very strong attraction.

Centennial Endowment Fund

Of the amount subscribed to this fund, namely, $6,440,000.00, there remains outstanding $120,000.00.

Graduates' Reunion

The University was impressed by the manner in which the Reunion Committee handled the various functions in connection with the Reunion. They felt that all the arrangements made were thorough and that the strictest economy had been observed. As a result of this, the University, instead of having had to subscribe any money under its guarantee, had had returned to it, through the Athletic Board, $2,397.00.

Pulp and Paper Research Institute

This building, which, in addition to housing the Pulp and Paper Association, will provide excellent accommodation for our department of Cellulose Chemistry, is now in the course of construction and it is expected that it will be completed in March of next year. The pulp and paper companies are bearing the cost of this undertaking, and this fact constitutes recognition by one of the leading industries of the country of the value of having University trained men conducting fundamental and scientific research on its particular problems.

Percival Molson Memorial Stadium

Early in the year 1914 a group of graduates headed by the late Percival Molson made a suggestion to the University in regard to the building of a stadium in Macdonald Park. This was approved, and an agreement was made by which the University loaned the money for the project and a number of graduates guaranteed the interest on the loan. On July 22nd, 1914, the contract for the work was given L. A. Ott & Company. At that time it was expected that the gate receipts would be sufficient to maintain the property, pay the interest on the loan and, through a sinking fund, eventually repay the principal. Due to the war, however, there were no revenues from this property until the year 1918-1919. In the meantime the University, for reasons that will be readily understood, did not ask the guarantors for any payments on account of interest which, as the following figures show, accumulated to a substantial amount. This situation, which was somewhat serious, was entirely altered through the bequest of $75,000.00 made by Percival Molson to reduce the loan made by the University.

In considering the following statement, these points should be noted:

1st. That the crushed stone sold was that obtained from the rock removed in levelling the playing field;

2nd. That the amount of gate receipts available each year to reduce the loan is obtained by apportioning the total revenue from this source in the following manner:

(*a*) In payment of interest on loan:

(*b*) In payment of administration and maintenance of property:

(*c*) Any surplus up to $7,500.00 to be divided:
1/3rd to reduce loan,
2/3rds to Student's Council (now Athletic Board.)

Any surplus over $7,500.00 to be divided:
2/3rds to reduce loan, and
1/3rd to the Athletic Board.

Expenditures.

Original cost of Stadium	$119,682.80
Improvements, including erection of Fieldhouse	51,560.46
Interest on capital cost	23,525.53
	$194,768.89

Receipts.

Legacy of Percival Molson	$75,000.00	
Sale of crushed stone	27,491.09	
From gate receipts applied to reduce loan	52,177.80	
		$154,568.89
		$40,200.00

This statement would lead one to expect that within five or six years the Stadium will be free of debt.

ATHLETIC BOARD

In 1923 the Undergraduates' Society suggested that the administration of athletics be taken over by a board consisting of representatives of the University, the Graduates' Society and the students. The University authorities welcomed this suggestion, inasmuch as they felt that the students were not qualified to solve all the problems incidental to athletics or to administer wisely the very considerable revenues derived therefrom. The board, consisting of the Principal as Chairman, the Bursar, the Director of the department of Physical Education, a representative of the guarantors, two members of the teaching staff of the University, three representatives of the Graduates' Society, the President of the Students' Council and two undergraduates elected by the students, was formed. The University appointed D. Stuart Forbes athletic manager, and included in his duties were those of secretary of the board.

The board is responsible for all expenditures connected with athletics and receives from the University an annual appropriation to cover any deficit on its operations. Formerly these deficits were borne by the Students' Council.

There was naturally some hesitation on the part of the University to make these appropriations, but the authorities were convinced that, in the interests of student athletics, they were justified in doing so. They believed also that eventually these deficits would become surpluses, and the following figures show there were good grounds for this belief:

1923-1924	$ 8,607.78	deficit
1924-1925	6,665.12	"
1925-1926	2,172.69	"
1926-1927	621.69	surplus
	$16,823.90	

This accumulated deficit will, it is hoped, be eventually wiped out, but it should be stated that we cannot count on surpluses every year from now on, since the one shown for 1926-1927 is the result of the play-off for the Football Championship last autumn.

The whole respectfully submitted.

E. Lafleur,
G. E. McCuaig,
Walter Molson.

Montreal, 8th October, 1927.

REPORT OF ATHLETIC BOARD OF CONTROL

The President and Members,
The Graduates' Society of McGill University.

Your representatives on the Athletic Board of Control have the honour to report as follows:

The Athletic Board made an extra charge for seats at the McGill-Toronto game held at the time of the last Reunion, and gave the proceeds to the Graduates' Society to help in financing the Reunion. The Board transferred to the Graduates' Society an amount in excess of that collected and the Graduates' Society turned over to the Board the surplus remaining at the end of the Reunion. This amounted to approximately $700.00.

The lack of athletic facilities has at various times been forcibly brought before the Board and the need of a gymnasium has been increasingly felt.

The three teams in the Intercollegiate Rugby Football Union were tied at the end of last season, a play-off being necessary. Toronto played McGill in Montreal and won. In the second game of the play-off Toronto won from Queens and became champions for 1926. The receipts of both games were pooled and, after deduction of expenses, the proceeds were equally divided.

A play-off between McGill and Toronto was also necessary in the Intercollegiate Hockey Series. Toronto was again successful in winning the championship. A team representing McGill operated in the Senior Group of the Quebec A.H.A. last year, and will most likely continue to do so this year.

A Memorial Trophy, to be subscribed for by ex-members of the McGill and M.A.A.A. Rugby teams, has been put up for annual competition. The trophy is in memory of those players of both teams who gave their lives in the War.

The question of the Rugby coach was again discussed by the Board, and Mr. F. J. Shaughnessy has been retained as Rugby Coach only for the Season 1927 (from September 15th to the end of the playing season) at a salary of $2,000. In making this appointment the Board stipulated that its policy as to employing when possible, full time coaches was not to be considered as having been discarded, but that Mr. Shaughnessy's appointment was a temporary measure to take care of a situation which demanded further time and thought before being dealt with in a definite manner. In order to ensure proper organization and supervision of interclass and interfaculty activities in Rugby as well as complete supervision of Hockey activities, it was recommended that someone be appointed to carry this responsibility. The idea was that the person appointed would adapt himself to and be of assistance in the general programme conducted by the University. Mr. E. H. Paisley was tentatively suggested, but required more salary than the Board thought fit to set aside for this purpose. No appointment has as yet been made.

Your representatives recommend the retaining of Mr. Shaughnessy as Rugby Coach on a contract covering at least three years, as the present system of yearly employment appears to them to be satisfactory neither to the University nor to the coach himself.

The Athletic Board approved the Freshman rule and the rule limiting participation in Intercollegiate athletics to a four-year period.

At a meeting of the C.I.A.U., held in April last, the Freshman rule was rejected by reason of the opposition of Queens, who gave the matter of financing as their sole reason for rejection. They desired a division of Rugby receipts and were asked to submit a financial statement in order that the matter might be studied. This statement as yet has not been forthcoming.

A four-year participation rule was adopted, and a further regulation proposed by Queens limiting the participation of students to one major athletic sport in each Academic year was passed.

The Board is of opinion that the passing of this latter regulation was unconstitutional. The two rules take effect on January 1st, 1928. Your representatives would greatly appreciate an expression of opinion on this matter of eligibility.

The McGill Rowing Club had remarkable success this summer, and rowing has been recognized as an Intercollegiate sport. Provision has been made for the granting of letters to members of the crew.

An invitation was received from Sport Nautique d'Ostend asking the University to send a rowing crew to Europe last summer. The invitation was regretfully declined.

The question of playing a football game with Harvard next year was brought up, but for various reasons the matter was not proceeded with.

Mr. C. M. Robertson has presented two flag poles for the field house, one for the University colours and the other for those of visiting teams.

Various improvements have been effected at the Stadium and numerous repairs were made thereto during the Summer.

Mr. W. C. Nicholson was appointed to represent the Graduates' Society on the Board vice Dr. L. C. Montgomery, whose term of office had expired.

The Rev. E. M. Taylor, Secretary of the Bedford Branch of the Society was the only representative present from Branch Societies. He reported his branch to be in sound condition.

The following were appointed to replace the three retiring members of the Nominating Committee:

C. B. KEENAN, Med. '97.
H. M. LITTLE, Med. '01.
PAUL SISE, Sci. '01.

Five meetings of the Board were held during the year.

Respectfully submitted.

J. A. DE LALANNE,
DUDLEY E. ROSS,
W. C. NICHOLSON,

CLASS OF MEDICINE '26

E. M. CRAWFORD has had a busy Fall. He was married in September and started practice in October at Pointe Claire, Quebec.

W. KEITH BURWELL is in his second year at the Women's Hospital, New York.

CHES. BLACKLER is also in New York at the Kingston Avenue Hospital, Brooklyn. Ches. obtained his L.M.C.C. this year.

Prominent on the staff of Pathology at McGill we note ARTHUR BYRNE and ERIC MACNAUGHTON, both senior internes at the General.

The admitting officer of the Montreal General is none other than BASIL MACLEAN, while at the Royal Victoria is another class member, JOHN DEBELLE.

E. H. CAYFORD is now one of the many doctors residing on Sherbrooke Street West, Montreal.

TOM. GASSELIN is associated with Dr. Power in Verdun, Quebec.

"JIM" GILLIES is in practice at New Carlisle, Quebec. He reports "business good and prospects better."

ART HANSON at Iroquois Falls, Ont., has had a son born to him.

E. D. MCDONELL is plant physician at Shawinigan Falls, Quebec.

"DUNC." MCCUAIG has been with the miners in the Rouyn Goldfields this Fall.

NEWELL PHILPOTT is at the University of Michigan working at pathology and pathological processes.

HAROLD GABY is a resident at the Royal Victoria Maternity, Montreal.

FRED. SHIPPAM has a good practice at Bury, Quebec.

JERRY STRAPP has returned to the fogbound shores of Newfoundland.

Washington, D.C., is still the home address of PETER SKINNER.

SAMUEL S. SILSBY is still working hard in Bangor, Maine.

DOROTHY TEGGART is anæsthetist at the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal.

NORMAN HALL is practising in Nanaimo, B.C.

ARTHUR NASH has returned to the Pacific Coast.

ROY PENDLETON is resident at the Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn.

STEWART HAMILTON'S address is Stamford Hospital, Stamford, Conn.

The following are in their second year at the Montreal General Hospital: LOUIS CONROY, CHAS. FULLERTON, DOC. HENDERSON, JEFF. HARDING, WILLARD JOHNSON, A. M. SIMPSON; while the Royal Victoria Hospital contains the names of ARTHUR HAIG, PAT. NELLIGAN, JOHN PUDDICOMBE, MAX. RATNER, CLIFF. WARD, JOHN C. ROTHWELL and JACK WALL.

Will members of the class please send their addresses to the Sec'y, C. B. SMITH, 3013 Masson Street, Montreal?

DR. STUART RAMSEY, Arts '08, Med. '12, was elected a fellow of the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology at the Autumn meeting of that Society.

DR. FRED. M. AULD is returning to China almost immediately to join the staff temporarily of the medical school of Shuntung Christian University. This institution has faculties of Arts and Science, Theology and Medicine. The work in all departments is of a high standard. DR. WM. MCCLURE (McGill 1884) is Professor of Medicine. Dr. McClure, who was for a time Superintendent of the Montreal General Hospital, has done a very fine work in China; first as a pioneer in introducing modern medicine into the interior of the northern part of Honan province, and more recently as teacher and head of the Department of Medicine in the medical school of Shuntung Christian University. Dr. McClure's fine personality has won him the esteem of his students, and he has the satisfaction of knowing that he has inspired a large number of young Chinese with his ideals and love of the medical profession.

Alumnae Society Section

ALUMNÆ REPRESENTATIVES ON THE EDITORIAL BOARD:

MISS A. M. MACKINNON
MISS HAZEL I. MURCHISON

MARGARET M. CAMERON (B.A. '16, A.M., Radcliffe, 1917) and MARGARET MURRAY GIBB (special student, 1912-16) last spring won the very high distinction of the *Doctorat de l'Université de Paris, avec mention très honorable.* Miss Cameron's thesis had for its subject "L'Influence des Saisons de Thomson sur La Poésie descriptive en France", while Miss Gibb wrote an "Etude sur Fenimore Cooper et son Influence en France".

After graduation Miss Cameron spent two years teaching French in Halifax Ladies' College before her first period of study at the Sorbonne, where in 1921 she received the "Certificat de l'Ecole de Préparation des Professeurs de Français à l'Etranger." She then taught French in Smith College, returning to the Sorbonne in 1923 as Post-graduate Scholar of the Canadian National Federation of University Women. Two years of teaching in the University of Saskatchewan followed, then last year's session at the Sorbonne, which for her and Miss Gibb closed so brilliantly with the much-coveted and rarely bestowed "mention très honorable". Miss Cameron is now Assistant Professor of French at the University of Saskatchewan.

Miss Gibb could not qualify for a degree at McGill, having never taken Latin. In all other respects she followed the four years' course, taking Honours in English and French. She also obtained the "Certificat de l'Ecole des Professeurs a l'Etranger", and later taught French at Goucher College for Women, Baltimore. Last year she spent at the Sorbonne completing her studies for the *Doctorat*, which she received with such high honours. Miss Gibb is still in France.

We tender our heartiest congratulations to these two distinguished Alumnæ.

MISS FRANCES STOCKING of Westmount was recently awarded the scholarship of the French Government, which entitles a McGill student to a year's study of French abroad. The scholarship is of the value of 10,000 francs. Miss Stocking took her Bachelor of Arts degree at McGill in 1926 with first-class honours in French and English. She was also the first president of the McGill Women Students' Society.

Last year Miss Stocking served as acting secretary in preparation for the McGill French Summer School, in addition to taking courses in French leading to the degree of Master of Arts. She will use the scholarship for study in Paris towards the completion of her thesis for the Master of Arts degree.

REV. and MRS. P. S. C. POWLES (RUTH MOUNT, Arts '10), with their five children, are home from Japan on a year's furlough.

MISS CARRIE HOLMAN, R.V.C. '00, with Mrs. A. W. Front of Ottawa, was in charge of the Exhibit and Sale of Canadian Arts and Crafts at the World Poultry Congress, July 27th to August 4th, at Ottawa. Miss Holman is living in Montreal for the winter.

HELEN PARKER, B.H.S. '25, is a dietitian in the Ross Memorial Pavilion, Royal Victoria Hospital.

LOUISE HURD, R.V.C. '26, who spent last year studying music in Paris, is now teaching music in California.

R.V.C. '27

The following members of last year's graduating class are teaching in Montreal schools: D. ADAMS, T. ATKINSON, D. COLBY, E. HORSELEY, A. MACKINNON, G. MABON, M. MATTHEWS, M. PERRY, D. M. ROBERTS, D. ROBINSON, M. ROSS, I. SCRIVER, J. SMELLIE, E. WIGHT.

LEILA SAUNDERS is teaching English at St. Helen's School, Dunham.

I. CRAIG, F. FEATHERSTON, L. GRAY, I. HASLEY, B. LYMAN, M. MACSPORRAN, M. MURRAY, M. SAVAGE, D. SCHLEIEN and A. TURNER are students in the Faculty of Graduate Studies.

J. BELNAP is doing post-graduate work in English at Wellesley College. DOROTHY ROBERTS is at the University of Toronto, where she is doing post-graduate work in History.

MADELEINE DE BLOIS is at Smith College, where she holds a scholarship in Mathematics and Physics.

M. FERGUSON and J. GWYNNE are in the School for Social Workers.

M. BENNY, G. HART and M. MARTIN are in the Library School.

E. COCHRANE, H. MULLIGAN and E. SOMMER are taking business courses. M. CAINE is in a business school in New York.

AIMEE GRAVEL, Commerce '27, is secretary to the Spanish Consul.

A. BROWN and T. REID are in the Metabolism Department of the R.V.H.

R. MURRAY is travelling on the continent with her parents.

L. BACON is also abroad with her parents.

WESTERN NOTES

The annual meeting of the McGill Women's Club of Vancouver was held in October, and the following officers were elected:

President.....Mrs. Neville Smith (Olive McWhinnie '10)
Vice-President.....Mrs. A. E. Parlow (Grace Ryan '14)
Secretary.....Jessie Elliott (18)
Treasurer.....Mabel McKeen ('11)
Executive.....Mrs. H. S. Wilson, Mrs. Flesher, Margaret McNiven.

The McGill Women's Club is to hold an afternoon Bridge on Saturday, November 19th, in the Winter Garden. Any affairs undertaken by this active body of McGill Graduates are highly successful and enjoyable, and the money raised is used to help various charities in the community. A sum of money is set aside yearly to assist women students at the University of British Columbia, this being done through the Dean of Women, Miss Bollert.

Mrs. G. S. Raphael (Euphemia McLeod '03) takes an active part in educational matters in Vancouver. This year she is First Vice-President of the Educational Committee of the University Women's Club, and has been instrumental in forming the Citizens' Committee, which is to interest itself in the progress of public and high school education in the city by attending school board meetings, etc.

Miss Lily Laverock (Arts '07) is performing a notable service to the people of Vancouver by bringing to us some of the greatest artists of the day in concert recital. This year there is to be a series of five concerts, at one of which the artist will be one of Canada's most illustrious sons, Edward Johnson, the noted tenor.

Hazel McLeod ('11) is on the staff of one of the first Junior High Schools established in Vancouver. Having taken a course in school library work at the University of Oregon last summer, she now has charge of the library at the Kitsilano Junior High, and, in addition, teaches social science, a combination of geography, history, civics and economics.

Grace Bollert ('15) has been appointed Supervisor of primary grades for Point Grey, a very extensive suburb of Vancouver.

Winnifred Griffin ('26) is now Girls' Work Secretary for the Y.W.C.A. in Vancouver. At McGill she took honours in Sociology, as well as doing voluntary work in the Montreal Y.W.C.A., and last year she was Girls' Work Secretary in Victoria.

LETTERS FROM CHINA

Letters have been received recently from Helen and Dorothy Willis, who are teaching in China.

Writing from Shanghai, where she has been since last Christmas, Helen Willis says:

"We have been having a very interesting year in China, and strange to say, we have all come safely and comfortably through the excitements. So many have lost much, or everything, but they are all so brave about it; one hears almost no complaints about material losses, but much sorrow at having to leave the work. It will soon be two years since we left Yeung Kong. Dorothy and I were teaching in the Diocesan School in Hong Kong. Last October the boycott on Hong Kong lifted, and we were very thankful to return, though we were there only two months, and now it seems quite uncertain when we shall be able to go back again.

"We left Yeung Kong to meet my father and mother, returning from Canada. The very day we were leaving, the city elders came to warn us that an anti-foreign and anti-Christian riot had been planned for the next week, that our house would certainly be looted, and they could not say what would happen to us. We hated to leave at such a juncture, but the Christians begged us to go, as they could not protect us and felt safer with the foreigners away. So we came out to Hong Kong, where we had kept our flat. I am glad to say that there was no looting or attack on the Christians. There was talking, and processions, and stone-throwing at the two American missions, but some students with whom I had been reading the gospel in English persuaded the people not to hurt our house.

"We had hoped to return to Yeung Kong in January, but just then came the Consul's order calling out all British from inland stations. So we sent for our other three children, and Dorothy is still in Hong Kong with the five children, their nurse, and our faithful cook. The youngest child is a dear little girl whom one of our Christian women found cast out by the side of a road, and brought to us.

"Meantime, when my brother Christopher went home, I came up to Shanghai to be with my father and mother, and so came in for all the excitement of the winter.

"It was on the eighth of January that the first batch of refugees arrived from up river. They kept on coming in constantly increasing numbers, until the great inrush after the Nanking horror. You can imagine that the city was pretty full, and although private individuals, hotels and associations, like the British Women's Association, had made every effort to accommodate them, the last batch was put into the churches and public halls.

"In Shanghai itself we have been in no danger, thanks to the British soldiers and sailors. We were certainly very thankful to have them here, and, had they not been here, no doubt Shanghai would have repeated the Nanking outrages, only very much worse, as there were so many more people, and nowhere to go but into the sea. I don't believe that people realize just how bad the Nanking outrage was. We have met a great many who went through it, who were beaten, threatened, robbed of their clothing as well as everything else, who had to walk two miles or more under fire. It is absolutely a miracle that not more than three were killed. Had the American gunboat not fired when it did, in another two minutes all those on Socony Hill would have been killed, or worse would have happened to the women. People don't know that there are women out of their minds here from what was done to them, and that women in the hospital with babies two days old were robbed of everything. I write thus strongly because people were saying—especially Americans—that it was a mistake to send the British Tommies and the ships. It certainly was not. Shanghai has been like a fortress, with barbed wire entanglements all round the Concessions, sand-bag fortifications at every important corner, armoured motors, mule batteries, lorries full of soldiers and marines, and soldiers and sailors everywhere. The Royal Artillery are in a school just down the street; the Borderers are in a row of houses opposite; Japanese marines are in a big clubhouse just around the corner; Italian marines are on guard at the tram-line; Spanish marines are at the bridge; American marines are on the Bund; the French are in their concession. Four great hangars are on the race course; the Devons are quartered opposite; the Coldstream Guards and the mule batteries are in the big Park, and so on. They are all very well behaved, so upstanding, well-disciplined and orderly that one is proud to belong to the same nation. We have come in contact with them quite a bit.

"There has been very little actual fighting, most of the shooting was done by snipers, people concealed with a machine gun, or by rifles in private houses. I must confess that I heard no firing at all, for it was either too far away, or at night when I was safely asleep. For some weeks now things have been perfectly quiet, and are getting back to normal, but still one does not know what will happen next. We all feel that the situation was greatly improved by the definite break between the Nationalist and the Communist parties. The Nationalist party really expresses the idealism of young China, and in itself is perfectly reasonable and legitimate, though hot spirits may hold unreasonable opposition to foreigners. Their hero is Sun Yat Sen and their beginning is in Canton, where this movement has been brewing for years.

"In the south there are none of these horrors and fierce attacks. I know of no looting or violent attacks on foreigners in the province of Kwongtung. But as they moved north some of the best of the army were killed, and their places were taken by a rabble of robbers and bad characters from Honan, which has always been the most anti-foreign of the provinces. Then too, the Com-

munist party, composed of Russian agitators, and the extremists of the Nationalists, got control, and the result was the looting and shooting along the Yang Tze. But it is not fair to blame that on this movement, nor on the Cantonese, nor on the students. We were back in Yeung Kong for two months under Nationalist control, and we met with no molestation and scarcely with any discourtesy. Our house and our belongings were not touched, the meetings in the city were and are still going on. We still have our fifty girls in our school, and some of the government students were most active in our support."

* * *

Dorothy Willis in a letter written July 12th describes conditions in Hong Kong:

"We have two Chinese flats side by side, which give us plenty of room. So you can imagine me with a family of five little Chinese children, the eldest seven, the youngest about five months old, and three Ahmahs. In spite of having three Ahmahs I have plenty to do, teaching, tutoring, mending and shopping. Besides, I always have a lively correspondence with Chinese friends in Yeung Kong. It was rather lonely at times, but I enjoyed it immensely. I live away out in Shonshnipo in the Chinese part of the settlement. We are almost at the foot of the mountains which hem in the city on the mainland, and there are lovely walks and lovely places so near that even the children can go there to play.

"All winter we were very anxious; every day there was some new change in the political parties. Then as the armies approached Shanghai and we kept hearing of fresh outrages we were indeed thankful to see troops arriving from England. They almost all came first to Hong Kong. Some were housed in an enormous hotel which had just been put up. Others camped in the territo ies for several weeks until huts were built for them. Everyone was very much interested in them, and no one could help feeling proud of England. It was truly these troops that saved Shanghai and prevented a terrible catastrophe.

"I wish you could have seen the Hong Kong harbor in the winter with all its junks, liners and numbers of warships. There were two æroplane carriers, the *Hermes* and the *Argus*. There seemed to be always æroplanes wheeling about. It was lovely to see them alight, as gently as a wild duck, on the water.

". . . At present the conditions in China are decidedly more hopeful. It really looks as if Chiang Kai Shek might be able to establish a government strong enough to bring all China together. Everyone is relieved to see him cut loose from the Communist party. Still no one feels that he is to be entirely trusted, and although Canton is now Nationalist it is full of people who till lately were Communist. The country is ruled by the small clique who enter the kuomintang, which means literally 'the party of the country'. No one who does not join the 'party' can get a government job with monetary compensation. Many people, both men and women, are employed to teach the doctrines of Sun Yat Sen. In the schools there is something which almost approaches a religious solemnity in honor of Sun Yat Sen.

"With missionaries the burning question of the moment is that of registering schools. The order has gone out to register all schools, which means they are to be under government control, and no Scripture is to be taught. It looks as if most of the mission schools in the south were going to submit. Some may have plans to evade the rule. Last year most of the missions handed over most of the authority over money, buildings, etc., to the native Christians. There is no doubt that the latter would have been better for more responsibility long ago. But it is a question to me whether they should have authority and control over money given by foreigners. They give so little themselves, and are so willing to accept all they can lay their hands on. When Buddhism came into the country the monks came begging, and the religion spread through the country like wild-fire. Christianity came bringing millions of dollars' worth of schools, hospitals and institutions, and yet how few comparatively are the Christians in China! I don't know whether all the money spent in missions has not been a snare to us.". . . . .

"Market Day on the Gold Coast"

GRACE MOODY YOUNG, '20

FOR the African of the 'bush' villages—many miles inland from the Coast ports and from all echoes of European civilization—social life is the life of the market day. Market day comes once in every five, is eagerly looked forward to, and rarely missed. It is the Occasion of the week, when all the gossip is exchanged, when smart toilettes are viewed, and general hilarity reigns.

The first gleam of the sudden African dawn finds the village astir—fires burning and pots boiling. Along the winding green bush paths bordered by dark dense groves of banana and cocoa, along the broader ways of lorry traffic and tall palms, come the folk from neighbouring farms and villages, who have wares to barter. As the sun grows brighter, the line thickens into a steady file of shining black carriers. Most are women, for the men must attend to the growing of the yam and cocoa, while it is left to the women-folk to be the merchants. So, bringing their wares on their heads, they hasten to the mart. The burden may be a great tin basin filled with the potato-like yam, or groundnuts; or it may be a tray laden with garden produce—okra, corn, cassava, onions, or a great stalk of bananas. In entire indifference to the burden threatening his woolly pate, the baby sits, straddling his mother's broad back and firmly fixed there by the voluminous 'native' cloth (stamped in vivid patterns and made in Birmingham), tied about her ample middle by way of a skirt.

As for mamma herself—how blithely she steps along—brisk and straight. Perhaps she may steady her load a bit with one hand, but most often it rides her kerchiefed head unassisted, and at a rakish angle.

Round about their stalwart parents frisk the 'piccins', their naked black bodies gleaming in the sun, and looking so gay and festive in their party clothes—a belt of scarlet beads. Those past the kindergarten stage are of more serious mien, for they bear a pail of oranges or a calabash of beans.

By nine o'clock things are in full swing. The market-place, the hub of every village, is an open space swept very clean,—red earth, sun-baked, and hard-trodden. At least one great tree is carefully preserved within the sacred circle, and beneath this sit old men, revered 'elders' of the village, in solemn presidence, conversing and smoking many clay pipes. Around the open market-place are clustered the reddish 'swish' (sun-dried mud) huts, thatched, doorless and windowless. In irregular courts and lanes they stretch away from that pivot of existence, the market-place. On varying levels of ground, and turned in any direction, the 'family residences' are similar in design. They are set on three sides of a courtyard, the bamboo fence enclosing the hut of the man of the family, flanked by those of his wives, whose number depends on the family income.

On an ordinary day each courtyard is full of life, women stewing concoctions in their black clay pots, or pounding the 'fu-fu' of yam or cassava, while countless black piccins tumble in the dust. But today all is deserted, save for the black goats and ugly long-nosed pigs which gather a meagre living among overturned pots and cold embers.

The entire population, excepting those who must go and tend the rice and yam, or hunt bush deer, is gathered in the market-place. Ringed round the circle, and if it be a big market, in ranks within the circle, the women squat on their heels, their wares spread before them on rush mats. And the bartering begins. . . Such a din and clash of harsh shrill voices mingled with guttural laughter and the shouts of the piccins, rolling about, chewing kola nuts and throwing cocoanuts.

This being the day that "Butcher catch sheep and go kill", a half skinned carcass hangs by its tail under a large tree, a board for chopping the joints is nearby, and round about the Hausa friends of the butcher hold converse. The Hausamen are distinctive notes in the picture, tall and slim, with Arab features, and clad in the flowing white robes and red fez of the Northern tribes. They are the wandering merchants, and the more stalwart of their brethren make the best carriers for long treks. In this up-county village the butcher is of Hausa blood, and very keen at a bargain. Says our cook, "Butcher and me we make plenty palaver! Talk 'um plenty before buy."

On this day 'Kuku' is very haughty and important as he descends the hilly road into the village from the 'station' at the top of the hill. "Missus come make market palaver herself today". And he is decked out in a gay green handkerchief round his woolly locks, and swings his provision bag jauntily as he follows on my heels.

As we arrive in the village, excited squeals from the piccins on the pathway bring the others from huts and corners to see the white woman. "White Missus, white Missus, come, come!" A crowd soon gathers in my wake, and how they laugh and point and hop and skip. So many astounding points about my person to marvel

at! I stop to look at something, and they hang back in a cluster, jabbering their singing staccato talk excitedly. Then at a look or a word they run up again, as close as they dare, only to turn and scamper back.

Cook goes about his business buying the obvious needs of our household, all with the air of Lord High Commissary. He brings for my inspection some particularly fine paw-paws, a melon-like fruit. I step hastily past the malodorous dried-fish (so dear to the native palate) to see what an old woman is brewing in her bubbling and smoking cauldron. She greets me with a toothless smile, and rolling a large ball of 'kenki', a thick paste of dried corn and cassava, drops it into the boiling palm oil, and indicates that this is to be for me. An offering this, in payment for the delicious warming 'medicine' which comforts her aging and aching bones. Each Sunday morning old Brada comes to the bungalow for her liniment, and the kenki ball is her gift in return. Brown like doughnuts, turned out on a clean palm leaf, they tempt the hungry marketers with a delicious aroma. But as I depart with my prize wrapped in a corn leaf, Kuku warns me, "Be good for black man belly. Mah! no good for white man". So out of sight of the good Brada, I toss it to a lean brown piccin.

Set apart a little from the common mart is the 'juju' market, presided over by aged crones, and usually with the fetish man somewhere in attendance. Spread out on trays are to be viewed some of the articles sacred to fetish worship; jujus of strange beads, bones, rabbits' feet, dead mice, white feathers, etc., all with their mystic power to protect and ward off evil spirits. Near by a maiden stands choosing a juju. Her shining chocolate complexion is smeared with chalk on forehead and cheeks, indicating that she is a bride to be; chosen in marriage, and therefore of great importance to the gods and they to her.

On the way home we take a path through the cool dark banana and palm tree groves, where we suddenly come upon the fetish-stone, bespattered with blood. It is ringed with a fence, and the enclosure is strewn with white feathers. Here white hens must be sacrificed to the god, according to the authority of the fetish man. But he, once a great power in the tribe, is a planet on the wane. Half-way up the slope to the school and mission station lies the Christian village. And as the Christian village grows, the cult of the fetish stone declines. Although much in the minority, the Christian brethren have created a sentiment of scepticism in the old village; and fearing ridicule above all, many of the hearty 'heathen', though refusing to give up their old homes and turn their backs on the old rites, practise the latter with ever diminishing zeal.

As I pass through the Christian village I exchange greetings with the women-folk, who are standing at the doors of the huts pounding the morning meal of doughy 'fufu' in the great wooden mortars. "How is your soul today?" they wish to know. "It goes well, and yours?" "How are all the folks on the hill?" "They live well." "Yo." "Your husband is he well?" "Yo." "Your children? your grandmother? your cousins?" And as we climb higher the greetings and replies follow on and after.

So the social life of the "bush" accompanies us to our own door, to be renewed when the lure of the market calls us again.

Notes

CLASS NOTES—SCIENCE '14

R. E. JAMIESON, *Secretary*

Engineering Building

The annual Class Dinner was held on the evening of November 5th, at the McGill Faculty Club, University Street, Montreal. Those present, in addition to "Harry", included MACKIE GARDEN, CLARRIE PITTS, HUGH CHAMBERS, ARTHUR PATTERSON, ED. ORKIN, HAROLD STANLEY, CHARLIE DAY, HAL HENRY, JACK HALL, TASSIE MARTIN, DURIE MCLENNAN, EWART STAVERT, and R. E. JAMIESON. In reply to our letter reminding the members of the date of the Dinner, we heard from a large number of out-of-town members conveying their regrets. Among these replies were three telegrams, which arrived just in time to be read to those present. The replies were very much appreciated, and it was very pleasant to know that members scattered all the way from Halifax to Vancouver were thinking of our gathering on that night. In accordance with our custom, the replies were autographed by those present and have been returned to the senders.

Several matters were discussed during the evening, and it was decided to send out a letter to all members asking their views on certain points. If any member reading this item has not yet received a copy of the letter, will he please write a note to the Secretary, giving his present address. It was also decided that the Secretary should call a meeting about a month before the date of next year's dinner, to make arrangements in connection therewith.

The financial statement to November 15th, 1927, is appended.

Balance as at October 7th, 1926		$11.66
Receipts during year, Interest	.15	
1927 Dinner	41.00	
		41.15
		$52.81
Expenditures, Postage and Stationery	$ 3.26	
1927 Dinner	37.05	
		$40.31
Balance as at November 15th, 1927		$12.50

CLASS NOTES—SCIENCE '24

On Friday night, November 4th, the Class of Science '24 held a Reunion Dinner at the Queen's Hotel, at which some thirty members, including the following, were present: R. B. ASHBY, D. K. ADDIE, E. W. BUTLER, L. C. COSSITT, A. B. DARLING, H. A. DELCELLIER, W. F. FINDLAY, A. L. GRAVEL, R. E. HAYES, H. P. HIGGERTY, E. HOLLAND, P. HUNTER, A. O. LESLIE, A. D. MCCALL, A. P. MILLER, W. M. MITCHELL, R. M. RICHARDSON, C. F. PHIPPS, C. P. REAPER, ALEX. REES, H. ROBINSON, G. E. SHAW, D. L. STEWART, E. A. SHERRARD, G. H. TRENHOLME, P. R. WILSON.

The arrangements for this Dinner, which was the first of its kind, were not as complete as might have been desired, as it was uncertain whether it would meet with the approval of the members. However, it proved so successful that at its conclusion it was unanimously decided to hold the dinner yearly at the Queens Hotel—on the Friday night before the McGill-Varsity Football Match. Members of the Class may therefore be assured that arrangements for next year will be as well looked after as possible.

During the evening the following information was gleaned about various members:

HENRI DELCELLIER was the hero of the evening, providing music and jokes aplenty. When he is not playing some musical instrument, Henri works for the Dominion Reinforcing Company.

CHARLIE PHIPPS is still with the Shawinigan Water & Power Company at Montreal, as is also VANKAUGHNET.

The Dominion Oilcloth Company, Montreal, is "Happy" in having H. B. HIGGERTY among its staff.

BOB OGILVY has become one of our pioneering members—being about to sail for South Africa on an unknown mission.

PERCY DOUGLAS is a member of the staff of the Otis Fensom Elevator Company at New York.

ROLLY HAYES was married in October last, and is still living in Ottawa. He is working for the General Equipment Company.

PERCY HUNTER is now connected with the firm of Ross & McDonald, architects, in Montreal.

F. R. CAMPBELL has been transferred by the Bell Telephone Company to the Cornwall district.

C. P. REAPER is a rising paper magnate in the employ of the Lake St. John Power & Paper Company. He is at present in Montreal.

REG. SHATFORD, who sells products of General Motors in Vancouver, has worked up from the Chevrolet and Pontiac divisions to the Buick, and hopes soon to be promoted to the Cadillac Department.

DOUG. POLLOCK has been moved to Hamilton, and mail will reach him there c/o. The Bell Telephone Company.

GORDIE MUNROE, after working for a short time with the Locomobile Company at Bridgeport is now connected with the Sales Department of Dodge Bros. Company at Toronto.

SCIENCE '25

WILLIS P. MALONE, *Class Secretary*, 1366 Greene Avenue, Westmount, P.Q.

Congratulations to HAMILTON SMITH and to DON. SMITH, who have both recently been married.

Apologies to NORMAN FARRAR. In a previous issue of the "News" it was erroneously stated that he was with the Canadian Bridge Co. at Walkerville. He is with the Canadian International Paper Company in Montreal.

JIM BALLENY is now in Toronto—still with the Canadian General Electric Company, Limited.

HUBERT DENTITH is now at the Bell Telephone Company in Montreal.

BOB HAMILTON has gone back to Salt Lake City; he is employed by the General Engineering Company.

SYD. PARTRIDGE is with the Timken Roller Bearing Company in New York.

ALEX. REE is back in Montreal—with the Bell Telephone Company.

WALTER STEVENS is with John S. Metcalf Company, Limited, Grain Elevator Engineers, in Montreal. He expects to be transferred to their Vancouver office shortly.

NOTES—(Continued)

ATHLETICS

Leaving in its wake a trail of hard-fought games, broken attendance records and unequalled enthusiasm, the 1927 season of intercollegiate sport came to an end at Kingston on November 12th, when Queen's defeated McGill in the deciding game for the football title.

That the season was entirely successful is evident again from the division of championships in the various sports. Queen's performance in football was most remarkable. Starting the season poorly with a defeat at the hands of McGill, the Queen's squad came from behind to win all of their remaining games, finally defeating McGill at Kingston by an 11 to 5 score to gain the coveted title. Toronto Varsity ran true to form in gaining the track, tennis, golf, and harrier championships, while McGill finished with the soccer and rugger titles to her credit.

The opening of the football season found a new McGill squad, led by Jack Little, in Toronto playing before a large crowd of graduates gathered for the University of Toronto centenary celebrations. The McGill squad won by a 12 to 6 score in a game featured largely by the brilliant broken field running of Ralph St. Germain, and the initial performances in red uniforms of several newcomers to the squad, among these William Lovering, Ken. Tremain, George McTeer, Orville Kritswiser, and D'Arcy Doherty. As a result of this victory, McGill immediately became strong favourites for the title; the team being very favourably compared with that of 1919.

On the following Saturday the McGill squad electrified a home crowd gathered in the Percival Molson Memorial stadium by snatching a last minute win from Queen's. The score was 11 to 10. The victory over Queen's put McGill in a favourable position to gain the title, but showed that Queen's was by no means out of the race. Led by Batstone, the Queen's team twice defeated Varsity; at Kingston by 3 to 0 and at Toronto, 12 to 6.

15,130 packed the Molson stadium to see McGill play their traditional rivals, Toronto Varsity, who rallied to defeat McGill by an 8 to 1 score; thus winning their first game and causing one of the greatest upsets of the season. Many reasons explain the McGill defeat, among these, overtraining and staleness resulting from a three weeks' break in the schedule. But McGill, against Queen's, now had to win to get the title.

Conditions at Kingston for the final game were not ideal. Rain had fallen during the week and the field was heavy with mud; this handicapped the fast, but heavy, Little-St. Germain-Tremain half line who were known to be notoriously bad "mudders". Ten thousand saw the game, including over a thousand McGill supporters.

McGill started well when Tremain, kicking with the wind, ran up five points. We seemed to be in a favourable position when the turning point came late in the second period. Queen's scored two touch-downs in quick succession and added a single point before the end, making the final count 11 to 5.

The season's exhibition games included two with the Balmy Beach squad of Toronto, champions of the O.R.F.U., and one with R.M.C. The Balmy Beach games included the onside pass, which aroused considerable comment in its favour. Balmy Beach won both contests, the first at Toronto, 12 to 4; the second at the Molson stadium, 14 to 11. A McGill team, mostly second string men, defeated R.M.C. 28 to 16, while McGill regained the City championship from M.A.A.A. by 8 to 0.

Toronto Varsity maintained her track supremacy at Kingston by overwhelming McGill and Queen's representatives. The final score was: Toronto 74, McGill 47, Queen's 5. Inclement weather did much to keep existing track records intact, the only mark to be broken being the javelin throw. Willie Consiglio was the high point winner for McGill with nine to his credit.

One of the most brilliant of McGill wins came in the first game of the rugger series with Toronto Varsity. The red team defeated a strong blue representation, 20 to 0. In the return game Toronto was stronger, but again McGill triumphed, 3 to 0, and won the cup.

McGill experienced an unusually successful season in soccer. The team made a name for itself in local soccer circles and defeated Toronto and R.M.C. to gain the intercollegiate title.

A seven-year reign came to an end when Toronto Varsity tennis players wrested the intercollegiate title from McGill on the courts of the Mount Royal Tennis Club at Montreal. The tournament was held under the auspices of the University of Montreal. Despite the efforts of Jack Wright, Canadian singles champion, and captain of the McGill squad, a uniformly good Varsity squad took a commanding lead in the first day of play and held it throughout the tournament. Wright retained his intercollegiate singles title. The Toronto aces, Gilbert Nunns and Walter Martin, defeated Wright and McInerney of McGill to gain the doubles championship.

Toronto Varsity retained the golf title by defeating McGill representatives. The annual McGill professors *versus* students match was held on the course of the Royal Montreal Golf Club, the professors winning out easily over their younger and less experienced rivals.

Toronto retained the harrier supremacy when running over a home course. Wally Graham, Varsity star, finished first over a field of intercollegiate runners from Queen's; McGill and R.M.C. Ian Balmer, McGill's best, finished fifth.

NOTES

The following letters were exchanged on the occasion of the presentation of a large McGill flag to Toronto Varsity before the football game on October 8th.

Toronto, October 5th, 1927.

Professor M. A. MacKenzie,
President University of Toronto Athletic Association,
Toronto.

Dear Sir,

As a token of the fellowship and good-will existing between our Alma Mater and your University, the Graduates of McGill University resident in Toronto wish to present to you a McGill flag.

May we have the opportunity of making this presentation at the Stadium on Saturday afternoon, before the Rugby game?

Yours very truly,
K. D. JOSEPH,
Secretary, McGill Society of Toronto.

Toronto, 11th October, 1927.

K. D. Joseph, Esq.,
Secretary, McGill Society of Toronto,
Toronto.

Dear Mr. Joseph,

Your letter of the 5th October to Professor MacKenzie, tendering the gift of the McGill flag to our Athletic Association, was read at yesterday's meeting of the Athletic Directorate.

While perhaps no letter is necessary after the formal presentation and acceptance at Saturday's game, the directorate feel that they would like to place on record, and therefore ask me to convey to your Society the grateful appreciation and thanks of not only the Athletic Association, but of all our graduates in this very happy expression of good-will and fellowship. It is expressions of this kind that cement the good feelings that have always existed between us, and which we feel confident will continue to a greater degree in the future.

With kind personal regards,
Yours sincerely,
T. A. REED,
Secretary, University of Toronto Athletic Association.

Dr. John A. Lane, Med. '77, has been seriously ill with pneumonia, going to bed June 16th and only able to leave his room August 20th. Dr. Lane has practically retired from practice. He having so far recovered to be able to attend to his several interests, is seen riding about the streets of Syracuse and surrounding country daily.

A. Reginald M. MacLean, M.Sc., Ph.D., Arts '11, has resigned the vice-presidency of J. T. Donald & Co., Limited, consulting chemists and analysts, to become technical director of Eastern Dairies, Limited. In addition to supervising the preparation of that firm's products, he will direct research work in its laboratories.

Dr. S. Graham Elliott, Med. '24, has returned to Forget, Sask., after having spent two years in post-graduate work in Edinburgh, London, Paris and Vienna.

Ralph V. Merry, M.A., Arts' 26, has been awarded a scholarship at Baltimore by the American Foundation for the Blind. At present he is studying applied psychology at Harvard with a view to becoming an instructor.

Rev. Dr. James W. Pedley, Arts '84, has been re-elected chairman of the United Church Ministerial Association of Toronto.

Dr. W. D. Lighthall, Arts '79, Law '81, represented the Royal Society of Literature of Great Britain at the centenary of the University of Toronto.

Marcus Sperber, K.C., Law '06, has been elected chairman of the Montreal Zionist City Council.

J. Howard Layhew, M.A., Arts '24, has returned from a visit to the British Isles and the Continent and taken up post-graduate work at Columbia University, New York.

Mrs. Christie, widow of Dr. George H. Christie, Med. '72, died at her home in Lachute, Que., on September 29th. Dr. J. Edward Christie, Sci. '13, Med. '19, is a son.

Dr. James Stevenson, Arts '97, Med. '01, surgeon of the Jeffrey Hale Hospital, Quebec, has been elected president of the Province of Quebec Medical Association.

Theopile Denis, Sci. '97, has retired from the position of superintendent of mines for the Province of Quebec, to become official geologist and technical adviser to the Bureau of Mines at Quebec.

Professor Cyrus J. Macmillan, Arts '00, of the Department of English, has been appointed a member of the Royal Commission which is investigating the fishing industry in the Maritime Provinces. Dr. Macmillan served last year as a member of the Royal Commission enquiring into Maritime Provinces grievances. He is a native of Prince Edward Island.

One of the pioneer residents of the town of Arvida on the Saguenay river is Dr. E. A. Riddell, Med. '21, who has recently assisted in the establishment of a hospital in that industrial community.

Nathan Reich, M.A., Arts '24, has been appointed a research fellow in the Department of Economics at the University of Chicago. His studies will have to do with the rise and fall of military expenditures in different countries, and their connection with political events and situations in those countries. Mr. Reich entered McGill from the University of Prague in 1923 and captured several scholastic honours in the course of his studies. The course at the University of Chicago leads to the degree of Ph.D.

In Christ Church Cathedral, Montreal, in October, a memorial was erected to the late Sir Melbourne Tait, LL.D., D.C.L., Law '62, bearing the following inscription: "To the memory of Sir Melbourne Tait, K.B., D.C.L., Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Province of Quebec, born at Melbourne, Quebec, 20th May, 1842, died at Montreal, Quebec, 10th February, 1917. He was for many years a member of this congregation, serving on its Select Vestry and, as a member of the Diocesan and General Synods, took an important part in the councils of the Church. An upright man, a just and conscientious jurist, a devout and loyal Churchman, a courteous Christian gentleman—wise and sympathetic counsellor, a faithful friend whom to know was to trust and love."

Chester H. Payne, Arts '06, who has been appointed Director of Commercial Intelligence in the Department of Trade and Commerce at Ottawa, was formerly a newspaperman in that city and a member of the Parliamentary Press Gallery. Subsequently, he served as private secretary to the late Sir Richard Cartwright and to Sir George R. Foster when those gentlemen occupied the portfolio of Trade and Commerce. In 1921, upon his return from overseas' service with the Canadian Machine Gun Corps, he became secretary of the Commercial Intelligence Service, afterwards becoming acting director.

Dr. H. E. Britton, Med. '18, of Moncton, N.B., has been elected a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons.

Dr. H. S. Birkett, C.B., LL.D., Med. '86, has been appointed an honorary member of the American Academy of Opthalmology, Otology and Laryngology, being the first medical man from this side of the Atlantic to be so honored. Dr. Birkett was the guest of honour and speaker at the meeting of the Academy held in Detroit on September 12th. He is professor of Otology and Laryngology at McGill and chief in the same subjects at the Royal Victoria Hospital.

Dr. Charles A. Arnott, Med. '15, has acquired the practice of the late Dr. H. F. Arnall at 97 Elizabeth Street, Barrie, Ont.

Mrs. Margaret Rowat, widow of Rev. Andrew Rowat, well known minister of the Presbyterian Church, died in St. Lambert, Que., in October, aged 87. She was the mother of Donald McKenzie Rowat, Arts '97, Law '01, of Montreal.

W. S. Lighthall, Law '21, is the president of the Montreal branch of the Air League of Canada.

In excellent health, the Rt. Rev. James D. Morrison, LL.D., Arts '65, retired Bishop of Duluth, celebrated his 83rd birthday at Ogdensburg, N.Y., where he has resided since his retirement, on October 16th, and was in receipt of numerous congratulations from his friends.

Queen's University, Kingston, Ont., has conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws upon Dr. Charles F. Martin, Arts '88, Med. '92, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine of McGill.

Lieutenant-Colonel Anson S. Donaldson, D.S.O., Med. '01, a veteran of several campaigns, is now surgeon aboard the Canadian Pacific liner *Empress of Russia* plying between Vancouver and the Orient.

Rupert F. Howard, Sci. '01, has left Montreal for Ottawa, where he has become power sales engineer with the Gatineau Power Company, Limited.

Rev. Norman A. Macleod, B.D., Ph.D., Arts '92, has charge of the First Presbyterian Church, Brockville, Ont., for several months during the absence of the minister upon a tour of foreign missions.

The Colonial Auxiliary Forces Officers' Decoration has been awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel G. G. Corbet, Med. '98, of the Canadian Army Medical Corps.

Dr. A. L. Crewson, Med. '23, has opened a practice in Cornwall, Ont., specializing in diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. After two and a half years as interne at the Royal Victoria Hospital, he spent a year and a half as a member of the staff of the Massachusetts Eye and Ear Hospital in Boston.

Carman M. Croft, Sci. '21, Canadian Trade Commissioner at Auckland, New Zealand, spent part of the summer in Canada making a business tour of the country. He entered the Commercial Trade Service in 1922 and was appointed assistant trade commissioner at Auckland, being promoted to the rank of commissioner in 1926.

Frederick B. Burton, Sci. '27, has been awarded the Sir William Dawson Fellowship in mining engineering at the University, while Charles L. Coleman, Sci. '27, has been granted the Douglas Fellowship in Mining Research.

William H. Robinson, formerly president of the Canadian Consolidated Rubber Co., Limited, who died at Granby, Que., in August, was the father of W. Wynne Robinson, Arts '05, secretary of the National Trust Company, Montreal.

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert U. Patterson, Med. '98, is now commanding officer of the Army and Navy General Hospital at Hot Springs, Ark. He commanded Base Hospital No. 5 of the American Expeditionary Force at Dannes-Camiers and Boulogne from May, 1917, to February, 1918, and afterwards was assistant division surgeon with the First American Division at Cantigny and with the Second American Division at Belleau Wood. Later, he was a member of the American Military Mission to Italy and was decorated with the Order of the Crown of Italy. Colonel Patterson was twice cited for gallantry in action during the Philippine insurrection and was mentioned in Field Marshal Haig's despatch of November 7th, 1917, for gallant and distinguished service in the field.

Rev. Sydenham B. Lindsay, Arts '08, recently incumbent of St. Andrew's Church, Ahuntsic, Que., and St. Basil's Church, Montreal North, has been appointed incumbent of St. Columbia's Church, Notre Dame de Grace.

Mrs. Curren, wife of Dr. L. M. Curren, Med. '02, of Saint John, N.B., died on August 31st at her summer home near that city.

The Hon. John E. Martin, Law '83, Chief Justice of the Superior Court of the Province of Quebec, has been elected to the presidency of the Canadian Bar Association, succeeding Sir James Aikins, of Winnipeg.

The Hon. John D. MacLean, Med. '65, has succeeded to the Premiership of the Province of British Columbia, following the death of the Hon. John Oliver. Dr. MacLean has been a member of the Provincial Government for a number of years, and has had charge of three of the most important departments of its administration.

John R. Chipman, who died at the famly homestead in the Annapolis Valley, Nova Scotia, on August 23rd, at the age of 92 years, was the father of Dr. R. L. DeV. Chipman, Med. '08, of Saint John, N.B.

After many years in the service of the Canadian Pacific Railway, since 1912 as manager of its Department of Natural Resources, Peter L. Naismith, Arts '88, Sci. '89, has asked to be relieved of his active duties. He will continue to act as chairman of the Advisory Committee of the Department of Natural Resources.

Rev. Dr. John H. MacVicar, Arts '85, late of the Honan Mission in China, has accepted a call to the pastoral charge of Inglewood, in Dufferin, and Peel Presbytery of the United Church of Canada. During the summer he supplied in the Church of the Covenant in Cleveland, Ohio.

Colonel R. H. Mulock, Sci. '09, of Winnipeg, has been appointed to the provisional committee of the newly-formed Air League of Canada as the chief representative of Western Canada.

Dr. Bruce Webster, Med. '26, has joined the staff of the Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore, Md.

Edmond McMahon, Law '81, for nearly thirty-five years coroner of the district of Montreal, has resigned from that position.

M. M. MacOdrum, M.A. '24, has completed his post-graduate course at Glasgow University, whither he went in pursuance of the student-teacher exchange, and has been granted the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, his thesis being based upon investigations into Scottish ballad literature.

J. W. Blackburn, Mus. '26, recently organist and choirmaster of St. Peter's Church, Sherbrooke, Que., has been appointed organist and choir director of St. Andrew's Church, Perth, Ont.

Dr. H. M. Ami, Arts '82, of Ottawa, who has been spending some months abroad, attended the meeting in Leeds of the British Association for the Advancement of Science.

Dr. H. S. Whiting, Med. '21, who recently returned from China, is taking a post-graduate course in Harvard Medical School, specialising in pediatrics.

W. P. Hughes, Arts '12, Law '18, has resigned from the post of director of athletics at Queen's University, Kingston.

Clinton H. Dowd, Law '25, has become a member of the Ottawa legal firm of Wright and Dowd, the other member of which is George C. Wright, K.C., Arts '84, Law '86.

E. E. Watson, M.Sc., Sci. '25, has been granted a scholarship of $600 by the Province of Quebec to enable him to complete researches at Cambridge University. He was awarded the Moyse travelling scholarship for the year 1926-27 and spent last year as a research student at the Cavendish laboratories at Cambridge, where he will now continue his studies.

Walter W. Thomson, M.Sc., Ph.D., Sci. '21, has been appointed lecturer in chemistry at Haverford College, Haverford, Pa. He has held a National Research Council studentship and the Sterry Hunt research scholarship at the University, and has published a treatise on "The Preparation and Properties of the Margarines".

At Boise, Idaho, on October 21st, the death took place of Nyhl Gertrude, wife of Dr. F. Willis Almond, Med. '19, and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Picken, of Ottawa.

Otto Klineberg, Arts '19, has been granted the degree of Ph.D. by Columbia University for his research into racial differences. He is continuing his research abroad as the holder of a United States National Research fellowship which has been awarded him for his work.

At Valleyfield, Que., on October 28th, the death took place of James F. Roman, aged 65, father of Dr. C. Lightfoot Roman, Med. '19, of that place.

Norman Stewart Dowd, Arts '11, has been ordained to the ministry of the Unitarian Church and inducted into the pastoral charge of the Church of Our Father, Ottawa. He recently represented that church at the biennial conference of the American Unitarian Association held in Washington, D.C.

Dr. M. M. Seymour, Med. '79, has retired, on pension, from the post of deputy minister of health for the province of Saskatchewan.

Dr. D. M. Robertson, Med. '98, superintendent of the Civic Hospital at Ottawa, has been elected a member of the Board of Directors of the Ontario Hospital Association.

Colonel the Hon. Gerald V. White, Sci. '01, has been appointed honorary lieutenant-colonel of the Lanark and Renfrew Scottish, Canadian Militia.

The Rev. Dr. W. T. Gunn, Arts '91, who is editor of the *United Church Record and Missionary Review*, was the official delegate of the United Church of Canada to the golden jubilee of the Central India Mission.

E. D. McGreer, Agr. '22, has been promoted from swine grader to district sheep promoter in the service of the Dominion Department of Agriculture in the Province of Ontario.

After forty years in the ministry, Rev. Dr. J. K. Unsworth, Arts '84, has retired and has left Pender Island, B.C., to reside in Victoria.

Hugh Mackay, K.C., Law '00, has become a director of the Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Limited.

Murray G. Brooks, Arts '08, is now general secretary of the Student Christian Movement in Canada after a period as travelling secretary of the Y.M.C.A. in Canada in charge of its foreign work. Mr. Brooks was one of the Canadian delegates to the Lausanne Conference on Faith and Order, and was formerly in charge of Y.M.C.A. work in Ceylon and Mesopotamia.

D. Roy Cameron, Arts '09, assistant director of forestry services of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, has been elected president of the Professional Institute of the Civil Service of Canada.

YVES LAMONTAGNE, Sci. '15, who has acted as Canadian Trade Commissioner at Brussels until recently, has accepted an invitation extended to him by the Government of Egypt to act as one of the experts entrusted with the task of redrafting the Egyptian Customs tariffs, and has proceeded to Alexandria to commence his work.

The James Douglas medal, one of the highest metallurgical honours obtainable upon this continent, has been granted to S. G. Blaylock, Sci. '99, general manager of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co. at Trail, B.C., by the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers. The committee of the Institute, in making the award, took occasion to compliment Mr. Blaylock upon his organizing ability, his tenacity of purpose in mastering the seemingly hopeless task of using ore at the Sullivan mine, and his generosity in sharing the results of his achievements with others.

HENRY BORDEN, Arts '21, a member of the Bar of Nova Scotia, has been admitted to the Bar of Ontario.

PROFESSOR J. A. CRAIG, Arts '80, of the Department of Oriental Languages at the University of Toronto, has sailed for England to resume his study of archæology with special regard to ancient inscriptions. Dr. Craig was for a time officially engaged in such research at the British Museum.

E. McCOURT MACY, Sci. '85, and Mrs. Macy, of Berlin, New Hampshire, announce the marriage of their daughter, Isabel Parker, to Mr. Charles Bradford Barton, Jr., also of Berlin, on September 24th.

FRANCES B. ANGLIN, '26, is spending the winter in New York City studying at the New York School of Applied Art.

W. D. S. JAMIESON, Med. '21, has removed from Connecticut to Brussels, Ont., having purchased the practice of Dr. John White of that place.

The engagement is announced between Helen, daughter of the late Mr. G. N. Elliott and Mrs. Elliott of Quebec, and ROBERT WOOD, B.Sc., Sci. '24, son of Mr. and Mrs. F. Wood, of Montreal.

Births - Marriages - Deaths

BIRTHS

ANDERSON—On September 4th, at Montreal, to A. Gordon Anderson, Sci. '21, and Mrs. Anderson, a son.

BLACK—At Montreal, on September 24th, to Charles Eldon Black, past student, and Mrs. Black, a daughter.

BLUMENFELD—At Montreal, on November 11th, to Dr. E. A. Blumenfeld, Med. '25, and Mrs. Blumenfeld, a daughter.

BRADLEY—At Edmonton, Alberta, on August 28th, to Dr. R. W. Bradley, Dent. '23, and Mrs. Bradley, a son.

BRADBURY—At Montreal, on October 26th, to Rev. W. J. Bradbury, Arts '13, and Mrs. Bradbury, a daughter, Olive Lusk.

BRAIS—At Montreal, on October 26th, to Philippe Brais, Law '16, and Mrs. Brais, a son.

BROW—At Montreal, on November 20th, to Dr. G. Raymond Brow, Med. '20, and Mrs. Brow, a daughter.

CLARK—At Coronado Hospital, Toronto, September 12th, to Dr. Clark, Med. '22, and Mrs. Stanley Clark (*nee* Jessie Booth), 1987 Queen Street East, a son (Stanley Edward Osler).

CLEVELAND—At Montreal, on October 29th, to Dr. E. Thorburn Cleveland, Dent. '23, and Mrs. Cleveland, a son.

CLIFF—At Montreal, on November 6th, to E. Howard Cliff, Arts '16, Law '21, and Mrs. Cliff, a daughter.

CROSS—At Ottawa, on October 12th, to Dr. J. S. Cross, Med. '19, and Mrs. Cross, a son.

CUNNINGHAM—At Montreal on October 24th, to Stanley H. Cunningham, Arts '13, and Mrs. Cunningham, a son.

EKERS—At Montreal, on October 14th, to H. Austin Ekers, Sci. '10, and Mrs. Ekers, a daughter.

ELKINGTON—On August 27th, at London, England, to Captain E. H. W. Elkington, Med. '17, R.A.M.C., and Mrs. Elkington, a son.

FETHERSTONHAUGH—At Montreal, on October 5th, to H. L. Fetherstonhaugh, Sci. '09, and Mrs. Fetherstonhaugh, a daughter.

FINEBERG—At Montreal, on October 19th, to Dr. M. N. Fineberg, Dent. '15, and Mrs. Fineberg, a son.

GINSHERMAN—At Montreal, on October 30th, to Dr. Abie Ginsherman, Med. '25, and Mrs. Ginsherman, a son.

JOHNSTON—At Montreal, on November 18th, to Norman D. Johnston, Arts '14, and Mrs. Johnston, a son.

KENYON—At Montreal, on November 25th, to Lot A. Kenyon, Sci. '08, and Mrs. Kenyon, a daughter.

KIRKPATRICK—To Mr. and Mrs. E. A. B. Kirkpatrick (Gladys Greggs, '13) a daughter, July 9th.

LAURIN—At Montreal, on September 15th, to Dr. Earl M. Laurin, Dent. '21, and Mrs. Laurin, a daughter.

LESLIE—At Montreal, on November 21st, to Eric A. Leslie, Sci. '16, and Mrs. Leslie, a daughter.

McGREER—To Mr. and Mrs. J. McGreer (Ada Schwengers, '13) a son, June 29th.

McKENZIE—At Montreal, on September 30th, to C. Russell McKenzie, Arts '16, and Mrs. McKenzie, a son.

McLENNAN—At Montreal, on October 22nd, to W. Durie McLennan, Arch. '14, and Mrs. McLennan, a son.

MUNROE—At Montreal, on September 24th, to Dr. J. G. Munroe, Med. '13, and Mrs. Munroe, a son.

PEDLEY—At Montreal, on September 3rd, to Dr. Frank G. Pedley, Arts '13, Med. '16, and Mrs. Pedley, a daughter.

PRICE—To Mr. and Mrs. Thomas E. Price (Lennie Macdonald, '15) a son, August 12th.

RATNER—At Montreal, on October 22nd, to Dr. Michael Ratner, Dent. '21, and Mrs. Ratner, a daughter, Nessa Monia.

ROBERTSON—At Montreal, on August 19th, to Randal K. Robertson, Sci. '14, and Mrs. Robertson, a son.

SPROULE—At Montreal, on October 2nd, to Stanley M. Sproule, Sci. '10, and Mrs. Sproule, of New York, a daughter.

SUMMERBY—At Macdonald College, Que., on November 16th, to Robert Summerby, Agr. '11, and Mrs. Summerby, a son.

TOUSAW—At Montreal, on October 17th, to A. A. Tousaw, M.Sc., Sci. '19, and Mrs. Tousaw, a daughter.

WALLER—On September 24th, at London, Ont., to Rev. Dr. C. C. Waller, Arts '93, and Mrs. Waller, a son.

WICKSON—To Mr. and Mrs. John Wickson (Gladys Rogers, '14) a son, May 2nd.

WIGGS—At Montreal, on September 12th, to H. Ross Wiggs, past student, and Mrs. Wiggs, a daughter.

YOUNG—At Montreal, on October 17th, to Dr. H. Maitland Young, Med. '19, and Mrs. Young, of Iroquois Falls, Ont., a daughter.

MARRIAGES

AYLEN—On September 24th, at St. Matthew's Church, Ottawa, Phyllis Beatrice, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest H. Matthewman and Henry Aldous Aylen, Arts '19, son of Henry Aylen, K.C., and Mrs. Aylen, all of Ottawa.

BÂBY—On July 27th, at St. Michael's Palace, Toronto, Ont., Muriel Henrietta, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. Richardes of Toronto, Ont., and Dr. Geo. R. Bâby, Med. '15, of Hamilton, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. D. Bâby of that city.

BEAIRSTO-ATKINSON—In August, Miss Doris Evelyn Atkinson, Arts '24, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Atkinson, Melbourne, Que., and Dr. Everett Benjamin Beairsto, Med. '24, of Trenton, N.J., son of the late George Beairsto and of Mrs. Beairsto, Malpeque, P.E.I.

BERNSTEIN—At the Adath Jeshurun Synagogue, Montreal, on November 1st, Isobel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Cohen, and Dr. Felix Bernstein, Arts '19, Med. '21, son of the late H. Bernstein, and of Mrs. Bernstein, Montreal.

BLACK—At St. Mary's Church, Como, Que., on October 8th, Mary Pellatt, daughter of Mrs. Hedleigh Bond, Toronto, and Lennox Graham Black, past student, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Black, Montreal.

BLAIR—At the residence of the bride's parents, on September 17th, Retta E., younger daughter of Rev. J. Holt Murray and Mrs. Murray, Prescott, Ont., and Dr. Herbert George Finlay Blair, Med. '02, of North Gower, Ont.

BROWN—On October 14th, at St. Andrew's Church, Westmount, Winifred Margaret, youngest daughter of Mrs. W. S. Lee, and Dr. Henry T. Brown, Dent. '23, son of Dr. and Mrs. F. W. Brown, all of Montreal.

BROWN—At Margate, P.E.I., on July 6th, Marion Ella Brown, R.V.C. '25, to Mr. David Ballantyne of Montreal.

CHISHOLM—In the First United Church, Victoria, B.C., on August 31st, Helen, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Peter F. McNaughton, of Ronhelda, Gordon Head, and Hugh Alexander Chisholm, past student, of Havana, Cuba, son of Rev. John Chisholm and Mrs. Chisholm, Montreal.

BUCHANAN-FEILDERS—On September 13th, at Montreal, Gwendolyn Feilders, R.V.C. '24, to W. D. H. Buchanan, Sci. '24.

COOL—In September, Eileen, daughter of Mrs. Kathleen Sissons, Quebec, and Dr. David Parker Cool, Dent. '25, of New York, formerly of Moncton, N.B.

COPE—On September 28th, at St. Matthias Church, Westmount, Mildred Isobel Bond, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Armstrong, Westmount, and Edward Selby Cope, Sci. '25, son of the late F. G. Cope and of Mrs. Cope, Westmount.

CRAWFORD—On September 3rd, at the home of the bride's mother, Rachel Evangeline, daughter of Mrs. M. Woods, Quebec, and Dr. Edwin Minter Crawford, Arts '22, Med. '26, son of Mr. and Mrs. S. Crawford, Montreal.

DUNCAN—At St. James Church, Carp, Ont., on September 3rd, Dorothea, daughter of the Rev. Canon Waterman and Mrs. R. B. Waterman, Carp, Ont., and Dr. Garfield George Duncan, Med. '23, of Philadelphia, Pa., son of Mr. and Mrs. S. Duncan, Billings' Bridge, Ont.

DUBORD—On June 15th, at St. Louis, Sask., Elianne Dubord, R.V.C. '26, to Mr. J. O. McNomee, of Victoria, B.C.

FARRAR—At Grace Church, Montreal, on August 20th, Iris Cicely Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Baker, Verdun, Que., and Norman Farrar, Sci. '25, younger son of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Farrar, Melbourne, Que.

GAMEROFF—On September 1st, in Montreal, Estelle, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Max Fenster and Myer Gameroff, Law '25, son of Mr. and Mrs. M. Gameroff, all of Montreal.

GRANGER—At Trinity Memorial Church, Montreal, on July 8th, Ruth Frances Granger, past student, to Mr. John A. Dachstader.

HAMILTON-BROWN—On September 29th, at St. George's Church, Ayer's Cliff, Que., Miss Marguerite Campbell Brown, Arts '24, only daughter of Dr. Cecil L. Brown, Arts '93, Med. '97, and Mrs. Brown, Ayer's Cliff, and Dr. Robert Stanford Hamilton, Med. '24, of Port Angeles, Wash., son of Dr. and Mrs. R. Hamilton, Victoria, B.C.

HART—In Cleveland, Ohio, on September 12th, Kathryn Kinninmouth, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Herd, Memphis, Tenn., and Dr. Henry Harper Hart, Arts '16, Med. '22, son of Rev. Dr. E. I. Hart and Mrs. Hart, of Westmount.

KENNEDY-BICKFORD—On August 26th, in Erskine Church, Montreal, Eva Christina, youngest daughter of the late J. J. Milne and of Mrs. Milne, Montreal West, and Dr. John William Kennedy-Bickford, Med. '26, second son of Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Kennedy-Bickford, Guatemala City, Guatemala.

HOLLAND—At the China Inland Mission Memorial Hall, Chee-foo, China, on October 4th, Ethelwyn Jamieson Holland, Arts '21, to Joseph Selic Hulse of New York.

LEA—In Christ Church Cathedral, Montreal, on December 6th, Mildred, daughter of Mrs. F. F. Parkins, and William Schurman Lea, Sci. '08, all of Montreal.

LUSBY-NORRIS—At Christ Church Cathedral, Victoria, B.C., on June 15th, Lillian Norris, R.V.C. '25, to Eric Lusby, Sci. '26.

MACDONALD—At Hollywood, Cal., on August 6th, Ethel May, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Thomas Knight, of Hollywood, and Albert Edward Macdonald, M.Sc. '22, of Winnipeg, Man., son of the late James A. Macdonald, and of Mrs. Macdonald, Halifax, N.S.

MACLAREN—On November 19th, at St. John's Church, Ottawa, Barbara, youngest daughter of the late F. W. Avery and of Mrs. Avery, Ottawa, and Albert Roy MacLaren, Sci. '23, eldest son of Albert MacLaren, Buckingham, Que.

MACSWEEN—On September 14th, at the Church of the Redeemer, Westmount, Que., Matha Gunhild, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John E. Christoffersen, and Dr. Sydney Alexander MacSween, Dent. '20, son of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander MacSween.

MCDONALD—In the Sacred Heart Chapel of Notre Dame Church, Montreal, on October 24th, Marguerite, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest A. Bertrand, and Dawson Alexander McDonald, Arts '15, Law '20, son of the late Duncan McDonald, and of Mrs. McDonald, all of Montreal.

MCLEOD—On September 7th, at St. George's Church, Montreal, Rachel Mary, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Hague, and Robert Neil McLeod, Sci. '23, eldest son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Robert McLeod, all of Montreal.

MATHESON—On October 8th, at the residence of the bride's parents, Lillian Imison, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Lightbound, Montreal, and George Laurence Matheson, M.Sc., Sci. '24, of Cambridge, Mass., son of the late Roderick Matheson, K.C., and of Mrs. Matheson, Ottawa.

MIDDLETON—On October 14th, at the home of the bride's father, Ruth Dorothy, youngest daughter of C. W. Henderson, Town of Mount Royal, Que., and Dr. William Louis Carl Middleton, Med. '24, of Vancouver, B.C.

MOORE—At the residence of the bride's parents, on November 2nd, Helen Alberta, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Richardson, Montreal, and Dr. Melville Johnson Moore, Dent. '25, of Hamilton, Ont., son of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Moore, of Outremont.

MORRISON—On August 3rd, 1927, in the Church of the Messiah, Brantford, Ont., Miss C. E. McMaster and Major D. A. Morrison, Med. '14, M.C., M.D., of Brantford.

MOTHERSILL—On September 17th, at Braeside, Ont., Isabel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Carmichael, Braeside, and Dr. George Sydney Mothersill, Med. '02, son of Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Mothersill, Ottawa.

PERRON—At Buckingham, Que., on September 5th, Alice Irene Marguerite, daughter of Mrs. L. A. Charbonneau, formerly of Montreal, and W. H. Perron, Agr. '23, son of Arthur Perron, Glover, Vt.

PHELPS-IRWIN—At the Church of St. James the Apostle, Montreal, on October 18th, Miss Chloris Constance Irwin, Arts '22, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Irwin, Westmount, and Dr. Walter Scaling Phelps, Dent. '23, second son of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Phelps, Montreal.

REDDY—On October 14th, at Christ Church Cathedral, Montreal, Agnes Keating, daughter of the Hon. Mr. Justice Bigelow and Mrs. H. V. Bigelow, Regina, Sask., and Eric Beresford Fleming Reddy, past student, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Reddy, Montreal.

REFORD—At Grand Metis, Que., on September 10th, Miss Katharina Pletschikova and Lewis Eric Reford, Arts '21, son of Mr. and Mrs. R. Wilson Reford, Montreal.

SCOTT—At Ottawa, on October 12th, Marion Eileen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Scott, and Dr. George Orville Scott, Med. '10, son of the late Dr. J. G. Scott, Med. '79, all of Ottawa.

SEYMOUR—At the Church of Our Lady of Mercy, Port Hope, Ont., on October 5th, Anna Helene, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Fallon, Port Hope, and Dr. Maurice McDonald Seymour, Med. '79, Deputy Minister of Public Health, Regina, Sask.

SHAPIRO—In Toronto, on September 21st, Mrs. Rose Lipson Gordon, daughter of the late E. L. Lipson, and of Mrs. Lipson, Ottawa, and Dr. Charles E. Shapiro, Med. '22, also of Ottawa.

SMITH—On August 20th, at St. Augustin's Church, East Farnham, Que., Elsie Florence Cornelia, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles G. Rollit, East Farnham, and Donald Flannery Smith, Sci. '25, of Walkerville, Ont., son of the late Mr. and Mrs. James H. Smith, Sutton, Que.

WEBSTER—On December 1st, at the Westmount Baptist Church, Jean, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Frosst, and Colin Wesley Webster, Arts '24, son of the Honorable Lorne C. Webster and of Mrs. Webster, all of Montreal.

WELDON—At Knox United Church, Trail, B.C., on October 15th, Mary Tupper, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Ellis, Truro, N.S., and Thomas Herbert Weldon, M.Sc., Sci. '22, of Tadacac, B.C., son of Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Weldon, Montreal.

WILKES—At the Church of St. Andrew and St. Paul, Montreal, on October 29th, Margaret Bourchier, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. H. B. Mackenzie, and James Frederick Ranson Wilkes, Law '23, of Montreal, son of Lieutenant-Colonel A. J. Wilkes, K.C., and Mrs. Wilkes, of Brantford, Ont.

WILSON—On the 6th August, at the Church of the Trinity and Saint George, Kendal, England, by Father T. Taylor Smith, Gilbert, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Norman F. Wilson, of Elmhurst, Kendal, to Lucile, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Terroux, of Montreal and Vaudreuil, Quebec.

DEATHS

ELDERKIN—At Weymouth, N.S., on October 23rd, the death took place of Dr. Edwin J. Elderkin, Med. '84, who had been engaged in the practice of medicine at that place since 1889. He was born at Apple River, Cumberland County, N.S., on April 22nd, 1853, and attended Mount Allison University before proceeding to McGill. Later he pursued post-graduate studies at Edinburgh, and during his long residence in Weymouth was much beloved by both the French and English people of the community and of the St. Mary's Bay shore. He was married to Etta, daughter of the late R. L. Black, River Philip, N.S., by whom he is survived, as well as one daughter and one son, Karl O. Elderkin, Sci. '20, of Iroquois Falls, Ont.

FLEET—Charles James Fleet, K.C., Arts '73, Law '79, who died on September 13th at his home, 33 Ontario Avenue, Montreal, was a most loyal graduate of the University and took the greatest interest in its advancement and welfare. He had served as a Governor of the University for many years, and was a member of several of its committees, amongst them that which formerly, in association with representatives of the undergraduate body, managed the affairs of the Students' Union. He was also a former president of the Graduates' Society. Mr. Fleet was born in Montreal in 1852, a son of William Henry Fleet, advocate and journalist, and his wife, Isabella F., daughter of the Rev. James Robertson, of Sherbrooke. His education was received at the Montreal High School and at McGill, where he took first rank honours in English literature at graduation in Arts and high standing in his Law course. In 1879 he was called to the Bar, and in 1903 his attainments caused him to be created a King's Counsel. At the time of his death he was head of the law firm of Fleet, Phelan, Fleet, Robertson and Abbott. He was also a member of a number of leading clubs, and took a prominent part in the support and direction of different philanthropic institutions. In May, 1884, he was married to Augusta Eleanor, daughter of the late John Redpath, of Terrace Bank, Montreal. She passed away in 1910, and he is survived by three daughters.

FORTIN—The Venerable Archdeacon Octave Fortin, Arts '67, died on October 3rd at Santa Monica, Cal., where he had lived since his retirement from active parochial duties in 1917. Of French-Canadian origin and the son of William and Sophia Fortin, of Iberville, Que., he was born at Christieville, Que., on January 5th, 1842, and was educated at St. John's, Que., and at Lennoxville University, where he received the degree of B.A. in 1862. McGill admitted him to the same degree *ad eundem gradum* in 1867, and St. John's College, Winnipeg, conferred the honorary degree of D.D. upon him in 1896. Ordained a deacon of the Church of England in 1865 and a priest in 1866, his first work was amongst the Abenakis Indians of St. Frances, where he built a substantial church and parsonage. Later, he spent a year in England on deputation work and, after having returned to Canada, was in succession curate of Sorel, incumbent of St. Jude's, Montreal, rector of Holy Trinity, Montreal, rector of Holy Trinity, Winnipeg, and Archdeacon of Winnipeg (from 1887). Archdeacon Fortin had also been a member of the teaching staff of St. John's College and a councillor and examiner of the University of Manitoba. He was married in 1874 to Margaretta Elizabeth, daughter of E. S. Freer, postmaster, Montreal, and is survived by two sons and one daughter, among them Dr. Claude Edward F. Fortin, Med. '03, of Winnipeg.

FULLER—The death is reported in Grand Rapids, Mich., of Dr. William Fuller, Med. '66, a brain specialist of recognized standing, and the man who is said to have performed the first successful operation for idiocy. It is also claimed for Dr. Fuller, who died at the age of 85 years, that he conducted the first autopsy which resulted in the identification and naming of appendicitis. He was born near London, Ont., and as a youth entered the office in that city of Dr. John A. Nelles, Med. '50, after which he taught school for several years before resuming his medical studies at McGill. There he received prizes for his studies in anatomy and for general standing, and subsequently he established himself in practice in Grand Rapids. His exhibit of human brain casts at the Chicago World's Fair gained him much notice, and this collection he afterwards presented to the Detroit College of Medicine.

GILMOUR—Dr. William Norman Gilmour, M.C., Med. '10, who died in Montreal on August 17th after a long illness, enjoyed a singularly varied career as a physician and as an officer of the Royal Army Medical Corps, and had been in many parts of the world during the 38 years of his life. He was born in Brockville, Ont., a son of the late William A. Gilmour, sometime Collector of Customs at that port, and of Mrs. Gillmour, and received his early education in the schools of that town. After graduation in Medicine, he was for two years a resident physician on the staff of the Children's Memorial Hospital, Montreal, and was later at Caledonia Springs, Ont., before becoming a ship's surgeon, at first with the Canadian Pacific Steamships and later with the P. & O. line. The outbreak of hostilities in 1914 found him in Australia, whence he proceeded immediately to South Africa and enlisted as a trooper in the Umvoti Mounted Rifles, organized for the reduction of German Southwest Africa. He served throughout that campaign, and then was recalled to England in September, 1915, to take out a commission in the R.A.M.C. He was posted for duty on the western front with the 16th Battalion, Royal Scots, and was mentioned in despatches for his services at the Battle of the Somme in 1916. For his part in that battle he also received the Military Cross for having gallantly rescuing a wounded man who was lying in "No Man's Land" and having finally brought him in with great courage under heavy fire. In April, 1917, Captain Gilmour was wounded, and upon recovery was ordered to proceed to East Africa. The vessel upon which he was travelling, the *Galway Castle*, was torpedoed by an enemy submarine, and Dr. Gilmour was rescued with much difficulty. He then returned to France as medical officer with the 7th Scottish Rifles and served until the conclusion of the war. Broken in health, he returned to Canada in 1919, and since then he had made a brave, but ineffective, fight for life; seeking health in Arizona and elsewhere, being debarred from actively practising his profession. Dr. Gilmour is survived by his mother, two sisters and one brother.

GRAY—Dr. William Leslie Gray, Med. '81, died on November 6th at Pembroke, Ont., where he had resided and practised his profession for many years. He was born in Perth, Ont., sixty-nine years ago, a son of Robert Gray and his wife, Anne Graham, and after the completion of his course in Medicine pursued post-graduate studies in Vienna. Of a retiring disposition, he never participated in public affairs, but

possessed the affection and respect of hundreds of the residents of Pembroke and its vicinity. He is survived by two children, a son and a daughter.

HATCH—After a long illness, Earle Clifton Hatch, Agr. '20, died on November 19th at Ste. Agathe, Que., and was buried a few days later at Lancaster, Ont., the home of his wife's parents. Originally of Oromocto, N.B., he was 32 years of age, and after graduation enlisted in No. 7 McGill Siege Battery, from which he was transferred to the Royal Flying Corps after two years in the field. Subsequently he assumed residence at Brockville and elsewhere in Ontario, and at the same time acted as eastern manager of the *Ontario Farmer*, an agricultural publication. He was a member of the Masonic Order, and is survived by his wife (formerly Miss Goodfellow, of Lancaster, Ont.), by one son, Gerald Hatch, and by his mother and two sisters, who reside in Auburn, Me.

MACDONALD—Dr. Donald Duncan MacDonald, Med. '87, died at his home in Alexandria, Ont., on November 7th, aged 69 years. A son of Donald MacDonald and his wife, Mary McDougall, he was born in North Lancaster, Ont., and attended the Williamstown High School before teaching school at North Lancaster and at Glen Nevis. After graduation in Medicine, he practised in North Lancaster for two years and then went to Alexandria, where he remained until the time of his death, with the exception of three years spent in Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., and one year in Ottawa. In 1890 he was married to Catherine, daughter of the late Hugh Macdonnell, of Alexandria, besides whom he is survived by one son and four daughters. Dr. MacDonald was known as a sound Gaelic scholar, and as the organizer and for some years the director of the Highland Society of Glengarry. He was also the author of an unpublished work, "The History of Glengarry".

MACKERCHER—For years one of the best known educationists on the island of Montreal, John MacKercher, M.A., LL.D., Law '80, who died at his home, 2477 Hutchison Street, Montreal, on October 26th, was for 38 years, until the time of his retirement in 1913, a schoolmaster under the Protestant Board of School Commissioners. Eighty-seven years of age, Dr. MacKercher was born in Roxborough Township, Stormont County, Ontario, and came to Montreal after having taught school for seven or eight years in that province. He was in succession in charge of the British and Canadian School in Coté Street, the Sherbrooke Street School and later the Senior School and the Commercial and Technical School. He was a Master of Arts and Doctor of Laws of Victoria University, Toronto, and took the degree of B.C.L. at McGill in 1880.

MCCONNELL—Dr. Robert Ernest McConnell, Arts '98, Med. '00, who died at Colon, Panama, Canal Zone, on September 25th, was a graduate who had practised in little-known and remote parts of the world and who had accomplished much in the study and treatment of tropical diseases. A son of Dr. John B. McConnell, Med. '73, of 407 Metcalfe Avenue, Westmount, he was born in Montreal on February 15th, 1877, and was educated at the Montreal High School and at McGill. Immediately after graduation, he volunteered for service in South Africa and proceeded to that country with one of the Canadian contingents as medical officer. Later, he was medical officer in charge of Burgher camps in the Transvaal and at the close of the war he remained in South Africa, at first as medical officer in the service of a mining corporation and afterwards as a member of the medical commission appointed by the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine to investigate diseases peculiar to West Africa. In this connection he rendered extremely valuable service; his discoveries in the treatment of sleeping sickness constituting a notable contribution to medicine. His travels also led him to make a study of anthropology, on which subject he was preparing a volume at the time of his death, attributed to illness originally contracted while serving with the troops in South Africa. Still later, Dr. McConnell was in the British medical service in the Uganda protectorate, and when the Great War opened he accepted an important medical post with General Smuts' command. The war over, he entered the service of the Standard Oil Company in Colombia, South America, and assumed direction of three hospitals established by that concern. For years he had suffered from a chronic form of appendicitis, and during the summer he resolved to return to his Canadian home for a rest. On the way to Montreal his condition became so critical that it was found necessary for an operation to be performed at Colon, resulting in his death.

Dr. McConnell was married in 1911 to Elizabeth B., daughter of Hon. H. W. Ladd, Providence, R.I., sometime Governor of that State, and he is survived by his wife and two children, as well as by his father, one brother, and three sisters.

QUAIN—Bernard P. Quain, Med. '04, died on July 7th, 1927, of pneumonia at his home in Oswego, N.Y., where he was engaged in general practice of Medicine and Surgery.

ROGERS—Richard Birdsall Rogers, Sci. '78, who gained fame through his design and construction of the hydraulic lift lock on the Trent Canal at Peterborough, Ont., died there on October 2nd. He was the son of Robert David Rogers, and his wife, Elizabeth Birdsall, and was born on January 16th, 1857. His education was obtained in Peterboro and at McGill, where he pursued a brilliant course and afterwards he engaged in practice as a civil engineer and provincial and Dominion land surveyor until 1884, when he was appointed superintending engineer of the Trent Valley Canal; a position which he retained until the time of his retirement in 1905, when other activities, notably the Northumberland Paper and Power Company developments, claimed his attention. It was Mr. Rogers who suggested the use of the lift lock principle on the Trent canal, and who was appointed by the then Minister of Railways and Canals, the Hon. John Haggart, to proceed to Europe to obtain information about similar, although smaller locks, then in operation. Upon his return, he prepared the plans for the Peterboro and Kirkfield structures which are amongst the most celebrated engineering works of the kind in the world.

The late Mr. Rogers was active in a variety of other directions and as a young man was a celebrated oarsman. He was a charter member of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers (now the Engineering Institute of Canada), of which he had been a councillor, was a member of the Institute of Civil Engineers of London, England; of the Ontario Land Surveyors' Association and of various other organizations, as well as having been an active Anglican layman and a delegate to the General Synod. Predeceased by his wife (Clara Mina Calcutt of Peterboro), four months before his own death, he is survived by three sons and two daughters.

SHORT—Robert Short, Law '67, who died at Huntingdon, Que. on August 21st, was one of the oldest members of the Bar of Quebec, and was well known in that part of the province in which he spent the greater part of his life. He was 87 years of age, and a son of the late Judge Short. After graduation and call to the Bar, he practised as an advocate in Sherbrooke, going thence to Montreal and finally to Huntingdon. He was married to Miss Mary Lanigan, Sherbrooke, by whom he was predeceased, and is survived by one son and by one daughter.

SWIFT—Dr. Thomas Alfred Swift, Med. '06, died on October 24th at Abbotsford, B.C., where he had been in practice for a number of years.

WICKENDEN—Although only 35 years of age at the time of his death (in Montreal on September 14th), Henri Robert Wilkenden, Sci. '17, had attained some prominence in Canadian engineering and pulp and paper circles and became well known to fellow-engineers engaged in the pulp and paper industry. He was born in France, a son of Robert J. Wickenden, of Montreal, and received his education at Bethel, Conn. and at McGill. Entering the employ of the Wayagamack Pulp & Paper Corporation after graduation, he was sent to Sweden to study scientific forestry at the University of Stockholm, and after his return to Canada he remained connected with the Wayagamack organization until a year ago, when he was appointed to be works manager of the Anticosti Corporation, taking up residence on the island of the same name. He was a member of the Canadian Society of Forestry, the Quebec Forest Engineers and the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association, and is survived by his wife (formerly Miss Julie Davies, of Bethel, Conn.), by two sons and one daughter, as well as by his father, three brothers and three sisters. One of the brothers is Jean F. Wickenden, Sci. '20.

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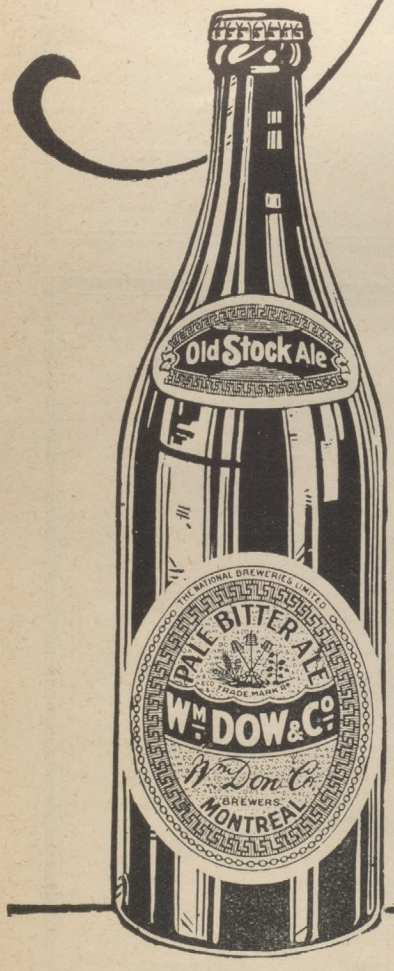
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AREA AND GEOLOGY OF QUEBEC

The Province of Quebec is by far the largest of the Dominion of Canada. It comprises over 600,000 square miles. Its extreme measurements are 1,200 North and South, 900 miles East and West.

Of this area over 90% is underlain by Precambrian rocks, which extend in an immense plateau, or shield, almost from the St. Lawrence and Ottawa rivers to Hudson Strait. The other 10% is underlain by rocks of Paleozic age which occupy the Southern part of the Province. This comprises the St. Lawrence lowlands and the Appalachian region, including the Gaspé peninsula.

The *Precambrian* comprises the principal ore-bearing formations of North America. An imperfect prospection of a comparatively small part of it in Quebec has revealed in these rocks the presence of deposits of gold, silver, iron, copper, zinc, lead, molybdenite, graphite, magnesite, mica, kaolin, feldspar. It is in the Precambrian plateau that are situated the rising mining camps of Western Quebec in the townships of Rouyn, Duprat, Boischatel, Dufresnoy, Montbray, Desmeloizes, Cléricy, Cadillac, and others.

The *Paleozoic rocks* of the Appalachian region and of the St. Lawrence Lowlands are mostly limestones, shales, sandstone and schists, in thick beds, penetrated and cut by numerous massifs, necks and dykes of intrusive rocks, both acid and basic. The Sedimentary rocks yield building stone, brick shales, lime, slate, and the igneous rocks have given rise to the formation of important deposits of asbestos, chrome, zinc, lead and copper, many of which are mined. The asbestos mines of the Province yield annually for $10,000,000 of this mineral.

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1898	$ 1,673,337
1903	2,772,762
1908	5,458,998
1913	13,119,811
1918	18,707,762
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1926	25,750,463

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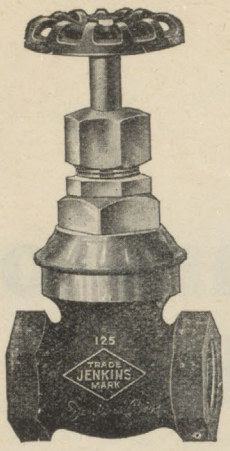
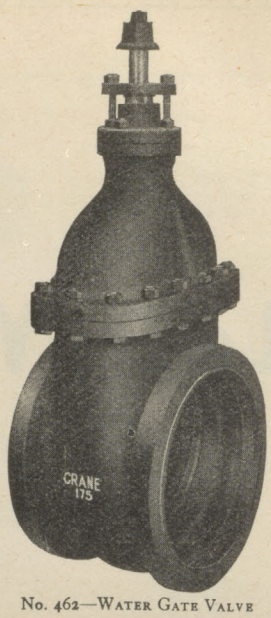


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THE McGILL NEWS

A Quarterly Publication

PUBLISHED BY THE GRADUATES' SOCIETY OF McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL

NUMBER 5 DECEMBER, 1927

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EDITORIAL NOTES

The St. Lawrence Waterways.

The St. Lawrence Deep Waterways and Power Development project is beyond comparison the biggest and most confounding question now facing Canada. From East and West there is no section of the Dominion whose most vital interests will not be deeply affected by the decision our government comes to on the matter—as the last paragraph of Mr. Ker's article in this issue clearly shows.

But while we may be eager to reach a wise conclusion, the difficulties of doing so are staggering. Literally tons of propaganda are flooding into our papers, magazine stalls and lecture programmes. In some quarters supporter and opponents are sparing no money and wasting no scruple in "forming a public opinion" favourable to their respective standpoints. In others the more painstaking are giving hours and hours of study to the herculean task of clearing the issue of prejudice and setting it out in the dispassionate light of fact and reason.

Mr. Ker's article is clearly that of a Liberal and strong Hamiltonian supporter of the Waterways scheme. But he writes as a Canadian, and his strong convictions are as much facts—in this case representative of many—as we take his figures to be, and for this reason believe that his contribution to this "Dominion wide" question will be of real value to our readers.

. . . .

It is the great importance of the Waterways that justifies the unusual amount of space given it in this issue. The article by Professor H. T. Barnes is an authoritative survey of the question, without special bias, and with emphasis on one aspect of the question that is less freely discussed than others, mainly because of its highly technical character; in short, the formation of ice in the channel.

Wanted—A Canadian Medical Education.

In the issue of September 3rd, 1927, of the British *Medical Journal*, there is printed an address delivered by Sir Andrew Macphail, on "American Methods in Medical Education," to the Congress of the American College of Surgeons in Montreal on October 29th, 1926.

It is possible that some might think Sir Andrew Macphail has indulged his power of incisive irony and here and there been rather blunter than is usual in such circumstances. Exactly how far his wide frontal attack on the American medical system and its effects on Canada is justified in all details it is probably impossible even for a professional observer to say. Certainly there would be marked difference of opinion between two such observers if of divergent training. But the address nevertheless is rich in interesting and provocative generalizations.

Sir Andrew's main charge is laid, first, against the rigorous supervision to which Canadian medical schools are subjected by such bodies as the American Medical Association through the Council on Medical Education and Hospitals, and the Association of American Medical Colleges; and, secondly, against the principles on which their jurisdiction is imposed. Owing to the enormous organized power of the medical profession in the United States, Canadian schools inevitably tend to answer its enquiries, submit to its tests, and adopt its standards. Consequently the inspectors of our hospitals, who "are young persons without other experience", "will enter the Royal Victoria Hospital (Montreal), for example, and demand that all the medical records be exposed to their view. And that great institution complies with their demand. Still more, these young persons undertake to inspect institutions and comment upon records conducted and written in a language which they do not understand."

Such inspection might be merely irksome and wasteful if it and the American influence were only accidental to the development of Canadian surgery. But it is because it is more that Sir Andrew has made his protest. Two streams of medical growth are in conflict—the American and the Canadian—the one alien, the other native to this country, and in Sir Andrew Macphail's opinion the former is fatal to the high mission of his profession. One short paragraph will illustrate his argument, and incidentally reproduce in little the admirably trenchant style of his address.

"The American method in surgery is an application of the American method in business—uniformity, a simple standard, mass production. The desired end is 'efficiency.' That also is our aim, but we do not believe that the terms of business are valid in the realm of mind and heart. We believe that success in surgery must come through individual freedom, fresh observation, natural aptitude, flexibility of technique, and adherence not to methods, but to principles alone."

"There is a Canadian surgery", says Sir Andrew, which for five years triumphed over the "incredibly inefficient conditions of the modern battlefield", and the strongest appeal in his address is for the maintenance of that surgery. Its life-springs are those of art, its motives those of a large humanity. And if the killing hand of science is allowed to sever theory and practice, and to stifle the play of personality in teaching, as a slavish imitation imposed from without threatens to do, this great national possession, built and cherished by Canadians, will go the way of the Indian and the trees of our forests.

Sir Andrew Macphail's hearers bore with him in patience "without the anæsthesia of flattery." It can only have been because of the utter reasonableness of his main thesis. In particular, it was that "the power of these associations, boards, faculties, laboratories, and elective colleges be broken: that freedom of teaching be restored to the university, and to teachers who have the precious gift of teaching; that the present curriculum be examined with that freshness of mind which, according to the scientists themselves, should be applied to all sacred writings." In general, it was that the two great neighbours exhibit the truest sign of friendship and understanding and suffer the other to go his own way uninterrupted. "Respect for boundaries, national, physical, social and intellectual, is the prime condition of peace between friends, families and nations."

To the Editor of "THE NEW STATESMAN".

Sir,—I sometimes wonder what would be the appearance of the British Empire if its millions of square miles of waste lands were struck off the map, and its productive and habitable territories only shown thereon.

To many people, long since reconciled to the contour of the Empire as a whole, it may come as something of a shock to learn that approximately five-eights of the vast stretches forming the Confederation of Canada are so much "scrap," and that in the remaining three-eights there are millions of square acres of land which will never yield an ounce of agricultural produce or a mineral of any economic value.

No one can speak with absolute certainty of the mineral wealth of the frozen north. Stories galore of the existence of gold, silver, copper, etc., are in circulation, but the truth is that, except in comparatively few districts—islands in a great ocean of space—little is known of the vast territories that stretch for hundreds of miles up to and beyond the Arctic circle. Lack of means of communication renders the task of exploring parties extremely difficult, and many decades must pass before the world is in possession of a complete map of the land which makes Canada look such an imposing object on paper. In the meantime, steamship and railway companies continue to boost the "unexploited wealth" of the Confederation! There are thousands of people who interpret "Guides to Canada" in a literal sense, and acquire wisdom only at the cost of travelling to and from this "Land of Golden Opportunities." I suppose there has been more nonsense written about this part of the world than most countries, and one can only marvel at the continued existence of a class of people who play into the hands of those whose one object would appear to be to attract people to Canada, and having got them there, to issue circulars to them on arrival illustrating the wonderful advantages of a trip to "The Old Country," with all the privileges of a lengthy stay in the Scilly Isles!

I have recently completed an interesting trip of over 3,000 miles across Canada. I am sorry I am in no mood to write in "The Golden West Awaits You" vein. On the contrary, my advice is, "Stay where you are; for those without money there is nothing here." The cost of living is everywhere high. A Canadian dollar goes no farther than does 1s. 6d. in London, although its face value is only a little under 4s. Rents are everywhere high, and in the majority of cases the accommodation is of the poorest. There are few "home comforts". On this side of the Rockies the climate is severe—seven months of winter and five of summer. It does not agree with everyone. In every town unemployment statistics are high. For about five months each year there is a steady demand for farm hands and domestic servants, with rates of pay for the former of from one to five dollars a day, "eats" included, and for the latter of from twenty to thirty dollars a month. After each harvest the inevitable slump sets in, and thousands find themselves workless. Many of these poor devils drift into vagrancy, and are invariably sent to prison for being without visible means of support—one of the gravest "crimes" in this country. It will save much heart-burning if those who contemplate coming to Canada will first of all learn something about the conditions obtaining here. Canada is essentially an agricultural country, with enormous possibilities for those with capital. It is not an industrial country as yet, although its industries are growing. The country needs capital, not penniless immigrants. It has become largely Americanized; an inevitable result of its proximity to the great American Republic. It seems reasonable to suppose that Canada will become more and more American and less and less English in its outlook and ideals as time progresses.

There is little or no culture in the country, generally speaking. It is fundamentalist in outlook, and spiritually it seems to me to be a very dead land. The Canadians are not readers, hence the lack of bookshops. The "Old Vic" Sundays obtain everywhere, and the squabbles between the Baptists and other sects are painful and ludicrous. There is a strong nationalist spirit which obscures great issues. One of the most pressing needs of the country is education in social science. I must apologize for the length of this letter. Yours, etc.,

31 Rusholme Park Crest,
Toronto.
October 23rd.

G. E. O. KNIGHT.

The Alien in our midst.

This letter is headed "The Truth About Canada" (let us suppose by the Editor), and appears in The London *New Statesman* for November 12th, 1927, in which we read on another page:

"It is no figure of speech to say that England is rotting. The statistics of unemployment and short time in the great staple industries, and of pauperism in the 'necessitous areas', tell a tale of semi-starvation, of loss of efficiency, of despair and demoralization in a million households." And the article from which this comes gives chapter and verse from the conditions in the English coal industry.

No one of feeling can read of these conditions without sadness. But if they are true, in spite of Mr. Knight's petulance, we believe that a brave heart will find a better new home in Canada, where it may beat to some effect, than in the "necessitous areas" of England where it will be broken.

We would point out the certainty with which Mr. Knight writes both in the last two lines of his second paragraph and in the first two of his third. Also, we might guess that he knows 'his' Canada by the frequent and confident use of "thousands", "everywhere", and the rest of the vocabulary of omniscience.

New Brunswick Liquor Control.

In September we published a note on the new Liquor Law of New Brunswick, in which a correspondent touched on the legal difficulties that might arise in its application. Since then, on November 18th, the New Brunswick Supreme Court has removed some of those difficulties by ruling that the Canada Temperance Act, a war measure, was not in force in Carleton County. As a result, the Liquor Control Board now has power to establish government liquor stores in a large part of the province, where such stores had not been opened because of the contention that the Temperance Act was still in effect.

A Correspondent (Dr. F. M. Auld) writes:

"Conditions in China are, I think, better than they were a few months ago—better, that is, in that the Communist influence and agitation is apparently much less. Unfortunately, however, China does not seem any nearer to getting stable government. The Nationalist Party, which seemed to have much popular support a few months ago and gave promise in time of getting control of the whole country, has developed serious internal dissensions, and one of their strongest military leaders, Tang Sheng Chih, seems disposed to take independent action and ignore the commands of the Nationalist Government. This government has manifestly lost a good deal of the popular support and confidence which was theirs some months ago. Events change with great rapidity, and it is difficult to give any forecast of events.

"Meanwhile the area of Honan Province, in which the United Church of Canada carries on its evangelistic, medical and educational work, has suffered considerably from the activities of lawless troops. The staff of the mission were ordered to leave this territory by the British authorities early in April. For two or three months all went well, but in June that area came under the control of Feng Yu Hsiang and, as some of his forces are markedly Communistic, they helped themselves freely to anything they wished belonging to the citizens. Mission property did not always escape. At some of our stations, residences, schools and hospitals were 'borrowed' to be used as billets for the troops. Incidentally a considerable amount of beds, bedding, medicines, surgical instruments, etc., have disappeared. One building, a school, was burned, by accident it is presumed; but details are not to hand yet."

* * *

OUR CONTRIBUTORS

PROFESSOR H. T. BARNES is Professor of Physics in McGill University, and a well known scientific authority on ice formation.

MR. F. I. KER is General Manager of *The Hamilton Spectator*, and a graduate in Applied Science of McGill University.

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THE ST. LAWRENCE RIVER DEVELOPMENT

By Howard T. Barnes, F.R.S.

THE St. Lawrence river system may be divided into three main divisions: (1) The Navigation, (2) Power, and (3) Recreation sections. The first extends from the Gulf to Montreal, the second from Montreal to Prescott, and the third from Prescott to Lake Ontario. Light navigation at present extends through the last two, and it is purposed to extend ocean navigation to the Great Lakes Region. Coupled with this is the desire for power which the Federal Governments of the U.S. and Canada are studying.

In the present review of the situation, it is my purpose to outline briefly the interdependence of all three sections on one another and to show how the interests of one are the common interests. A great deal of money has been spent on the ship channel through the first section, and gradually the depth has been increased to accommodate longer and larger vessels. Together with this, there has been a gradual fall in water level, which has followed a great deal of this work. Most of this drop has been due to a long period of falling levels, from deficient rainfall, which has been going on since the Nineties. Part is due to the diversion of water at Chicago, and part to the increased area opened up by repeated dredging of the channel.

This is a very serious situation, and one which affects the port of Montreal to a very great extent. Attention is directed to remedying this trouble, and many suggestions have been made. Of the first, only Nature can come to our aid. From early records of levels, we see that we are probably passing through a period of minimum flow from the lowered lake levels and that gradually the matter will be rectified in a few years.[1] To the diversion at Chicago much difference of opinion exists as to the extent of the damage, and to the removal of it.

The controversy has at times become heated, and threatened international complications. It is not my purpose to discuss this very vexed question except to state that Chicago is responsible for about three inches for part of the year. Chicago should be obliged to put in remedial work on the St. Lawrence, which can be done to conserve the water and compensate for the diversion.

To the enlarging of the channel must eventually be considered compensation works and canalization which will be ample to assure Montreal of an adequate depth of water. The ship channel is of so much importance to Canada that all other interests fade into insignificance. Without this main artery Canada could never exist.

The Power section of the river is of great economic importance, but full

(1) From an address by the late Judge Ledyard P. Hale.

of political pitfalls, from Cornwall to Prescott of an international character. Luckily the greater part of the whole power of the river is within Canada, and is already being partially utilized as well as exported. Owing to the great demand for power in New England, the United States is anxious to develop the International section where their rights exist. The Province of Ontario is also eager to go ahead with the development, but unfortunately political interests have hindered and blocked the issue. The plan for a deep canal through which large ocean vessels, flying the flags of all nations, will ply back and forth between Chicago and Europe is so alluring a picture to paint that Jingoism and cheap politicians have exploited this idea.

No serious minded man believes for one minute that ocean liners are going to sail up the St. Lawrence to be lifted 250 feet through locks to satisfy a credulous public. The whole scheme is a gigantic expenditure of public money. We need the power, and it should be developed, but not as a part of a great ditch into which will be sunk billions of dollars of public money.

In the Vacation section we have the most beautiful and prosperous holiday playground in the world—to wit—The Thousand Islands. Everyone is charmed by this beautiful region which is only suited for the purpose for which it is put.

What is it that stands in the way of greater development and use of the St. Lawrence? It is not the engineering difficulties of development or lack of patronage. It is due to the closing of this magnificent waterway for five months of the year of ice. It is ice which has kept the Port of Montreal from being, not only the largest, but the most important one in America. It is what it is in spite of ice, and surely the one great handicap of the Northern route is worthy of the most careful study and consideration. Yet so used are we to this "Act of God" that year after year we have become more and more callous to it, and have settled down into a state of suspended animation waiting the open sesame which will overcome all troubles. Unfortunately ice will always be with us, and it is necessary to make concentrated efforts towards preventing and controlling the ice.

In the navigation section the Government has accomplished something during the past eighteen years in relieving floods and opening navigation a few days sooner by means of icebreaking steamers. This has been proven beyond question, but very much more can be done.

In the power section it is the one and only uncertain factor which has made the best Engineers hesitate, and the Engineering Board alter its plans over night, time and again.

In the Recreation section, the ice shuts up the hotels and cottages and grips the beautiful region with an iron band. So it is to the ice that we pay our tribute in enormous losses each year. Why is not this foe worth studying and combating? Every day, and every week, we can gain from him means greater chance of winning out, with more refined methods and new discoveries of the future.

In the year 1842[1], by a treaty known as the Webster-Ashburton Treaty, it was agreed by the United States and Great Britain, representing Canada, that

(1) Report on Regulation of the Great Lakes *by* Dr. John R. Freeman, Providence, R.I., 1926.

the channels in the St. Lawrence river on both sides of the Long Sault Island and of Barnhart Island "shall be equally free and open to the ships, vessels and boats of both parties." In the Reciprocity Treaty of 1854, between the same parties, the right to navigate both the St. Lawrence below the point where it ceases to be the boundary and the canals in Canada used as a part of the water communication between the Great Lakes and the Atlantic, was temporarily secured to the United States. That right lapsed with the treaty of 1854; but in the treaty of 1871, known as the Treaty of Washington, is found this provision which is in full force and effect at the present time:

"The navigation of the River St. Lawrence, ascending and descending from the forty-fifth parallel of north latitude, where it ceases to form the boundary between the two countries, from, to and into the sea, shall forever remain free and open for the purpose of commerce to citizens of the United States, subject to any laws and regulations of Great Britain or of the Dominion of Canada not inconsistent with such privileges of free navigation."

By the same treaty the British Government engaged to urge the Dominion Government to secure to the citizens of the United States the use of the Welland, St. Lawrence and other canals in the Dominion on terms of equality with the inhabitants of the Dominion.

While no formal action was ever taken by Canada to carry out the recommendation of the British Government, it is a fact that from the year 1854, the date of the Reciprocity Treaty, notwithstanding the subsequent abrogation of that treaty, United States vessels have continued to enjoy the use of all the Canadian canals on terms of equality with the vessels of Canada. In 1905 Canada ceased collecting canal tolls, and since that year all Canadian canals have been free to all vessels with their cargoes and passengers, whether these were Canadian or American.

In 1909 the United States and Great Britain agreed that the navigation of all the navigable boundary waters between the United States and Canada "shall forever continue free and open for the purposes of commerce to the inhabitants and to the ships, vessels, and boats of both countries equally, subject, however, to any laws and regulations of either country within its own territory not inconsistent with such privilege of free navigation and applying equally and without discrimination to the inhabitants, ships, vessels, and boats of both countries."

By the same treaty the right of free navigation over the waters of Lake Michigan was given to all Canadian vessels. In fact this right had been previously granted to Canada by the Treaty of Washington in 1871.

Finally, in January, 1920, the Governments of the United States and Canada by agreement pursuant to the provisions of the treaty relating to the boundary waters between the United States and Canada dated 11th January, 1909, referred the matter to an International Joint Commission which made its report to both governments in January, 1922. This report was submitted to Congress in January, 1922. The Joint Commission referred to was composed of three citizens of Canada and three citizens of the United States, and it was assisted by the chief engineer of the United States Army and the Dominion engineer of railways and canals. The report of the Commission was unanimous.

We therefore look to the question submitted to the Commission, that we may inform ourselves as to just what this unanimous recommendation refers to. I quote from the official text of reference Question 1:

"What further improvement in the St. Lawrence river between Montreal and Lake Ontario is necessary to make the same navigable for deep-draft vessels of either the lake or ocean-going type; what draft of water is recommended; and what is the estimated cost?"

In answering this question the Commission was directed to consider (*a*) navigation interests alone, (*b*) the combination of navigation and power interests to obtain the greatest beneficial use of the waters of the river.

The Commission unanimously agreed that the greatest beneficial use of the waters of the St. Lawrence river between Montreal and Lake Ontario "may be obtained by a combination of navigation and power development in the international section and of navigation alone in the national section, with power development therein at some future date."

What are the reasons impelling the Government of the United States to favour the St. Lawrence seaway? There exists today a voluntary association of eighteen states, beginning with Ohio in the east and going as far west as Oregon, which is urging upon Congress and upon the people of the United States the need for greater transportation facilities between the West and the Ocean. Upwards of 42,000,000 of the people dwell in the eighteen states composing the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Tidewater Association.

The center of wheat production is in southeast Nebraska, of corn in Illinois, of oats in southeast Iowa, of potatoes in Wisconsin, of wool in Iowa, of hogs in Illinois, of cattle in Kansas, of butter in Illinois, of cheese in Wisconsin, of eggs in Iowa, of farm acreage generally in central Missouri, of farm values in Iowa, of meat packing in Iowa, of iron ore in Minnesota, of automobiles in Michigan, of rubber goods in northern Ohio, of bituminous coal reserves in Nebraska, and of population in Indiana; all of which states are members of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Tidewater Association. We have never had in the history of the United States an association comparable with this one. New York and New Jersey have agreed upon a scheme for the improvement of the port facilities of New York Harbor. Seven states in the southwest have associated themselves to promote the damming of the waters of the Colorado river, primarily for irrigation purposes and, secondarily, for the production of hydro-electric power. But neither of these co-operative movements between states can be compared in significance or driving power with the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Tidewater Association.

As it is now, the wheat farmer of the west cannot make use of the Great Lakes, Barge Canal, the Hudson river and the Atlantic ocean for the transportation of his wheat to Liverpool without paying toll at Buffalo to have his wheat transferred from the lake carrier into the elevator, and from the elevator into the barge in which it is transported three hundred and fifty miles through a crooked, narrow, shallow channel, dug through an alluvial valley, thence down the Hudson river one hundred and forty-five miles to New York, where again he must pay toll to have his wheat unloaded from the barge and loaded

into the ocean carrier. When a cargo of wheat arrives at Buffalo in the lake carrier (the most economical carrier in the world) it is just as near Liverpool as it will be after passing through the Barge Canal and down the Hudson river; and the freight cost, judging from all the evidence available, is at least seven or eight cents a bushel greater between Buffalo via Albany and New York to Liverpool than it would be via an enlarged St. Lawrence waterway to Montreal and Liverpool. In a recent address before the Chamber of Commerce of the state of New York, former Governor Goodrich, of Indiana, said:

"It costs more to ship grain from Buffalo to New York, including terminal charges and loading on vessels, than the entire water haul in that movement between Duluth and Liverpool."

To the people of the North Country, however, the greater question is that of power. There is now going to waste the equivalent of 54,000,000 tons of coal annually opposite St. Lawrence County. There is the equivalent of the strength of 1,600,000 horses waiting to be harnessed to useful work. At the practically uniform rate of 220,000 cu. ft. a second, the waters from the Great Lakes go unutilized to the sea. The five Great Lakes from Superior to Ontario constitute more than half the fresh water of the globe. There is in the outflow of this vast system of natural reservoirs more power undeveloped than all the hydro-electric power elsewhere developed in the United States.

While awaiting the final verdict of the Joint Board of Engineers appointed to study the St. Lawrence, we can draw certain conclusions as to a feasible method. The detailed character of the river has been very clearly stated by Mr. W. S. Connolly, president of the New York and Ontario Power Company, who has made a life-long study of the St. Lawrence, to quote from this authority:

Having regard to the various problems involved, and to the governing physical conditions existing, the following description of the river is given preliminary to a more particular consideration of the method of development.

The discharge of Lake Ontario is now controlled by the channels through the Galop Rapids. The cross-section of the river between Kingston, Ont., and Ogdensburg, N.Y., is so great that there is less than 1 ft. fall in the intervening 60 miles, consequently the Lake Ontario level is continued practically to Ogdensburg.

Between Ogdensburg and the head of the Galop Rapids (5 miles) the fall is less than 2 ft., and from the head of the Galop Rapids (Lock 27) to Morrisburg, Ont. (Lock 23), the fall is 31 ft. in 16 miles; the total fall from Ogdensburg to Morrisburg being, therefore, 33 ft.

The shores from Ogdensburg to Morrisburg are moderately high, and except at Iroquois no serious flooding would result from carrying the Ogdensburg level down to a dam at the foot of the Rapids du Plat (Morrisburg), due allowance being made for the necessary slope between these points.

From Morrisburg (Lock 23) to the head of the Long Sault Rapids (Lock 21) the fall is 12 ft. in a distance of 16 miles, the shores being generally much lower than those above (or west of) Morrisburg.

From the head of the Long Sault Rapids to the foot of Barnhart Island (5 miles), the fall is 41 ft. and the shores are correspondingly lower than those above Lock 21. By constructing a low dam in the vicinity of the foot of the Long Sault Rapids the greater part of the present fall between Morrisburg (Lock 23) and the foot of Barnhart Island (53 ft.) is recovered for navigation and power purposes without serious flooding, raising the proposed pool dangerously, or causing very serious interference with any development near Morrisburg at the foot of the Rapids du Plat.

From the easterly end of Barnhart Island to Cornwall (Lock 15) the fall is 6 ft. and the shores are lower. It is not considered practicable to dam the river between these points. The river bed is mostly boulders underlaid with hard clay mixed with stones, beneath which is hard limestone rock at a more or less varying elevation. Drilling has been done at different points to determine the surface elevation of the solid rock, and the results are available.

There is every indication that the St. Lawrence river has cut its present channel largely through the agency of ice; in fact, the process is still going on, and may be witnessed at some point or other between Montreal and Ogdensburg during any severe winter. In bays and quiet spots the ice occasionally attains a thickness of about 36 inches by direct freezing, although it is frequently many feet in thickness on account of frazil and anchor ice being forced beneath the field ice and firmly adhering thereto. Where the water is in movement, ice forms more slowly, though so many factors are involved in ice formation that it is difficult to predict what ice will do, except under known conditions of flow and after long continued observation.

One point to be remembered is that the St. Lawrence flows in a generally north-easterly direction, and the canal records disclose that commencing at Lock 27, the farther down stream you go the earlier does ice formation occur in the winter and the later does it break up in the spring.

In any plan for the improvement of the River St. Lawrence the regulation of Lake Ontario is a most desirable feature, and, to the extent that it is practicable, should receive first consideration both from the standpoint of navigation and power.

Consideration of the foregoing description of the river, its ice condition, etc., makes evident that two sites are best adapted for navigation and power works.

The first is at the Foot of the Rapid du Plat, near Lock 23, and the second is at the Long Sault Rapids. The Rapid du Plat dam would control the river between that point and Ogdensburg, thereby regulating the surface elevation of Lake Ontario and the discharge therefrom.

In any case, the improvement of river channels for navigation *above the Rapid du Plat Site*, and the consequent flooding damages are assumed to be the same, as the same pool elevations would be used. The comparative merits of the alternative methods of development, therefore, depend upon the various factors entering into the subject *east of Leishman's Point*.

The project herein outlined has the following advantages:

1. It controls the outflow of Lake Ontario.
2. It avoids flooding practically any of the thriving and thickly settled rural communities east of Morrisburg.
3. It provides a deep waterway channel at an early date throughout the whole division.
4. It develops more primary horse-power than any other method, and furnishes over 600,000 H.P. within a short period, to satisfy the present demand for power.
5. It preserves the water front on both sides of the river between Lock 23 and the Long Sault for the location of industries.
6. Provides best and safest conditions for winter operation.
7. Provides a site for both American and Canadian Locks.

In a general way, the project would include power houses at Barnhart Island, and the dams necessary to raise the water level to approximately El. 210. and a second power house combined with structures suitable for the control of Lake Ontario at Morrisburg. Navigation at the lower site will be provided with a canal having a lock at its lower end and guard lock at upper end. At the upper (or Morrisburg) site provision is made for navigation through a canal on the Canadian side with a lock. There is also a practicable lock site on the American side of the river. All structures would be designed for a definite elevation of water surface, and whatever property is damaged in the flooded area would be acquired at the outset. The work would be carried out in two stages. The first stage would include all structures at the Morrisburg site. The second stage would include the work at the Long Sault.

It might be impossible, but in any event it would be difficult to construct dams and power houses at the Long Sault until the discharge of the river in winter is under effective control from regulating works at Morrisburg.

If it is found expedient to provide for 20 or 25 ft. navigation throughout the division before the second stage is completed, then additional excavation might be required in the prism of the Cornwall Ship Canal, and jetties built in the river to raise the elevation of the water surface at the entrance to the canal to some elevation higher than at present.

The advantages of the double development over the single development as proposed by the American Engineers may be summarized as follows:

1. An old and productive agricultural community (estimated at over 4,000 people) is protected from elimination by flooding, and a large drainage area preserved for agriculture.
2. The smaller range in regulation of Lake Ontario together with the higher average stage of the Lake is of great value to the Lake Ports, and also improves river navigation between Lake Ontario and Cornwall. The power capacity of the stream is increased.
3. The river below Morrisburg is improved for navigation and power purposes, but otherwise left in approximately its natural condition as regards its shore line.

4. Navigation for either 20 ft. or 25 ft. draft between Morrisburg and Cornwall can be provided with but little additional expenditure as soon as the Morrisburg site is developed.
5. Moulinette Lock (No. 8) in Cornwall Ship Canal is eliminated.
6. A large block of power (609,000 H.P.) is made available at a much earlier date, as the Morrisburg development should be completed within four years.
7. Excellent sites for industrial purposes are preserved along the water front extending from Morrisburg to Moulinette.
8. A better distribution of power for operating and industrial conditions, and great reliability from two sites.
9. Much better ice conditions would prevail during the winter months. This applies particularly to the section between Morrisburg and Long Sault and the operation of the Waddington-Morrisburg power plants, under the layout proposed by the Company.
10. The Town of Cornwall and the country round about as not menaced by the failure of high earthen dykes and embankments impounding the waters of a new lake some 60 square miles in area.
11. Elimination of many of the most difficult and expensive features connected with the single development, and damages to property well defined from the outset.
12. An enormous saving in the cost of the whole work, both in navigation and power, together with a greater development of primary power.
13. Assuming the Long Sault Development backs the water 2 ft. on the Waddington site, then with a flow of 200,000 c.f.s. the power lost at Waddington site is 40,000 H.P. which, capitalized at $100.00, amounts to $4,000,000. This is approximately the cost of the proportion of the River Improvement between the Galops and Leishman's point.

The Engineer's Report states that it is advisable to operate the reaches between Barnhart and Morrisburg and between Morrisburg and the Galops with an ice cover, but does not state clearly how this ice cover is to be maintained.

Our conclusions are that it would be impossible to maintain a stable ice cover under the proposed single development scheme, and that it would be better to attempt maintaining an open channel, particularly in the lower reaches. This would be much more easily maintained by the double development plan.

Winters on the upper St. Lawrence vary considerably. Some are so mild that even the channel between Ogdensburg and Lake Ontario (in which the open season fall is about one foot) remains open. Other winters occur in which this reach retains an ice cover for a few days only. During the average winter this section is ice covered.

The section between Ogdensburg and Chimney Island is one in which the velocity is greater than that above Ogdensburg and compares favorably with some of the sections of the proposed channel below the Galops. The lower

end of this channel between Chimney Island and the State hospital frequently chokes with ice coming from the reach above. This reach is only about four miles long, and supplies all the ice to the above section. It is difficult to believe that much anchor ice occurs in this channel. The result is that the discharge of the river is materially reduced.

The reach between Ogdensburg and Brockville has a lower average velocity than the above, and during many winters its closed season is of short duration.

The proposed new channel conditions between Morrisburg and the Galops has several reaches in which it is proposed to excavate in order to reduce the velocity to an average of four feet per sec. and the maximum velocity at the surface will be considerably higher. It is difficult to conceive these reaches having a stable ice covering for any large percentage of the winter season.

It must be remembered that when considering the ice conditions the average winter and the average ice conditions bear little weight. It is the extreme conditions, the worst that has ever occurred, that must be considered. One serious uncontrolled ice jam might wreck the whole proposition.

Mention is made that under the new conditions the ice cover on the river above the Galops will so warm the water that the Galops will be free of anchor ice. It is difficult to see how the conditions above the Galops will be greatly changed from the present state. The Galops under present conditions do have a large quantity of anchor ice.

Under the Single Development Plan, the higher velocities are in the sections a considerable distance west of the dam. This is just the reverse of the condition required for the most successful operation of fighting ice. Invariably the clearing of ice-fields must take place from the downstream side. With the Single Development Scheme, the sections next to the dam will freeze first and become the strongest , due to the longer period for it to grow in thickness, and receive contributions of ice and snow from reaches farther upstream. The nature of the mass adjacent to the dam is difficult to predetermine, but it is evident that it may cause a considerable reduction in the discharge of the river and also in the supply to the power house. Under winter conditions the flow will have a tendency to concentrate in one part of the channel, thereby increasing the velocity and consequently greatly shortening the life of any ice cover.

The percentage of border ice that builds up in front of an ice cover may depend to a large extent upon the velocity of the stream at the point of growth. The amount of snow and frazil ice that goes into the accumulation in front of the ice bridge is certainly not so entirely dependent upon the velocity, and we cannot agree with some of the remarks of the Engineers' Report on this question.

The capacity of a section of the river for storing ice is not entirely in proportion to its cross sectional area, but depends to a large extent upon the rapidity with which the ice bridge builds up, and the rapidity of the building up of the ice bridge depends upon its facilities for passing the various kinds of ice masses beneath its ice cover. This may be seen at Cornwall or at the bridges which form below Farran's Point, or in some of the secondary channels among the islands farther upstream.

Our studies of winter conditions along the river do not show that any rigid rule may be made to determine the limiting velocity in a section in order to obtain an ice cover due to growth from shore. There are too many elements involved to make a definite rule. The element of time is an important factor. During a winter with little zero weather, or one with alternate cold and warm periods, the encroachment of border ice on the midchannel is much less than in a long period of cold weather. The variation in duration of the season for open channel between Ogdensburg and Brockville is a good example of this.

Under the proposed single development scheme an ice cover on the river between Barnhart and Morrisburg will be very uncertain. The following refers particularly to this channel:

1. The present channel would be changed from its present state of fairly uniform width with comparatively small bays or quiet water and open channel conditions during every winter (except during the periods of 1878, 1887 and 1905, when ice jams occurred) to one of great width with large areas of quiet water and low velocities throughout the reach; similar in some respects to that at Brockville.

   If these bays do not have a permanent ice cover, then the amount of frazil ice manufactured in the reach will be greater than at present. Also the amount of border ice breaking from its anchorage and the frequency with which sections swing out into the main channel may be greater, depending to a large extent upon fluctuation of the water stage under operating conditions and the greater effect of the wind upon the wide expanse of the river.

   On the other hand, if the bays are of more or less permanent nature with an open channel in midstream, then they serve to accumulate the snow which will be swept by favorable winds into the open channel. This snow-ice forms a very disagreeable and difficult mass to handle, and even with low velocity currents readily runs under an ice cover. *Example:* Channel head of Galops to State Hospital below Ogdensburg.

2. *Conditions in a Mild Winter.*

   Consider a winter which is comparatively mild or one in which the periods of severe weather alternate with warm periods. The bays and quiet areas freeze over early in the season to various thicknesses, depending upon the severity of the weather and length of time the water is in an undisturbed condition. The process of these ice areas breaking from anchorage and floating downstream is often repeated several times.

3. *Change in Climatic Conditions.*

   Consider an average severe winter. Invariably there come periods in December and January when the weather after a lengthy spell of zero temperature, suddenly turns warmer, and this may continue a few days or a week. Under these conditions a breakup

may occur similar to that described under the previous item on Mild Winter, but with the difference that at the stage when the ice mass is in its most threatening position a sudden change to zero weather might consolidate the aggregation, making a repetition of the above a very dangerous matter.

The river between Morrisburg and the Galops has several reaches, namely, at Point Three Point, Point Rockway, Sparrowhawk Point and the Galop channels, in which the average velocity approaches closely to four feet per sec. and at all times would be either open or have a very unstable ice cover. These sections are fairly evenly distributed throughout the reach between Morrisburg and the Galop Rapids, so that any condition favoring a breakup of the ice cover would cause these sections to rapidly extend their open water areas until the whole reach opens up in mid-channel. The upper end, where the average velocities are the greater, would open first. Hence, the best method of operating the reach between Morrisburg and the Galops is to maintain an open water channel in midstream which will transport (to the reach below Morrisburg) the greater portion of the ice occurring in the reach and thus preventing a congestion similar to that which now occurs between Chimney Island and the State Hospital.

At the Long Sault Dam, even if the floating ice is successfully guided over the ice chutes or spill-way, it will take considerable water to carry it to Lake St. Francis and prevent a huge mass building up either from the frozen surface of the Lake (and this ice surface will take earlier in the upper reach of the Lake, due to channel improvements), or the building up immediately below the Long Sault Dam. If the spillway is to be used to any considerable extent in winter, then it will add its quota to the accumulation in the Lake. Also, the shallow portion immediately below the dam will materially augment the contribution to the anchor ice. The rock elevation at the east end of the site of the dam is given as 158 and at the west end 170 and the elevation of the lake surface 154, or only from 4 to 16 feet lower.

Winter conditions are such that successful operation of the 4th Division depends upon the ability to maintain an open channel throughout. The width of the open channel will depend upon the amount of ice to be transported, a greater width of channel being required at the lower end.

With the Single Development in an average winter, less frazil and anchor ice, but more border and snow-ice will probably occur than under present conditions. In a mild winter more border snow and frazil ice will be formed than under present conditions.

With the Double Development Plan in any winter, less frazil, anchor, border and snow-ice will be formed than under the Single Development Plan and less frazil and anchor, nearly the same snow-ice, but more border ice, will obtain than under present conditions.

The problems of the St. Lawrence river are physical rather than Engineering, since the laws governing the formation of ice are complicated and difficult, and are too little understood. It has been said that the St. Lawrence can be led but not driven, and one has but to visualize the immense volume of water daily flowing to the sea to appreciate what dire disaster is sure to follow im-

mature plans for development. Nature has provided us with every advantage, and we have but to follow her own plan of channel improvement to be assured of her ever-ready aid.

In addition to the great reservoir of Lake Ontario for water storage which maintains a wonderfully uniform flow, we find that lake also an immense reservoir of heat which greatly reduces the ice formations. It takes a long time for the waters flowing into the river to arrive at the freezing point. Long after the Ottawa river and others rivers are frozen over, the St. Lawrence is free of ice. The freezing point is reached at the lowest points first, and travels upstream at a definite rate. Thus, when it has frozen below Montreal it is a long way from freezing in the Power Section, and this in turn a long way from freezing in the channel through the Recreation section. The months of December and January are the two principal ice forming periods, and the river maintains itself free during the first of these in the International section. After January the increasing power of the sun maintains a balance between new ice and ice melting throughout February, after which the ice rapidly grows less. We have only the period of January to contend with, and if the great ice packs, due to damming the river, can be avoided, then the ice will disappear much more rapidly in the early spring.

Compared to the Navigation section of the river, all other interests are insignificant. Whatever is contemplated on the Power section should be delayed until we are assured of an adequate water level in Montreal Harbour, and a minimum ice formation to shorten the winter season both here and in the Gulf. Where it is necessary to control the flow of any stream the water must be regulated at the source, rather than by damming the stream lower down.

Temperature studies and observation of ice formations have shown clearly that a great deal of the cooling of the waters of Lake Ontario is in the Recreation section. The great broad shallow expanses of the river, through the Thousand Islands, assist the heat loss from the water and hasten the ice period.

Between Lake Ontario and Ogdensburg there is a natural deep channel where ice formation is delayed long into the winter, and in many winters never freezes at all. This opens up very early in the Spring, and were it not for the mixture lower down of the water which flows through the North channels, this warm water could be preserved throughout the International section.

A simple system of fills and training walls, composed of crib filled retainers, can be so placed as to cause a decreased flow of the water through the North channel with a corresponding increase of flow in the deep channel. No closed dams need be included to direct the flow as well as the heat of the lake directly downstream, where it can be of the greatest use in reducing the ice formations in the lower river. At present the heat of Lake Ontario can be traced as far down as tidewater; hence any natural increase in the heat carried down will have a greater beneficial effect on the navigation section.

The St. Lawrence is really a river within a river. The main stream follows the navigation channel throughout its entire length with surprisingly little deviation even in the rapids section.

The second river filters through the bays and shallow areas all the way down, contributing to the early formation of ice, and the ultimate damming of the river by ice jams. For it is well recognized that the river would never close with ice if the main channel were not impeded by the great ice fields which become dislodged and swing out across the current. Indeed, the natives have often resorted to this expedient to obtain an ice bridge to cross over stream. By deepening and straightening the channel, by cutting off the great shallow areas, the main river would be preserved throughout its length without forming any surface obstruction. There is a general impression that a surface covering is essential for reducing ice formations, but such is not by any means always the case. The net result of an open channel is to store up all the sun's heat by day, while an ice covering scatters the sun's energy and renders it useless. An open channel carries more small ice which becomes troublesome at times; but usually it is faulty design which results in frazil jams. A rapids will cause excessive frazil ice production, but smooth-flowing water is seldom troublesome. Where an ice cover can be adequately maintained far enough upstream so that little or no small ice can be produced, then it is of advantage, but such is not possible on the St. Lawrence. The river is continually being fed by water above the freezing point in temperature, and hence the ice barrier will continually work up and down stream, depending on the severity of the weather, and great ice jams will be formed with shoves and flooding. Moreover, open water conditions react on the surrounding land areas to modify the air temperature and produce milder climates. Lake Ontario never freezes over because of its great depth, and its large area serves to store and retain all of the solar heat during the winter. This is a fundamental point, and any development scheme which does not take this factor into serious consideration is bound to be less efficient and wasteful during winter operation.

Another important point must be considered if any scheme is adopted which increases the exposed area of the river, and that is the evaporation factor, which is very great in the winter time. As much water goes up in the air from the great lakes system as flows down the St. Lawrence, and therefore increase in area means so much less water for the navigation section.

In this article I have tried to treat the St. Lawrence Problem in a broad, general way. I have refrained from commenting on details of engineering construction which have already been presented in various schemes in other reports. What appears to be more serious than anything else is the lack ol consideration and discussion by the Engineers of the river as a great physical unit. Every section of this great waterway affects all others, and so sensitive is this interdependence that so small a diversion of water as at Chicago, a thousand miles away, compared to the whole flow of the river, can produce harmful effects on the harbour of Montreal. Too little thought has been given to the ice problem, and hence the emphasis on this feature here. In my opinion it is the basic consideration, and before any change is allowed in the river the full utilization of every means for reducing and controlling the ice formation should be put into operation. I believe this alone will insure the success of the scheme.

In 1886, the Montreal Flood Commission issued a most valuable and comprehensive report on the winter conditions, dealing with the flood situation in Montreal Harbour. They concluded that there would be a great deal to be gained by keeping the St. Lawrence clear of ice from Montreal to tidewater, and that this was perfectly feasible. Ice breakers for the harbour of Montreal were authorized in 1885, but were never put in operation. The use of explosives was thoroughly tried out to break up the ice jams, but was found to be of little good in the masses of packed ice. The recommendations made by the Commissioners are all sound, and had they been carried out, great benefit would have accrued to Montreal.

The result of all the Government's work during the past eighteen years in the use of ice breakers is to show how much benefit can be obtained by keeping the river open through the narrow part at Cap Rouge. This channel always jammed and caused a great rise of water, with flooding in the upper reaches of the river in former years. This condition has now been done away with, and, indeed, the flooding of Montreal in the Spring has been greatly reduced. An open channel is maintained for most of the winter up as far as Three Rivers due to the work at Cap Rouge. All ice laden rivers deepen and narrow their channels, by silt deposits cut out of the bed, for the purpose of passing the ice quickly, and for the purpose of reducing the ice formation by offering less exposed surface area. In this respect the St. Lawrence river through the rapids section is a young river, and every year is deepening and straightening its channel by the agency of ice jams. The Niagara river has already done this, and the St. Clair river is another good example.

To dam the river by the proposed single stage development at the Long Sault Rapids is a step backwards. Such a proposal carries with it the flooding of thousands of acres of land, and the creation of a great artificial lake throughout the International section. This entirely ignores Nature's plan for deepening and straightening the channels, and will not only increase enormously the ice formations in direct proportion to the increased area of exposed surface, but will invite great ice jams in the upper river. This will produce reduction in water temperature below, and increase ice formations at Montreal. It will for ever block any plans for increasing the navigation period to Montreal.

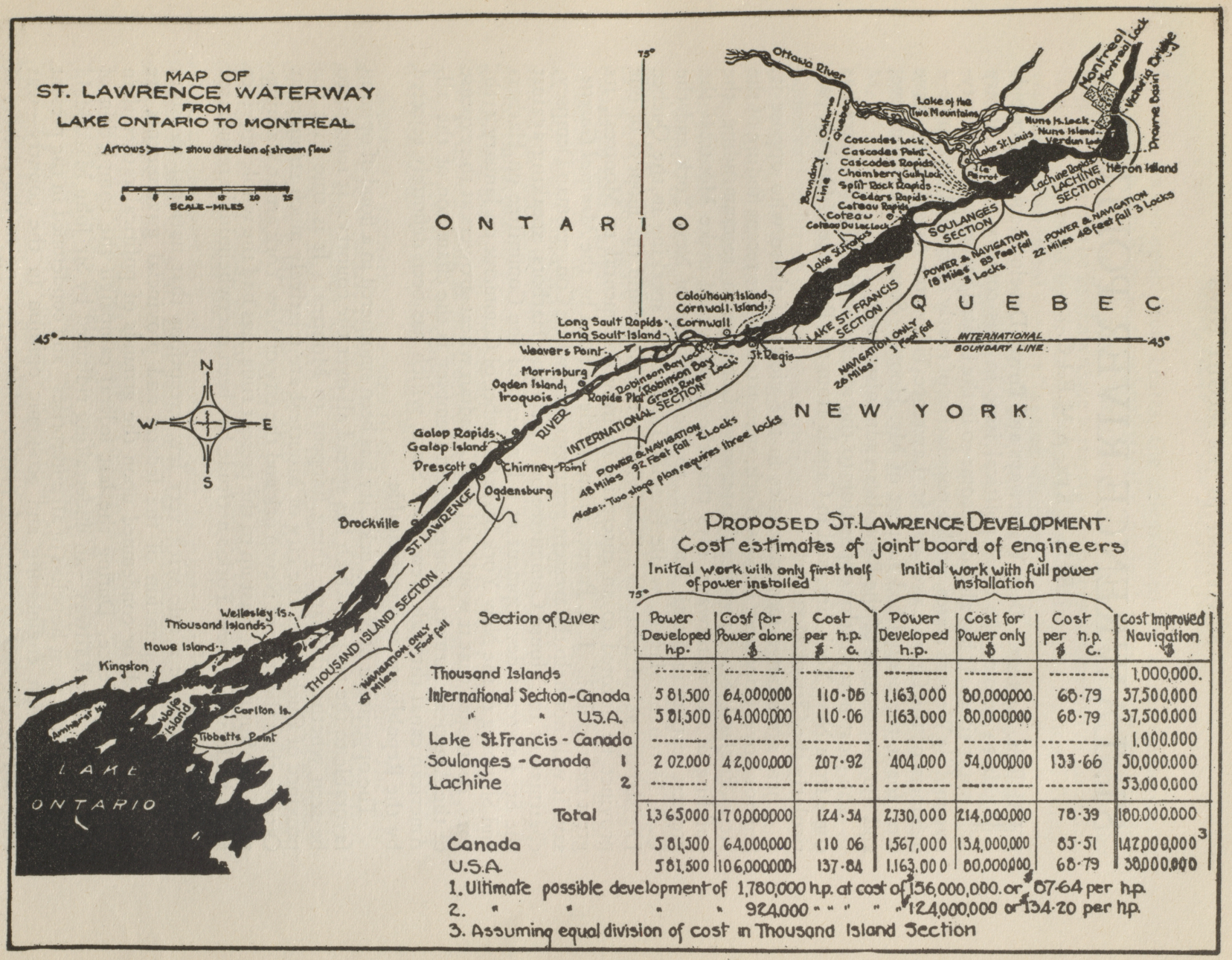
As I pointed out in 1910[1] in a report on the possibility of obtaining winter navigation to Montreal; "time will see the fulfillment of our hope for Montreal as the great distributing centre for the products of the West. With the ice problem solved, nothing can prevent that city from becoming the greatest seaport in the world." Nothing can ever help us, however, should the river be badly developed and by alterations which would throw us back thousands of years.

Montreal should be on guard against the exploitation of the river before adequate studies have been made of the heat conservation of the waters, and actual work carried out to reduce the ice formations in a thorough, scientific way.

(1) Problems of Winter Navigation on the St. Lawrence River, *Canadian Engineer*, May, 1910.

As aptly stated by W. J. McGee[1]: "In this, as in other countries, water is the primary natural resource—and whatever its breadth in land and wealth in minerals, no continent can sustain life and population without sufficient water. As the common property and the equitable possession of all, water in any form, together with the appurtenant lands or other resources, may be administered in the public interest by municipalities, states and the national government; but no public agency may in equity alienate or divest the people of any part of the common interest in the water, nor may it equitably transfer any right to use of the water without just consideration in the public behalf. As the prime necessary of life and the primary resource, and as the common possession of all, water is in itself a special property, and its equitable administration is rightly the most sacred trust confided by the people in their chosen representatives and officers."

(1) Water Power Development, W. J. McGee, Science 34, 813 (1911).



PROPOSED ST. LAWRENCE DEVELOPMENT
Cost estimates of joint board of engineers

Section of River	Initial work with only first half of power installed: Power Developed h.p.	Cost for Power alone $	Cost per h.p. $ c.	Initial work with full power installation: Power Developed h.p.	Cost for Power only $	Cost per h.p. $ c.	Cost Improved Navigation $
Thousand Islands	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	1,000,000.
International Section - Canada	581,500	64,000,000	110·06	1,163,000	80,000,000	68·79	37,500,000
" " U.S.A.	581,500	64,000,000	110·06	1,163,000	80,000,000	68·79	37,500,000
Lake St. Francis - Canada	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	1,000,000
Soulanges - Canada 1	202,000	42,000,000	207·92	404,000	54,000,000	133·66	30,000,000
Lachine 2	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	53,000,000
Total	1,365,000	170,000,000	124·54	2,730,000	214,000,000	78·39	180,000,000
Canada	581,500	64,000,000	110·06	1,567,000	134,000,000	85·51	142,000,000 [3]
U.S.A.	581,500	106,000,000	137·84	1,163,000	80,000,000	68·79	38,000,000

1. Ultimate possible development of 1,780,000 h.p. at cost of 156,000,000. or $ 87·64 per h.p.
2. " " " " 924,000 " " " " 124,000,000 or 134·20 per h.p.
3. Assuming equal division of cost in Thousand Island Section

ST. LAWRENCE RIVER POLITICS

By F. I. Ker, A.M.E.I.C.

THE St. Lawrence Deep Waterways and Power Development project bids fair to become the chief political issue in this country within a very short time. It has already become so in the United States, where twenty-two middle Western states, with a population of nearly forty million people—members of the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence Tidewater Association—have won for it the unqualified support of Mr. Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, and the countenance of the Republican administration.

The most noteworthy opposition to the scheme in the United States has come from New York city, and in Canada from the Province of Quebec, particularly the City of Montreal.

There are strange inconsistencies in the views of those who oppose it. Senator Royal Copeland, of New York, who attacked the recent finding of the New England St. Lawrence Waterways Commission recommending the building of the waterways, says that the canal would make Montreal the greatest seaport in North America, to the detriment of New York and the U. S. Merchant Marine, while Premier Taschereau, speaking in the Quebec Legislature, asked heatedly: "On what principle should the moneys of our province be devoted to an enterprise entirely detrimental to Montreal, its great metropolis?" J. L. Payne, in an article featured by the *Montreal Gazette*, says it will not help the western grain growers, while Congressman Dempsey, chairman of the House Committee on Rivers and Harbors, speaking against the St. Lawrence development at a luncheon of the Committee on Harbors and Shipping of the New York State Chamber of Commerce on January 11th, 1926, contended that it would aid the Canadian wheat-growers at the expense of the American farmers. Congressman Dempsey is the champion of the all-American canal through New York State, which has been definitely rejected by the Republicans as impracticable.

The opposition of New York City has been smothered in a flood of opinion favorable to the project which has spread all over the country. It remains to be seen whether the same thing happens to Montreal. It is true that the province of Quebec and the city of Montreal are relatively much stronger at Ottawa than the state of New York and the city of New York are at Washington; and Montreal, at least up to the present time, has had the whole province at its back, while New York's attitude has been overwhelmingly repudiated throughout the state.

It seems to be a rule with very few exceptions that national measures requiring the co-operation of the federal and provincial governments are judged, approved, or condemned upon the grounds of political rather than economic expedience. During the last federal campaign the completion of the Hudson Bay Railway—an undertaking ridiculed by Sir John Macdonald in 1887 as "the most hopeless of all enterprises" and condemned in the present day by the best engineering and economic opinion in the country—was endorsed by the speakers of both parties when appealing to the electors of Manitoba and Saskatchewan. With the image of the great Sir John pro-

fessedly graven upon their hearts, the delegates to the recent Conservative Convention at Winnipeg enthusiastically pledged their party to the immediate completion of that "most hopeless of all enterprises", while the improvement of the St. Lawrence waterways, the consummation of an undertaking inaugurated by Sir John in 1870 as part of his great National Policy, was timidly promised support "as and when warranted".

In the federal campaigns of 1925 and 1926 the St. Lawrence issue was utterly neglected by both parties. No one expected the Liberals to do otherwise, but there was keen disappointment in Ontario. The Ontario Tory takes his politics seriously. He would, on the whole, rather fight a losing fight than compromise. When the Board of Strategy endorsed the Hudson Bay Railway, turned down the St. Lawrence Development, and connived at Mr. Meighen's Hamilton Bagot speech, he felt that the party's birth-right was being bartered in Manitoba and Quebec for a mess of pottage. The mistake of taking for granted Ontario's acquiescence in any vote-catching policy cost the Conservatives fifteen seats in this province in the last election. Mr. Ferguson's outburst at the Winnipeg convention was an indication of how Ontario still feels toward the tactics used by the Conservative leaders last year. This popping of the Ferguson safety valve undoubtedly kept the Ontario delegation from blowing out in several places.

Rightly or wrongly, the people of Ontario place Mr. Meighen's Hamilton speech and the pigeon-holing of the St. Lawrence development in the same category. They regard the one as incense burned at the altar of French-Canadian nationalism, and the other as a sacrifice to the Golden Calf in St. James Street. It is recognized that no progress can be made with the development of power and the improvement of navigation on the St. Lawrence river unless the federal governments of the United States and Canada can get together on satisfactory terms, and in view of the utterances of Premier Taschereau and the attitude of the Montreal newspapers, it seems unlikely anything will be done as long as the Quebec bloc dominates the situation at Ottawa, unless that province very completely changes its views. Quebec's attitude is really the crux of the whole situation.

Ontario is primarily interested in the power end of the scheme. The only available hydro-electric power sites of any consequence close to the centers of population and industry are at Niagara Falls and in the St. Lawrence river, between Prescott and Cornwall. All the power available at the Falls under existing treaties is now in use. In 1926 the Niagara system, with a nominal capacity of 850,000 h.p., of which some 60,000 h.p. and considerable off-peak wattage is exported, served 1,700,000 people throughout Southwestern Ontario with a total output of 2,617,623,240 k.w.h. The Niagara system alone supplies over 86% of the total power distributed by the Hydro-Electric Commission of Ontario. Last year the per capita consumption in this district was 1,534 k.w.h.

Niagara power goes as far east as Toronto, and as far west as Windsor. In the territory east of Toronto between the Ottawa and St. Lawrence rivers the various hydro-electric systems have a nominal capacity of only 50,000 h.p. to serve a population of over 500,000 people, exclusive of the city of Ottawa. Last year, supplemented by 7,500 h.p. from the Cedar Rapids plant of the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Company, they distributed 189,100,000 k.w.h., or 378 k.w.h. per capita of the above population. In Eastern and

Central Ontario there is scarcely one fourth of the power presently available per capita in the southwest of the province, and the average rates are much higher.

The citizens of Brockville and Prescott, looking across the river to Ogdensburg, watched with dismay the growth of a great paper mill giving employment to hundreds of men, using pulp-wood brought up from the lower St. Lawrence, and power generated at Cedar Rapids (Quebec section of the St. Lawrence) supplied through the Messina Power Company of Messina Springs, New York. These towns could not compete for that industry. They could not meet its power requirements. The development of the whole territory east of Toronto is being held back for the same reason.

The stronghold of the Conservative party in Ontario is its hydro-electric policy of generating and distributing an abundance of power to the people at low rates wherever it is economically possible. In south-western Ontario 83% of the domestic power used retails at less than 1.9c per k.w.h., and 76% of the commercial power at $25.00, or less, per h.p. It is the desire of the people of Ontario, and the aim of the Hydro-Electric Commission, to bring about the same conditions in Central and Eastern Ontario with power supplied from the international section of the St. Lawrence river, where, according to the estimates of the International Board of Engineers, Ontario's share of the initial development is 581,500 h.p. at a capital cost of $110.00 per h.p., and an ultimate development of 1,163,000 h.p. at $68.79 per h.p.

To meet current requirements, the Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission recently contracted with the Gatineau Company for 260,000 h.p. for a period of thirty years. This power will all have been absorbed by the end of 1930, at the present rate of 75,000 h.p. increased consumption per annum. This Quebec power is regarded as a stop-gap pending the development of Ontario's power in the St. Lawrence. The people of the province will never consent to have their increasing power requirements dependent on the surplus production of Quebec power companies. No one knows this better than the Hon. Howard Ferguson, and no one knows better than he does what they will do to the political party, federal or provincial, which by hindering the development of the St. Lawrence makes such an expedient necessary. Ontario does not care what Quebec does with the power in its section of the river. If the people of the coldest and probably the biggest coal-consuming province in the Dominion wish to let the equivalent of 25,000,000 tons of coal per annum lie undeveloped within twenty-five miles of Montreal, it is their own affair. If, however, the people of Quebec persist in using their strength at Ottawa to effect for the Quebec Power Companies what constitutes a virtual "corner" of the power supply in the St. Lawrence valley, by holding up the development of the international section of the river, they may find themselves involved in a struggle with Ontario, and ultimately with the other provinces, the bitterness of which will surpass anything they have known in connection with Regulation 17.

The deep waterways aspect of the St. Lawrence question is of secondary political importance at the moment, due to the apathy of the middle western provinces—apathy largely induced by the reopening of the Hudson Bay Railway project. Ontario favors the deep waterways as ancillary to the development of power and as the logical complement to a system of waterways, including the new Welland Canal, for which Canada has already spent or appropriated $235,000,000. It is not expected that ocean liners will pass

Montreal to dock at Toronto or Hamilton. Tramp ships will come up just as they have in the past, probably bigger ships carrying larger and more profitable cargoes, particularly, it is hoped, coal and iron ore from the Maritimes for the steel and coke industries of Hamilton, and coal, pulpwood and sulphur for the paper mills along the Welland canal.

The industries of the city of Hamilton alone use annually well over 1,000,000 tons of coal, ore and other raw products now brought in from the United States by rail.

From the all-Canadian point of view the most promising feature of the St. Lawrence seaway is the prospect of diverting Canadian export wheat from American ports to Montreal and substantially reducing carrying charges from the head of the lakes to the seaboard.

The principle endorsed by Sir John Macdonald in 1871 of making it possible for the biggest lake carriers to go down the river to the port of Montreal holds good today. At that time our inland water-borne export wheat traffic was considerably less than 10,000,000 bushels, none of which came from the West. In 1925 the total shipments of grain by water from Fort William and Port Arthur amounted to over 305,000,000 bushels of which 224,587,000 bushels were wheat. The C. S.S. LeMoyne—the largest ship on the great lakes—is 633 feet long, 70 feet broad, and 29 feet deep, with a carrying capacity on the 18-foot draught of 14,500 tons. She carries 525,000 bushels of wheat on the present draught of water through the Soo canal. On an average production of 16 bushels to the acre it would take 50 square miles to grow one cargo of wheat for this ship. The rate on grain for approximately 850 miles from Fort William to Port Colborne and Buffalo in ships of this class ranges from 2 to 3c per bushel. Being unable to get through the Welland and St. Lawrence canals, their cargoes are discharged at Buffalo and Port Colborne. It requires eight average St. Lawrence river boats to carry the Le Moyne's cargo from Port Colborne to Montreal. The rate for this service is between 6 and 7c a bushel. It is largely due to the necessity of breaking bulk at the foot of Lake Erie that the port of Buffalo and the American trunk lines have succeeded in diverting such a large volume of Canadian export grain from Montreal to United States Atlantic ports. In 1925, 120,561,000 out of 224,587,000 bushels of wheat shipped from Canadian lake head ports went out via Buffalo. Much of this wheat is milled in bond at Buffalo and forwarded at low export rates to capture European markets as American flour. The saving in freight and trans-shipment charges via the improved St. Lawrence route is estimated at from 3 to 5c per bushel. If all the wheat now shipped from Fort William by water was enabled to go through to Montreal without breaking bulk, it would mean a saving to Canadian grain growers of possibly $7,000,000 a year. The United States Department of Commerce estimates a saving of from 6.4 to 9.6c per bushel in the transportation of unbroken cargoes of wheat from Duluth to Liverpool.

When Sir John Macdonald took up the question of enlarging the St. Lawrence canals in 1870, his object was "to aid the growing trade of the Dominion as well as to offer greater inducements to our Western neighbors to use our waterways and to put a stop to visionary schemes". The Royal Commission, of which Sir Hugh Allan of Montreal was chairman, reporting in favor of improving the St. Lawrence seaway in February, 1871, said: "In taking upon herself the entire burden of opening an avenue to the sea through

her own waters for the trade of the West, Canada has a right to expect that the influence of the people of the western States (whose commerce, already employing five-eighths of the traffic now passing through the Welland canal, will be further stimulated and whose products will be enhanced in value by the expenditure) should be felt in the councils of their country and that all necessary restrictions upon trade between the two countries should be abolished".

These unquestionably patriotic Canadians showed no evidence of that fear for our sovereign rights in the St. Lawrence which so troubles the Quebec government and, strangely enough, such high priests of the Macdonald tradition as the *Montreal Star*, the *Gazette*, and the *Toronto Mail and Empire*. They wanted United States traffic to make the fullest possible use of our waterways and to contribute in tolls a correspondingly large proportion of the cost of maintenance and operation. This is precisely the policy of the Canadian railways today. They divert to their lines an enormous volume of United States' traffic from which they derive revenues which in the case of the Canadian National mean the difference between success and failure. The Canadian people, owning and operating railway lines in the United States subsidiary to the Canadian National system, are in no position to dwell on this "sovereign right" humbug.

Senator McDougald, president of the Montreal Harbor Commission, addressing the Young Men's Canadian Club in Montreal on February 7th, disposed concisely of the argument that the use of the St. Lawrence seaway by American shipping might jeopardize our sovereign rights. He said: "By the treaties in force between Great Britain and the United States in respect to the navigation rights of the Americans on the St. Lawrence, it is provided that American citizens may have free use of Canadian waters and canals to the seas in perpetuity. Canadians and Americans have equal rights in that regard. Our harbors and canals have been developed by Canadian money, and if this project is effected the only noticeable difference will be that the United States will have running rights on canals of 25′ instead of 14′ depth".

The estimated cost of constructing a 25′ channel from Lake Ontario to Montreal is approximately $180,000,000, of which $142,000,000 would be spent in Canadian territory and $38,000,000 in the United States' portion of the river. The saving in carrying charges on the present volume of Canadian traffic would not warrant this expenditure. The United States government, however, believes that the saving on the traffic of the 40,000,000 people in the twenty-two states adjacent to the great lakes more than justifies it. "Accepting for purpose of argument representations that have been made by sponsors of the project in the United States, it may be cited that the Department of Commerce and the Hoover Commission estimate the total annual tonnage now available to the St. Lawrence route at from nineteen to twenty-four million tons. The Joint New England Committee on the St. Lawrence Seaway assumes a saving of $3 a ton on twenty million tons, amounting to Sixty Million Dollars per year, or the equivalent to interest and amortization charges on $1,350,000,000.

The prospects of the United States in this respect are entirely different from our own. We must confine our hopes largely to the wheat crop, while they figure on many classifications of the huge import and export traffic of 40,000,000 land-locked people which now move over the heavily congested trunk lines to and from the Atlantic seaboard.

The United States government realizes our position in the matter and is willing to negotiate over a fair division of the cost of the project. It would seem inadvisable to allow the United States to have any equity in the capital cost of purely Canadian works; but as a condition precedent to our carrying out such expensive improvements, largely for their benefit, we might reasonably insist upon a schedule of tolls, applicable equally to the shipping of both countries, which would take care of interest, depreciation and cost of operation, and even upon a guaranteed minimum annual tonnage of United States shipping, with the tolls on any deficit guaranteed and paid annually by the United States government. The $115,000,000 spent by the Dominion government on the new Welland canal and the illegal abstraction of Great Lakes water by the city of Chicago should not be lost sight of in the negotiations.

The title of the United States to her share of the power in the international section of the St. Lawrence (1,163,000 h.p.) is as clear as her title to the power developed on the American side of the Niagara river. The state of New York needs this power as badly as Ontario needs its share, and has every right to expect the same friendly co-operation in the development of this power as was given and received at Niagara Falls, nor can any exception be taken to the attitude of the United States government in requesting the Dominion government to co-operate in the improvement of the St. Lawrence seaway. The rights of United States shipping to the use of the St. Lawrence from the Great Lakes to the sea on terms of equality with our own shipping is beyond question.

The harmony of our relations with the United States in the joint use of the St. Lawrence river for over a century has been largely the result of British diplomacy. Their recent proposals offer one of the first major opportunities that Canadian statesmanship has had of showing that it possesses the breadth of vision and quality of fairness so necessary to the amicable settlement of international questions.

The St. Lawrence development looms big on the political horizon of this country. Its appeal is Dominion-wide. It holds promise for the coal trade of the Maritimes, the lumber trade of British Columbia, and the grain-growers of the Middle West. The future industrial expansion of Ontario depends largely upon the power which it will make available. New York city fights hard against it on the ground that it will make Montreal the biggest seaport on the North American continent, and what is good for Montreal is surely good for the province of Quebec. The issue has many of the campaigning potentialities of the Ontario Hydro-Electric policy. Who can foretell the havoc that might be wrought in the ranks of the "Solid Bloc" by some fiery French-Canadian Adam Beck preaching "electric light, heat and power at cost" throughout the province, beginning with the south shore and Eastern Townships constituencies close to the two million undeveloped horsepower in the Soulanges and Lachine rapids. Likewise, what a shifting of political alliances might take place in Ontario if, while the Conservative watchmen slept, the Liberals were to open a vigorous campaign for the immediate construction of the deep waterways and development of the power in the international section so essential to Ontario's future industrial growth.

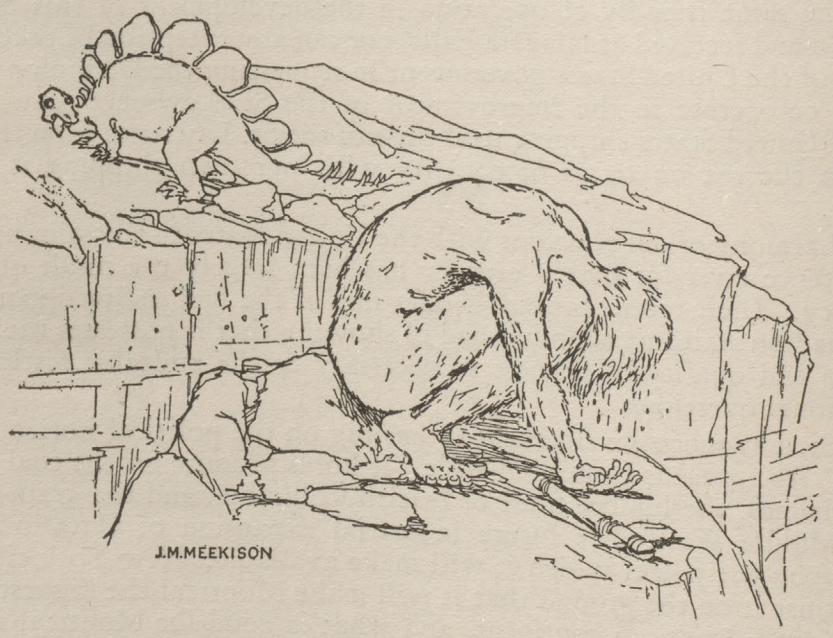
The leaders of both federal parties are indeed skating on thin ice, but the ice under the Conservative leaders is already cracking dangerously.

ABOUT CHAIRS

By W. B. Howell

Illustrations *by* J. M. Meekison

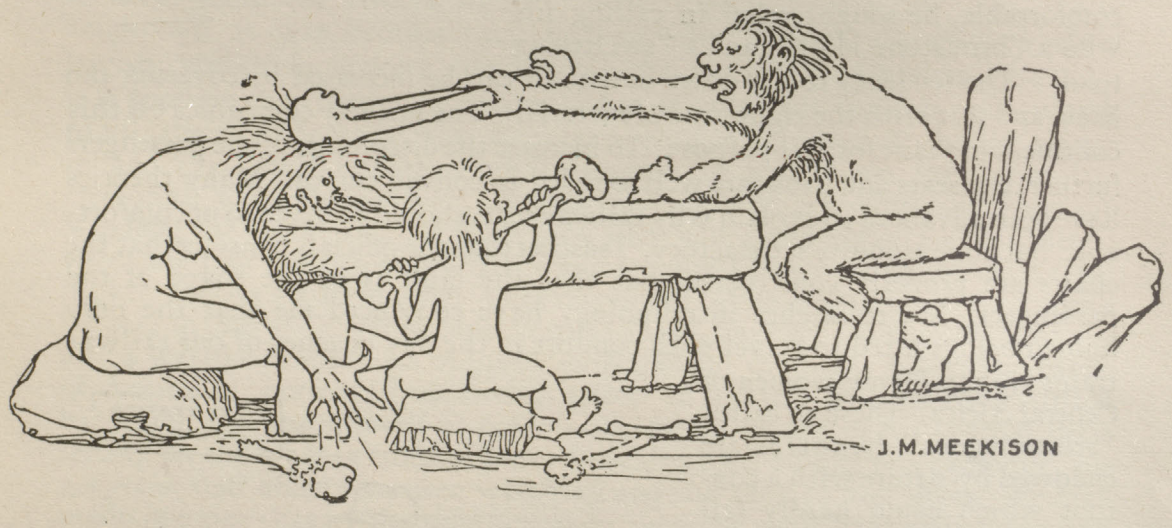
THE first prehistoric man, breathless and exhausted after his escape from a hungry dinosaur, and finding himself in a place where the nature of the ground did not allow him to lie down, folded himself up and applied a portion of his body to a fixed surface. In this way was the sitting posture first invented. No doubt he assumed that the comfort he was experiencing would persist as long as he chose to remain seated. But soon the hardness of the surface—it was probably the trunk of a fallen tree or a stone—was forced upon his consciousness. He began to fidget and change his posi-



tion, and finally had to get up and move about. Long after this, when men, dissatisfied with spending their leisure hours sitting about naked in the snow and rain, moved into caves, the need for furniture arose, and flat stones and trunks of trees were dragged in and used as chairs. At a later date one of our prehistoric ancestors found that by putting his chair close to the side of the cave he obtained a support for his back which materially increased his comfort and protected him from attacks from behind. It was not, however, always convenient to sit at the side of the cave, and so in the course of millions of years more, by a process of exfoliation, the part of the cave which acted as a support and protection to the sitter became separated, and attached itself to the back of the rudimentary chair. The means by which the back was fixed to the seat is unknown. In the course of time the seat became differentiated into a flat surface, supported at each corner by what is now called a leg.

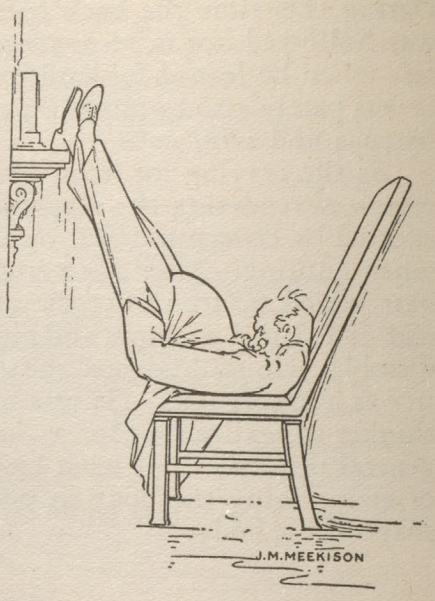
During this time the back became smooth. The space underneath the seat was hollowed out in response to the need of a place for the sitter to put his feet when he leaned forward to eat, drink or strike a member of his family. It was partly also to provide a refuge for the smaller family pets, such as cave hyænas and wolf cubs.

As the craving for luxury increased, prehistoric man began to look for a means of rendering the seat upon which he sat less hard and cold. This he effected by covering it first of all with the hide of a wild beast he had killed when hunting. After cloth had been invented he made a bag, stuffed it with hair which he tore from the heads of his wives and unmarried daughters, and called it a cushion, and himself an upholsterer. But still he was not comfortable. He still fidgeted, he still had to get up after an interval, though now it was a longer one. He was too much of an upholsterer, and too little of a thinker to realize that for a chair to be comfortable it must conform to two general principles. It must first of all relieve the muscles of their function of maintaining the body in position, and, secondly, it must be fitted to the shape of the body.



The chair with a flat seat and a back at right angles is not only the oldest, but to this very day, the commonest type. It provides a minimum of rest and comfort. Examples of it, thousands of them, may be seen in places of public assembly, such as concert and lecture halls. Church pews are built on this upright principle. It is the chair, *par excellence*, for theatre boxes. Perhaps, who knows, it is better to have a hundred people fidgeting, yawning and anxious to go home, than ninety-nine comfortable and interested, and one among them asleep. We find seats like this in the dining rooms of hotels and restaurants. How many hours have we not, all of us, spent squirming in them while we endured the laboured efforts of Mr. Tedious Man to unload his dreary mind in an after dinner speech? It may be suggested that seats must be make like this to economize space, but the memory I cherish of a little camp chair I once owned convinces me that this is not true.

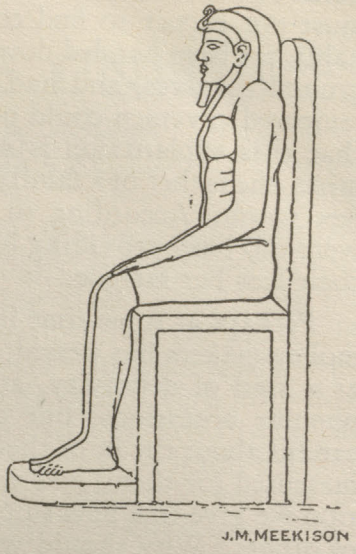
There is a slight advance in comfort when the angle between the seat and the back is greater than a right angle. This chair is never really comfortable though, because there is a tendency for the sitter to slip down.



The tendency can be corrected by putting the feet on some fixed object, such as a table or mantelpiece. The maximum of comfort is reached when the feet being properly supported, the shoulder blades have come to rest upon the seat of the chair. No further slipping can now take place. The only drawback to this position is that the point of the chin is pressed heavily into the breast bone and, being immobilized, cannot be used for purposes of eating, drinking and talking. It was, no doubt, in a chair of this type that Grandfather Smallweed, in "Bleak House", used to sit, for he was always slipping down and having to be lifted up, shaken, and put back into place. Was he to be blamed because, exasperated by the impossibility of being comfortable, he sought relief in calling his wife a "brimstone idiot", and a "sweltering toad"? The tendency to slip down in a chair can be increased by covering the back and seat with the right kind of material. The railway companies on this continent use cane for this purpose. To increase the discomfort of the passengers further, the seats and backs are well rounded in convex curves. Many theories have been advanced to explain why railway seats should be made so uncomfortable, but none are quite satisfactory. I suspect that the officials consider that the chairs are properly constructed, but that the fault is in the shape of the passengers. My researches in ethnology have convinced me that the only human beings fitted to travel with comfort in the day coaches of our railway trains are the Pigmy women of Central Africa. These so called "steatopygous" beauties are endowed by nature with a contour which could hardly fail to make the most unpromising chair—if it were large enough—comfortable. It was in imitation of them, that forty or fifty years ago their white sisters, feeling themselves handicapped by being a-steatopygous, took to wearing bustles.



The influence of chairs on civilization, one of the few subjects about which no one has written a book, is far greater than has generally been realized. It will be found by the unbiased student of history that the more uncom-

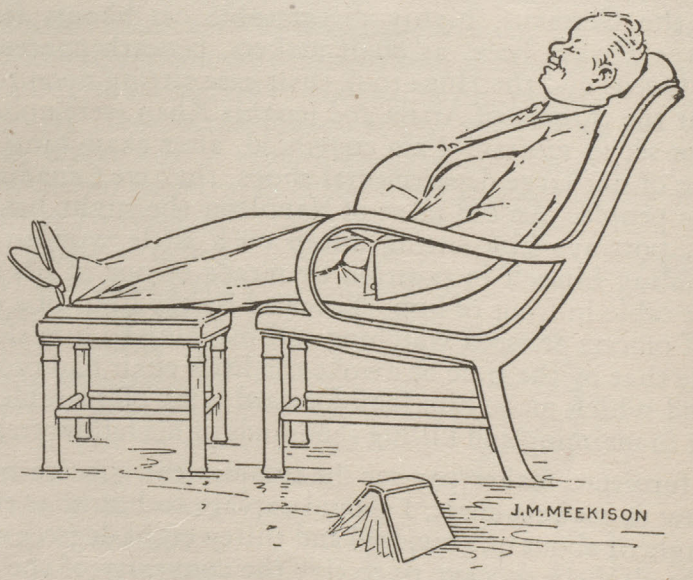

J.M.MEEKISON

fortable the chairs of a nation were, the more frequently it went to war. The Spartans, for instance, were notorious for their uncomfortable chairs, and were always at war with their neighbours. On the other hand, as soon as a nation acquired comfortable chairs the men preferred staying at home and sitting in them to going out and killing other people at the risk of being killed themselves, and suffering other inconveniences. The Romans no doubt lay upon couches at their banquets because, great nation though they were, they never produced a good chair maker. They had too much sense to sit upon uncomfortable chairs; and in this they showed their superiority over modern peoples. The Egyptians, if we may judge them by their pictures, were an uncomfortable race who sat up very straight. If they were not always fighting with their neighbours it was because they had so few. Had they employed their Jewish captives in making comfortable chairs instead of useless pyramids, it is possible that they would have had more pleasant subjects with which to fill their minds than the manufacture of mummies. I should expect to find that the Germans, highly disagreeable neighbours from time immemorial, have always been, as chair makers, beneath contempt; that the Vandals, the Goths and the Huns took their ease sitting upon rolls of barbed wire; and that the thrones of Attila and Jenghiz Khan were upholstered with broken bottles set in mortar. I am convinced, after examining the furniture for sale in one of our large departmental shops, that we Canadians are naturally a warlike people. An old print of Napoleon the night before the battle of Austerlitz, portrays him sitting asleep on a little wooden chair, tilted back, and holding himself in position by means of one of his spurred heels resting on the table in front of him. Revealed by the light of a camp fire, his gorgeous staff officers are seen watching and listening to him sleep. We may easily imagine that by the time he awoke the little chair had produced in him a state of mind which made him look forward with pleasurable anticipation to a day spent in maiming and killing thousands of his fellow creatures.

Should a furniture maker pay me the compliment, sincere or ironical, of asking me how to make a chair, I should explain to him that the back must slope at an angle of about one hundred and thirty-eight degrees with the seat, that it must be slightly concave to receive the convexity of the dorsal curve, instead of convex as it usually is; that the seat of the chair must be inclined so that the highest border of it is under the knees, and to a degree which completely prevents any tendency to slip down; that on the top of the springs soft reversible cushions must be laid. It must have arms to prevent the occupant from falling off the chair when he is overcome by sleep, as would frequently happen, but it must be wide enough to allow him to sit with his hands in his pockets without feeling that his elbows are pressed against his sides. Chairs like this are more often seen in men's clubs than in other places. They are rarely seen in private houses. This is one reason why the married man prefers to spend his evenings talking to the club bore rather than stay at home and

listen to his wife. Because of their curious habit of sitting on their feet, one must not expect to find comfortable chairs where women congregate. This habit has been handed down from the time when women used to sit about the ground in caves, and had to keep their legs tucked away where the short-tempered cavemen could not stumble over them. I must admit, by the way, that this explanation is not accepted by every one, notably by a friend of mine, the father of a family, who attributes the custom to the need to keep the feet warm. According to him, men never acquired the habit because they were too busy providing food for their families to experience any sensation in their feet but fatigue.

Perhaps at some time in the remote future when the "urge" to be efficient money-makers has passed, when a leisurely life has ceased to be looked upon as a sign of depravity, and bridge, golf and motor cars are no longer the popular obsessions, our descendants will think it worth while to be as careful about the fit of their arm chairs as we are of our clothes. They will be measured for them, and will try them on before completion. The consideration we give to a new suit is due to an effect we hope to produce in the minds of others. Why should we not, for our own sakes, be equally careful about our arm chairs? Specimens of the right-angled abominations which we now call chairs will then only be found in museums; in the same glass cases, let us hope, as racks, ducking-stools, and obsolete patterns of the electric chair.



EDUCATION IN THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE

THIS Bulletin* makes a searching examination of the educational methods and purposes followed in England, France and Germany, and in the United States, with the intention of showing those responsible for education in the last named country what may be learned from the old world to assist them in the solution of their own problems. For this reason, the writer, Mr. Wm. S. Learned, has refrained from trying to say everything that is to be said on both sides, and has in consequence drawn up a carefully articulated argument of the utmost value. He has gone to Europe to learn, and has deliberately concentrated on what he considers the admirable features of European education, while, of course, not denying that it has its weaknesses as well. In the same way, he takes for granted that no one will dispute the "special virtues" of American education, such as its democratic basis and "the excellence of its material equipment." But having granted these, he turns to the work in hand of seeing what the U.S. can learn from Europe in educating its people.

For most practical purposes Mr. Learned's treatise will be as valuable for Canadians as for Americans. The similarity between our development in both secondary and higher education is strong and is increasing. We have the same "democratic" attitude toward education, our schools and colleges get larger and larger. We provide the same mail order abundance of subjects in school and university, and our apparatus, and equipment, and "plant"—a term belonging to the 'factory' system of production—continues to become more complete, up-to-date, and efficient.

Growth and expansion mark our educational life as it does in the States. But only in numbers, and assets of a brick and mortar kind. In the pursuit of the great ends that are the peculiar responsibility of education, we are frequently possessed with a sense of failure. We can say with Mr. Learned: "the facts are already familiar to students of comparative education, but never have they appeared with greater force than at the moment, when our system of training seems on the point of breaking down with the impossible load that it has so cheerfully and perhaps thoughtlessly assumed."

What are the weaknesses of our situation? Mr. Learned answers the question for us. An education is normally for those who can learn, and who desire to learn. This function is essentially selective. And yet today our schools and colleges are literally overwhelmed with persons who neither can learn nor desire to learn. Fired with the romantic belief that sojourn in school and college will inevitably confer the advantages of learning, "spiritual, social, and commercial", we lure as many as we can into these institutions. There, what has happened? Attendance has gone up, average ability has definitely gone down, "and the will to learn has weakened still faster." Our

*The Quality of The Educational Process in the United States and in Europe. Bulletin Number Twenty. The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, 1927.

best notions of education have lost their virility, have not adapted their form to new conditions, and, in consequence, we have subsided gently into the bog of mediocrity. "Relieved from genuine intellectual demands an abounding student energy has raised a crop of general activities that have not only subordinated the main task, but to a great extent . . . have assumed the crown of sanction for the whole process. We bewail the fact, and seek to 'regulate' student activities, without perceiving that if what we still believe to be the major operations were convincingly carried out, the others would of themselves fall into the proper perspective."

Precisely the same summary of our troubles may be heard from teachers and professors throughout Canada. Those who utter such complaints may take comfort from Mr. Learned's manner as much as from his matter. For he writes in no despondent spirit, but is evidently bent on taking a stitch in time, not on lamenting that it is now too late to mend.

Part I of his enquiry deals with Secondary Education—"the key to the school situation." This section is probably of even wider interest than the second, since school education reaches so many more than college and university. It is hardly necessary to say that Mr. Learned has in mind the pupil trained for a vocation, or for business, just as much as he has the pupil bound for a strictly "intellectual career". The principles of an educational system are the same for everyone, whatever his ultimate destination.

In the secondary schools of the United States formidable barriers stand in the path of any capable and ambitious youth. Enormous 'factory' schools, with large classes divided according to no homogeneous plan, are operated on such a highly standardized scale that any personal revelation of either teacher or pupil—"the essential initial discovery in genuine education"—is quite impossible. Within the classes, the same non-selective system of grouping, puts "the intellectual prince side by side with the intellectual pauper" and drags down the average. One is bored, the other paralysed by the lifeless compromise of instruction provided for both.

The curriculum too is uncoördinated. It is based, true enough, on the belief that knowledge is power, but assumes as well that information of all and any kind is knowledge. This information—or sixty per cent. of it at least, for that is the "passing" requirement—is easily purveyed or acquired, and the pupil is never tested to see if he has really assimilated and comprehended it. Year by year he puts behind him a "credit" for a period of history or book knowledge of a passage from Virgil, for example, but he is never required to show what the one or the other has done to form a historical sense or an appreciation of Latin, once he has attained his 60% on his examination.

Lastly, poor teachers preponderate. They are the outcome of the system itself, know nothing outside it, and are permanently disabled from pursuing their own subject outside school requirements by the incessant and overwhelming demands of their huge classes and Sisyphean organization. The ideals of these teachers, their willingness, their unselfish devotion to their work, are beyond question and beyond praise in most cases—but they are not scholars "and do not know enough of the subjects they try to teach to convince even themselves that a thorough dealing with these ideas should constitute the main business of school and college life."

"These four aspects of secondary school life" must be revised throughout before education in America can do its work. The situation is explicable in many respects, but is none the less deplorable, and it is worse than foolish to ignore what lessons we may learn from older nations. They are learning from our methods—both Canadian and American—and we should learn from theirs.

Mr. Learned then gives a luminous analysis of the Prussian, French, and English systems of education. Frankly omitting any adverse criticism of them, he fastens on what he considers the strong points in each. Prussia, with smaller schools, has four distinct groups of study; for example, Greek and Latin, or German civilization and modern languages. A boy enters on one of these as he would enter on a career, and when his school course is finished he is a definite product of that course. *Within the course* every subject studied is an integral part of the whole, and "once a subject is started it *grows* from its point of departure to the end of the course". The curriculum, simple in form as it may be, thus becomes a steadily flowing stream which sweeps the pupil on from slender beginnings to the broad mouth, and at no time does he lose sight of the continuity and interrelation of all his work. This "is the essential fact of European schooling", adds Mr. Learned.

The motive power of the curriculum is the teacher. In the school he is given the authoritative, the almost imperial position a good teacher should have. He "stimulates, nourishes, and commands thought." On him is thrown the immense responsibilities of the profession, the organization of his institution, the arrangement of its work. And the teacher is capable of doing these things. He knows his subject, and can dispense with text books, as his pupils have to do in large part; he stands before his class as the living exponent of a living knowledge, the "first and most important source" of that knowledge. And as he stays in his profession he becomes more and more perfect in its art as the years pass by.

Prussia is still working at the problem of democratic education: for expense offers the usual difficulities. But reformers have not been deluded by "the glamorous idea" of "the same education for all"; they have not, in short, forgotten their guiding principle that education should be for those who can take it, and for no others.

In England the classes from 16 to 18 years are definitely preparatory to the university. But from 12 to 16 they are more general in character and designed, through strict adherence to the principle of sequence and continuity, to "prepare" children for any career. Furthermore, the "stipulations" of the Board of Education, while "ignoring diplomas and certificates, ensures that secondary teachers be genuine scholars in their respective fields."

"England has moved slowly to give its 'masses' education", says Mr. Learned—this being the object that has reacted so violently on America—but under no circumstances would she attempt, as in America, to force every boy or girl through school "simply to realize a certain conception of democracy." "Differentiation in the instruction of pupils on the basis of intellectual ability assumes in England an importance apparent nowhere else in Europe." (p. 22.) And "It is probable that the chief lesson we have to draw from England is in the appropriate proving and recognition of true capacity." (p. 23.)

This important differentiation is as carefully observed in industrial, commercial, and trade schools as any others.

Turning to France, we find a widely different character in the educational system, but just as emphatic an insistence on the fundamental points of method and practical teaching.

Here, the curriculum is the thing. A magnificently prepared body of teachers devote their powers to the thorough training of pupils and the planting of a real and solid learning. Mr. Learning finds their technique faulty and their study of the pupil inadequate, but the quality of what is done is very high, for it is based upon the same "immemorial reverence for learning" which inspires all European education.

Part II of the Bulletin deals with "The Quality of Education for Intellectual Pursuits in the United States and in Europe." A great deal of the ground of Part I is re-covered, and we are then led on to a detailed discussion of the higher branches of education. All of it is worth study, but here we must confine ourselves to a brief outline of Mr. Learned's conclusions.

At the end of the volume is a chart giving a graphic comparison of curricula in the four countries under scrutiny. Leaving aside one supremely important factor—the teacher's personality and intellectual pre-eminence in the school and college—the chart pictures neatly the root and branch of the whole matter. It discloses "three important differences between the American and European systems for intellectual activities."

1. The foundations of an intellectual education in Europe are laid compactly in a single sequence "throughout nearly the entire adolescent period." Then the student turns to a *wholly* different type of institution "where he concentrates on a special and selected task in preparation for his career." Meanwhile his general education continues *inevitably* as a natural result of his thorough preparation."

On the other hand the American spends his time in three "unrelated institutions"—elementary school, high school, and college. He "probably never recovers" the handicap he suffers in comparison with European trained students. Thus we can find the following, written in a Canadian University Graduates' Magazine:

> "For some time it has been felt that many graduates and ex-students desire to continue their University reading after leaving the Campus. But in the majority of cases they have been unable to do so, for various reasons—not the least of which was to know just what were the worthwhile books in their own subject."

The enormity of such a statement is not only that it is ludicrous, but that it is also true, and years of "unrelated" school and college are behind every word of it.

2. The principle of European education is continuity. A subject, once begun, grows and deepens from year to year, enriched by "a parallel development in other subjects, until the pupil is provided with a mental equipment on which he may rely", and this is done "by keeping the student's attention fixed upon the quality of his thinking instead of diverting it to the amassing of credits."

In the United States such a conception is almost unknown. "Our notions of a smoothly working intelligence as the conscious product of the notions

through which we put our students are so hazy that we scarcely have the courage to define it, much less test it." The college curriculum, far from being a concentrated application of powers carefully fortified in the secondary schools, "is a haphazard collection of morsels, and nowhere more so than in English". An extreme example (hardly typical perhaps) of this fragmentary system is the "alumnus back for his quinquennial, who reminded the professor of literature that the term had closed in his Shakespere course with Othello half finished, and remarked that he had wondered ever since how that story came out."

3. Lastly there is the European examination. Coming at the end of a "considerable stretch of work", it is "the electric impulse that invigorates the process of European education from beginning to end. "It may always be foiled by the second-rate, cramming mind, but for the good student it is a stimulating climax to his work." (The methods of English examination described on pp. 92-4 explain this value in detail).

The American examination "is used to relieve the student of future responsibility" for his work, "instead of to test his progress". It gives able assistance to the general process of disunity and insulation that marks the rest of his education; and as an intellectual exercise it embodies the very antithesis of liberal, disciplined thinking.

In these three broad ways the chart visualizes the essential differences between the European theory of education and the American. The lesson is clear enough for those who wish to see. Education must be a living and growing body of effort in which every part should be free to devote all its functions to the end of the whole. Secondly, the primary consideration must be intellectual; not in the 'highbrow', slightly absurd sense, but as an activity of the mind, which is of the highest moment to the life of a nation. It is because the intellectual, the thinking, motive of education has been neglected that a Canadian university graduate can write of his college days that "in many cases 'student activities' took up so much time that there was little left for intellectual pursuits, even for lectures and reading"; now after many years he "keenly regrets the time spent on the 'practical' activities" to which so much time was given.

. . . . . .

The cry of Americanization is often heard in Canada now, and unfortunately, in too many instances it seems justified. But we could wish to be Americanized in the spirit of Mr. Learned's fascinating "Bulletin". Smaller than the United States and differently constituted, we are still free from many of their alarming educational problems. But there are signs, as we have said, that we are rapidly cultivating some of the worst features of the educational world to the south of us. We hear of music excluded from schools for lack of time, of art study abolished because it has *no* cultural value, and of stenography supported because it has; we see the quantitative values driving out the intellectual, and the mechanics of organization and administration sapping the vigour of once keen teachers and scholars.

The counterblast to this 'Monstrous Regiment' is to be found in Mr. Learned's pages, and we commend them all to the most thoughtful consideration of our readers.

THE PASSING OF THE SAILING SHIP

By Pemberton Smith

IN writing about sailing ships, I should state that this paper is largely made up from historical researches, for I have never crossed the ocean on a sailing ship in all my life. But my father, when he came across from the Old Country, came in a sailing ship; I once very nearly made the trip, but didn't (and have regretted all my life that I didn't). And when I was a youngster at Quebec, the river every summer used to be filled with sailing ships. The little "Block Piers" (made especially for loading timber ships) lining both sides of the river still stand as they were, except that the waves and the ice have battered them, and the green weeds of the earth have covered them, while the winds and the rain have rotted them; yet there they lie, unnoticed by the large steamers passing up and down, waiting for the hand of time to remove them from the ken of man.

Trade has its adventures as well as love and war. And whenever you have a dominating trade that lasts for a prolonged period in any location, you produce a lot of "Folk Lore".

It was the wish, as a good Spaniard, to find a shorter route for Spain's growing trade with India that drove Columbus out over the uncharted Atlantic in 1492. It was the hope that he was on the brink of discovering a new passage into China (and so give France the golden opportunity of developing a rival Chinese trade) that led to the christening of Lachine.

It was the necessity and the desire to expand Canada's first dominating trade, the fur trade, that led the members of the old Beaver Club of Montreal (that club that had for the motto of its members the words "Fortitude in Distress"), out across the great land of the Canadian North West; that drove Wm. Magillivray out to the farther shores of Lake Superior; that led Peter Skene Ogden across the Rockies down as far as Utah; that inspired Simon Fraser to take his memorable and exciting canoe trip down the Fraser river; that encouraged Alexander Mackenzie to go down the great Mackenzie river up to the Arctic ocean, and to leave his mark at Bella Coola as the first white man to fight his way across the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific coast.

Here we are only going back to the nineteenth century. For during this century the carrying trade of the high seas by sailing ships reached its apex of glory, and towards the close of the same century was gradually crowded out of its existence by its new and husky rival—steam.

When Columbus crossed the Atlantic in 1492, he made but a poor display of seamanship. Jacques Cartier, in 1534, was miles ahead of him in the science of navigation. By 1588, Sir Francis Drake, with his little vessels, could literally "sail rings" around the mighty ships of the Spanish Armada, and by the beginning of the 19th century the three-masted ship had become the standard of the seas. As the century wore on, the barque (square sails only on fore and main, fore-and-aft sails on the mizen) became the popular rig. She handled better before the wind; sailed equally well with a beam wind, and cost somewhat less in size of crew.

With the development of the Chinese Tea Trade (closely followed by the Australian wool trade) and roughly about 1860 to 1870, the sailing ship attained to its very uttermost peak of glory. The famous Tea Clippers of that period were built primarily for speed, for on the long home run the first arrivals got the best prices.

These were the days when these famous three-masted clippers with lofty spars, towering sails and yacht shaped hulls were truly the "Queens of the Seas". And then the trade died; killed by the opening of the Suez Canal, and by its vigorous, inexorable rival, "Steam". But, with the "Passing of the Sailing Ship", the real romance of the high seas died also.

. . . . . .

In Canada, in the 19th century, the Fur Trade had been supplanted, as the leading or dominating trade of the country, by the "White Pine" Trade. Even as late as 1890 you will find by reference to trade records that the exports of timber far exceeded the exports of grain, or anything else. The timber was shipped in the log, first barked and cut square with a broad axe and called for a special class of ship, known as "Timber Drogher", always looked down upon by the clippers who sailed the seven seas of the world; for the "Timber Drogher" only made the comparatively short Atlantic voyage. These carried their hall mark on the nose, for in the bow were cut four large square ports; two at the waterline level, two higher up. The process was to open up the lower two and push and haul the great logs into the hold through these ports. As the vessel sank to her load water line, these two ports would be replaced, caulked, and given a coat of tar; the two upper ports would then be opened and the rest of the cargo worked in through them. We do not know anything about white pine today. You can go to any city lumber dealer and buy white pine boards, but the best will be small, with more or less branch knots. Canada, before Confederation, abounded in primeval pine forests; monarchs of the woods which grew from 80 to 100 feet in height before the branches began. The square log of pine, so many thousands of which were shipped, would often run to 80 feet in length, 2½ to 3 feet in width, and had to be absolutely clear of *any* knots to be graded "first class". This old Canadian white pine was the finest working wood the world has ever known. In the words of the poet:

"*It cuts like cheese;*
But wears like iron for things like these."

You cannot find a single one of these primeval groves of pine trees in Canada today.

So great a hold had this white pine trade obtained upon Canada before Confederation that a good part of our folk lore, and many of our folk songs, come to us directly from it.

Everyone is familiar with Willis' "Canadian Scenery", published in London in 1842. It contains many steel engravings by Bartlett, showing all the towns on the St. Lawrence as far up as Lake Ontario and the towns on the Ottawa river. There is hardly one sketch of these river towns (and there are many sketches), but shows the great timber rafts floating down stream.

In the construction of sailing ships much pine was used, and so early in the 19th century Canada became closely connected with the shipbuilding industry, and shipyards were set up in Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia

and Prince Edward Island. And at the close of the century, when the sailing ship trade was dying and the white pine trade was dying too, both trades were drawn very closely together.

In 1824 a Scotchman named Charles Wood came over from Glasgow and built an enormous vessel on the Island of Orleans, which he named the "Columbus". The ordinary three-masted ship then ran in size from 600 to 1,000 tons; this vessel when completed weighed 3,690 tons. The peculiarity of the "Columbus" was that her hull was constructed entirely of white pine logs—and she carried a cargo of timber besides. Charles Wood had her fitted with four masts and sailed her over to London, where after first discharging her cargo of timber the hull was broken up and sold also.

So successful was this venture that Wood came over again in 1825 and built a still larger vessel of the same type, of 5,294 tons, which he named the "Baron of Renfrew". But her voyage was not nearly so successful. She got into a storm and went ashore near the famous Goodwin sands, where the hull came to pieces from the pounding of the waves, and the shores of France and Flanders were littered for miles with her pine logs.

The records of the 19th century have many names of clipper ships that became world famous, and one of the most famous of these, the "Marco Polo", that proudly bore for a while the name of "the fastest ship in the world", was built at Marsh Creek in Courteney Bay, New Brunswick, in 1850. She was rather a freak type and attempts to duplicate her successes by copying her model failed. She made her first run with timber to Liverpool in 15 days (fast time for a sailing ship!), where she was twice sold, the second time to the famous Black Ball line of passenger packets running to Australia. Her first captain under the Black Ball flag was James Nichol Forbes, a Scotchman from Aberdeen. Captain Forbes was so taken with her lines that he began to boast that he would be back from Melbourne in six months! This then seemed utterly impossible and everybody laughed at him. But, to the surprise of the shipping world, he was back in the London river in five months and twenty-one days! Forbes was a competent and daring captain. Something of his character may be gathered from his boast about what he intended to do on his second trip. Forbes said, "Last trip I astonished the world. This trip, I intend to astonish the Powers of Heaven above!" On this second trip the "Marco Polo" logged a record run of 364 miles under sail in one day.

We may note certain analogies or similarities as between the sailorman and the Canadian white pine lumber-jack or shanty man during the 19th century. To begin with, both followed adventurous trades. Adventure always calls for a certain resolution of the soul. Adventurers today are mental and mechanical. That is to say, a man's life depends on his courage and on the perfect condition of whatever mechanical device he is using. Both the sailorman and the lumber-jack required the same courage; but beyond that their lives depended, in a crisis, on their physical endurance, promptness, and self-control; on mind and body both trained to the finest point of alert co-ordination. The lumber-jack was commonly called a shanty man; the song leader on the sailing ship was also, and always, called the shanty man. Both classes used to sing at their work, and there is a marked similarity of type between the "paddle songs" of the Canadian lumber-jack (which you are all familiar with), and the songs of the sea. The leader sings one line

alone—and then the chorus comes roaring back with the words of the second line in reply. This is common to both sets of songs.

Let us digress for a moment from the sailing ships and imagine ourselves back in the old city of Quebec in 1888.

Quebec was different. As far as eye could see, both shores would be lined with ships, in some spots moored two and three abreast. St. Peter Street and the lower town abounded with ship chandlers' stores and sail lofts. Champlain Street was one of the most dangerous streets in the world, the home of many "Crimps" (or Shanghai men, as some call them), whose vocation and pleasure was to hit a young man over the head and then ship him overseas when occasion arrived. And all along both shores (which displayed half a mile of mud at low tide, but were covered with water at high tide) there were strewn thick, quantities after quantities of white pine logs. The incessant sound of the broad axe rose through the warm summer air on every side as the shanty men worked at "brightening" the muddy sides of the logs (this operation was similar to sharpening the soiled point of a lead pencil; the penknife removes just enough of the outside to show the clean bright wood again). And there was a certain music in this sound. A white pine log, when struck by the axe gives forth a clear "musical note" (we all know the instrument played in vaudeville shows called the "Xylophone". The music is produced by striking carefully attuned pine blocks with a hammer!). And here and there would arise in the distance the occasional hail or cry of the culler as, with a group of four or five, armed with cant hooks, he worked to turn a heavy log over, so as to expose the muddy side to be "broad-axed". Both the air and the words used were undoubtedly borrowed from the sea:

"A-way — way — oh"

They were the legitimate successors of the old "Coureurs du Bois", these lumber-jacks, and they formed a class by themselves. For them, neither the close air of the cities nor the monotony of the farm. In October they were off to their winter's work in the woods. They congregated in Ottawa, to be sorted out for their different jobs. And for ten days Ottawa was practically in the possession of the shanty men.

From Ottawa, before the old Canada Atlantic Railway (familiarly known as Booth's Railway) was built, they teamed in to Norway Bay or Sand Point, there to embark on the York boats that were the type of boat used by all lumbermen on the Upper Ottawa, and started their long up-current paddle to the head waters of the Madawaska, or the Opeongo or the Mattawa, where their winter's job of felling white pine trees was to be carried out. And in spite of the fact that they well knew that for six long months they would be dead to the world—no priest, no church, no doctor, no mail in those days—they went off to their work singing. Day after day, long paddle and portage up the upper reaches of the Ottawa, up against current, on through the lakes of their own selected tributary they paddled, and sang as they paddled. Several of the songs published in the collections of French-Canadian folk lore songs that are now so popular were distinctly the paddle songs of the white pine shanty man. Perhaps of these "En Roulant ma Boule" (originally an imported children's song) was the favourite; the chorus fitted in grandly to the swing of the paddle. But there were others of purely lumber-

jack origin and composition; witness that spirited chorus of "Envoyons de l'avance, mes gens!" And paddle songs in English too, or possibly one should say, in Irish! For instance, the once well known "Opeongoo."

Arrived at the spot chosen by their boss for their winter's camp, their first duty was to cut down enough trees to make three log buildings. There was first the boss' house, which was also the office where the men's pay was calculated and the records of the timber cut were kept; then the cook camp, which was also the eat camp at meal time, and, lastly, the men's own building, where they slept at nights and sat around in the evenings swapping yarns and singing choruses. This last was the "chantier". And it was called the "chantier" because it was the building where the men were accustomed to sing! From this old word used during the Canadian white pine trade it comes that the lumber-jacks were nicknamed "Shanty Men"—and that a small wooden building is nicknamed a shanty pretty well the world over! And from the same French root word the song leader on the sailing ship was called the shanty man and sea songs have been known as "shanties" from time almost immemorial.

Picture to yourself the lonesomeness of some young green hand spending his first long winter in the heart of these impenetrable woods; knowing that until spring was merging into summer he could have no possible communication with those he loved and had left behind. Do you wonder that this condition gave rise to that purely Canadian legend, the "Chasse Galerie!" How Satan himself (or one of his emissary devils) would arrive in each camp near midnight on New Year's eve and canvass for a crew to run the "Chasse Galerie". He charged no cash fare; nothing but the promise of the volunteer's soul after death as the price of the trip—and he never failed to get a crew! At midnight they took their seats with their paddles in a York boat, the devil taking the steerman's seat in the stern. And as they began to paddle the boat would begin to rise up and up till it was well above the tree tops. Then, paddling like grim death, they would drive through the night at incredible speed, south and east to the lower St. Lawrence till by breakfast time the devil had delivered each of them to his own home town; be it Cap Sante or Ste. Croix or Cap Rouge. . . New Year's Day was theirs to visit their "blondes", to mingle in the celebrations; but at midnight the fun ceased, the devil would come around and collect them all, and they would begin the long, sullen paddle north and west through the dark night back to the camp. And, as they passed the upper Ottawa, the plan was to try and pick out a church steeple and manœuvre the boat down so that it would touch the cross. The moment they did that the spell was broken, the devil would vanish in a puff of blue flame, the crew would be spilled into the soft snow, hike back somehow on foot to camp, and by virtue of having touched the cross, feel themselves completely absolved of their promise of their souls after death. Who says æroplanes are a modern invention? Here is the first record of successful flights by a heavier-than-air machine!

There were but three seasons to a lumber-jack's year, and with the spring began his third season and his greatest adventure. This was to "drive" the great logs by water down the tributary to the Ottawa, down the Ottawa to Montreal, down the St. Lawrence to Quebec! Five hundred miles of river

drive! Easy enough going where the current was smooth, a wild and hazardous job in the white water of the rapids; a breathless risk when a log was stuck on a rock at the top of one of the many waterfalls! The paucity of death among these shanty men is the actual proof of their extraordinary skill, activity and daring.

Some may remember the big jam of spruce logs on the Rouge river twenty-five years ago? It threatened the railway bridge, it destroyed the road bridge; and this solid pile of logs, piled up twenty feet above the river level, extended around the bend of the river and, therefore, as far as the eye could reach. For a week they tried to loosen it up with dynamite and made no impression on it. Then they found an old white pine lumber-jack, named Trudeau, crippled with rheumatism, over sixty years old, living in Lachute, and begged him to come down and look at the jam. With a cant hook in his hands, he was rowed around by a man for fully an hour and a half while he studied the lay of the logs. And then, suddenly and dramatically, he got out of the rowboat, and with his cant hook worked away at what he had decided was the "key" log until he had worked it loose. Then, climbing back into the boat, he told the oarsman to "pull for the shore" like mad. And, like magic, the spectators saw first a small procession of logs following down the river from the bottom of the pile and then the whole face of the jam began to crumble and dissolve before the eyes as a house of cards crumbles when you remove one of the bottom cards.

I happened to meet Trudeau some time afterwards in Lachute. I said, "Lumbering has left you nothing but rheumatism for your old age?" He said, "True enough. And memories!" I asked, "The glory has departed from the lumber trade, and the big white pine is all gone. If you had young sons, you would not put them into the lumber trade today?" He answered, "I don't know. Sooner than put them into an office in Montreal where there is no air, and ask them to earn a living pushing a pen across a sheet of paper. Why," he said (and I only wish I could reproduce the emphasis he put into his next words) "a *cripple* would be just as good a man as my own son!"

At Sand Point or Norway Bay the timber was gathered on the shore and built up into "cribs" containing four or six logs, and from there on the going was easier. Two men would navigate each "crib" like a boat down stream, down the long timber slide past the Chaudiere Falls at Ottawa (which is now totally destroyed, but which the Marquis of Lorne rode down when Governor General), down the falls at Grenville and Carillon, down the White Horse rapids and the Back river to Charlemagne at the foot of the island. Here all the "cribs" were assembled into one immense raft and towed by steamer to Quebec. It took about a week to make the distance under tow. This was the one holiday the white pine lumber-jack got in the year; he spent the week swapping yarns and dancing and singing, and so came back to Quebec, where the sailing ships were.

There they lay, two hundred of them at a time. Driven from their accustomed routes by the growth of steam, Quebec for ten years had been a refuge and a last port of call. The "Parramatta" (once an East Indian packet ship); that fine, full-rigged ship the "Newman Hall"; those fast British clippers, the "Maud" and the "Canova"—that could make three trips a season while the others made two—Norwegian ships and bluff old timber

droghers like the "G.M. Carins," "built by the mile and cut off by the yard", now all bearing the trade mark of the white pine carrier, the four square ports cut in the bow.

Montreal is a strange city. It is one of the large ports of the world, and yet few of its inhabitants realize that a large portion of their daily bread and butter comes to them, directly or indirectly, from Montreal's commerce across the seas. The shipping is hidden behind the walls of freight sheds and grain elevators, and many of us never see a ship from year's end to year's end. But in Quebec it was different. All the shipping was in plain view.

How many of us have ever seen a ship under full sail? It is one of the most beautiful sights in the world, and none of us will ever see it again. So just picture what it would be to be back on the old Dufferin Terrace at Quebec in 1888 on a warm summer afternoon in June, with a strong breeze blowing up the river, and to see the "Canova", under full sail, poking her nose round the point of St. Joseph de Levis! (Even this was a rare event, for generally they towed in from the Traverse. But with a good east wind, it *did* happen now and then.) She comes in under full sail, her sharp bow cuts the water as clean as a knife; but back from amidships two long lines of white water spread far from either side. And as she turns round the point, her tall masts heel over as the breeze comes on to her quarter and the sunlight glistens on her white sails, rising up the towering masts tier upon tier, topsail on main, topgallant on topsail, royal on topgallant, sky sail over all. In she sweeps with a grace of motion no steamer can ever hope to emulate, right up the narrow river in full view, till she reaches the "Ballast Ground", where the river widens above Cape Diamond; where she swings smartly round about and heaves her anchor overboard. And, if you have been wise, you have slipped down the "elevator" to Jos. Barbeau's and have got a boat and pulled up near by to hear the sailors singing at their work. Now you have a chance to hear that famous old Shanty, "Paddy Doyle's Boots"; and hearing it, you will realize where the Quebec lumber-jacks learned their hail or cry used for canting logs. Paddy Doyle, be it noted, was once the name of a man who kept a well known sailor's boarding house near the Liverpool docks, many long years ago. Just as Shakespeare and other sonnet writers used the "Fol-de-rol-de-rol" and "Fa-la-la-la-la" to fill up the metre where the words ran out, so sailors were accustomed to use the word "Away" as part of the refrain; with such variations as "To my way" and "Away, oh!"

In an incredibly short time the sails are all furled and the ship snugged away. And when the crew come to the last job of all, in accordance with a time honoured custom of the sea, they break into the old chanty, "Leave her, Johnny, Leave her." There has been an iron discipline in force since the ship left port, and it is now being relaxed, to remain relaxed till the ship sails again; and the humour and the custom of the crew both call for this song.

. . . . . .

Let us go back twenty-five years, to the time when the world's famous clippers were in their glory—when such names as the "Lord of the Isles", the "Miltiades", the "Flying Cloud", the "Sea Witch", and the "Cutty Sark", were as well known to the public as the "Mauretania", the "Regina", or the "Empress of Britain" are today. There was neither Suez nor Panama Canal, and to get from the narrow Atlantic into the broad Pacific one had

either to follow round the Cape of Good Hope or else round Cape Horn, for there was no other way. From the 40th parallel of latitude south, the seas were known as the "Roaring Forties", where heavy winds are the constant rule. Working round the Cape of Good Hope, the winds are strong, but variable; you take your chances. (Although Vanderdecken with his "Flying Dutchman" has been at least two hundred years trying to beat around the Cape of Good Hope.) But around Cape Horn the big westerly trade, rising in the hot section of the sea near the equator south of the central Pacific islands, blows almost incessantly steady and strong in the one direction (as somebody has said about the rain on the north Pacific coast) "for 366 days in the year." And so any sailing vessel working its way from Atlantic to Pacific has got to count on cold head gales and heavy seas and driving rain, or sleet or snow. More than that, owing to the turn of the lower part of the continent (as you can see by the map), the ship had to "make her southing", that is to say, work away down to a far point south and west, so as to get sea room for the long slant up the west coast. It was always a trying job, and sometimes a ship would find herself right up abreast of the Cape, but so close in that it would be hopeless to try to weather that long desolate, dangerous western coast line; and she would turn tail and run back into the Atlantic again to make a fresh try for a better "southing". Three weeks of beating up into the head winds was not an unusual time to take rounding Cape Horn from east to west, and there was little sleep for any one on board.

There are two classes of sailors—the "Ordinary" and the "A.B.". An "ordinary seaman" was a green hand, when he had gained his experience and proved his ability he got his certificate entitling him to rank as an "able bodied seaman". And well he deserved it!

In the cold and sleet and hail it was one continuous job of putting on sail when the ship struck a favourable slant of wind, and taking it off again when one of the southern squalls came suddenly booming up. The order comes to "take the topgallants off her". The men swarm up the shrouds and string out along the yard supported on their little Mary's", each fitting the hollows of their feet on to a line known as the "kicking line". This "kicking line" is the only support they have, and they are 100 feet up in the air, with the mast swinging in a wide arc as the ship rolls to the waves. Then they all lean forward and grab the slippery, frozen canvas with hands and finger nails; and pull it up and snug it away, fold by fold, in spite of the shrieking wind that is trying to tear the entire sail away from the holt ropes. And as they stretch forward to pull, their legs swing out and up to balance. So that if one of them fails to keep time with the others his feet slip off the kicking line, and the next swing up the mast whips him off into the black, boiling waves. That is the end of him. No captain would dare risk his ship or his crew trying to pick up a man overboard during the stress and turmoil of beating his way through the tempestuous seas that surround old "Cap Stiff".

Again (as in the case of the lumber-jack on the drive), the paucity of accidents speaks volumes for the ability of the crew. Today, a sailor does not need to be a sailor. He may be a plumber, or a waiter, or a longshoreman—and his former training means little or nothing. But on the sailing ship an A.B. sailor man *was* a sailor man. He *had* to be. He not only had to know enough navigation to take his trick at the helm, but he had to know inti-

mately every shroud and dead-eye, every rope and halliard, that made up the complicated rigging necessary on a full rigged ship.

But coming from Pacific to Atlantic was a very different matter. Somewhere south of the central Pacific islands, the ship would pick up the big westerly trade, and from that day it was one long triumphant run around the Cape. The very shape of the continent, rounding off to the eastward, helped the ship along. It is true the winds got stronger and colder, and the seas higher and higher, as the vessel came closer to the Cape itself; but the winds were "fair winds" (that is, winds that blew exactly in the direction the ship wished to go). So that "running down her easting", the captain clapped on all sail as soon as he got into the westerly, and only took off sail grudgingly to ease ship if she began plunging her nose so deep as to be dangerous. And there was no need to work the ship miles out of her course for a "southing". Instead, she would come bowling round right close up to the old Cape itself.

The clippers, therefore, sailing from the London river to China or Australia on the outward trip, went round by the Cape of Good Hope. But on the return trip, for the sake of this well known westerly, they would cut right out across the wide Pacific, and so come flying triumphantly around Cape Horn into the Atlantic again. In consequence, by the time they got back to the London river they had made the complete circle of the globe.

Here is an authentic account of one experience of the good old "Cutty Sark", that famous clipper that was so well built that she is still afloat, in Falmouth Harbour.

> "She was rounding Gabo Island (a small island on the east coast of Australia between Melbourne and Sydney) in the early afternoon of the 25th July, 1889, when the Royal Mail Steam Packet "Britannia", with mails for Sydney, passed her so close that the passengers could clearly be seen lined up along the steamer's rail to see the famous clipper.
>
> "The wind freshened all day, and during the night the second officer of the "Britannia" routed out the captain and announced, 'Sailing ship coming up fast astern, sir!'
>
> " 'Nonsense,' said the captain, 'you're drunk or dreaming!'
>
> "But the mate was right; and more than that, when the 'Britannia' reached Sydney Harbour, there was the 'Cutty Sark' lying already comfortably moored (and with all sails snugged away) in Watson's Bay."

Now imagine yourselves in Foochow about 1868; and let us follow the course of a homeward bound tea clipper weighing anchor to set sail for London Dock. There are many "Capstan Shanties" suitable for getting the anchor up, and the shanty man may just as well sing "Way, oh; roll and go!" as any other.

Out across the China sea is the course, through the monsoon area, down past the central Pacific islands into the equator zone, where the weather is apt to be either dead calm or fierce thunderstorms. You have just come out of one of these vicious thunderstorms, snugged down to lowers only, when you pick up a steady breeze from the north west, and your captain (whose instinct never fails him in such cases), realizes that you are actually in the beginning of the big Cape Horn westerly. Up go all your topsails again, to stay up as

long as the ship can stand them. Here your shanty men begins the fine old song "Shenandoah". It is a very typical shanty and illustrates the smattering of general knowledge the sailorman picks up in the various ports of the world. He knows that North America was once peopled by a race called "Indians", and that Shenandoah (whom he calls "Shennandore" for convenience of pronunciation) was once an Indian chief, with a river and a whole valley called after him in Virginia, and he has heard of the wonderful big Missouri river; but, of course, it is much too far inland for him ever to have seen it. So he mixes up all these scraps of information into a chanty and sings it all over the world wherever his ship happens to carry him. The tune, too, is peculiarly typical; it has in it something of the rise and fall of the wind and the long roll of the ocean billows.

Once round Cape Horn, running up across the equator in the Atlantic, you strike lighter breezes in the "doldrums" (that bothered poor old Christopher Columbus so much in 1492) and your sailors' work is lighter and the crew can gather on the forecastle for an idle time in the warm evenings when the day's work is done. That is when your shanty man pipes up some homeward bound shanty and the crew join in the chorus with a will. One of the most beautiful of these homing songs is "Home, dearie, home". The air is all through a sailor's air, and the words, which are filled with the yearning for home, attain almost to the heights of real "poetry".

Once in the north Atlantic, and once you have picked up a favourable slant of wind, it is a straight run for the Lizard light, and your own "Home Countree". So that in the evening your shanty man begins the prime favorite of all the shanties—"Rolling Home". The original words are given as this old shanty was first of all a song of the London ships, but the shanty man twists the words to suit his own circumstances. Thus on the Clyde ships they sang about "Rolling Home to Bonny Scotland" and the Yankee ships would sing about "Rolling Home to Good Old Boston"—but always the air and the homing spirit of this famous old shanty of the high seas were the same.

In 1888 Quebec was in the unique position of being the one port in the world calling annually for "Sailing Ship" freights only: no competition from steamer freights. Both the ship owners and the timber exporters were convinced that the white pine trade was on a solid basis and would continue indefinitely. But the "Sword of Damocles" was hanging over the trade, ready to drop at any moment. The Ottawa producers knew that the supply of big white pine was nearly all cut away and they were waiting the opportunity to begin shipping boards only, so that when the time came they could the more easily persuade Europe to accept spruce boards in their stead.

In 1889, one of the leading timber exporters in Quebec tried the experiment of loading a tramp steamer with pine logs in defiance of the old tradition of the port, that timber could only be loaded through bow ports, and therefore in a wooden hull. And tramp steamers were all steel hulls. The Hon. John Sharples went to the shipper and said, "Do you realize what you are doing? You are planning to ruin the port of Quebec." The reply was, "I intend to *make* the port of Quebec." So in 1900 there were *three* steamers loading in Quebec.

Then the blow fell. The fiat went forth from the Ottawa dealers: "No more timber to be shipped in the log." The tramp steamers decided to nose

up the two hundred extra miles to Montreal, where there was a still water port, and from that time the trade of carrying deals and boards was all theirs. Quebec was essentially a sailing ship port, and the last port up the river to which the sailing ship could comfortably come. But there is a twelve-foot tide twice in the twenty-four hours, and the still water port, a day's journey farther up, was a great temptation. Besides which loading at Montreal saved the long tow down to Quebec.

So, at one fell swoop, away went all the old sea traditions of the Port of Quebec. She was from henceforth to develop entirely new traditions. This meant to Canada no more huge rafts floating down the St. Lawrence river; no more timber drives down the Ottawa; no more trips of the "Chasse Galerie"; and the fact that the Canadian broad-axe is a forgotten implement and its use a lost art. To the sailing ship it meant the last trenches taken, the last line of defences gone, and that the reign of the sailing ships, for many years Queens of the High Seas, was definitely and irrevocably over. *Sic transit gloria.*

Will the world ever succeed in so depleting her coal and oil supplies that mankind will come back to relying on the "winds of God to carry her commerce overseas?" Who knows?

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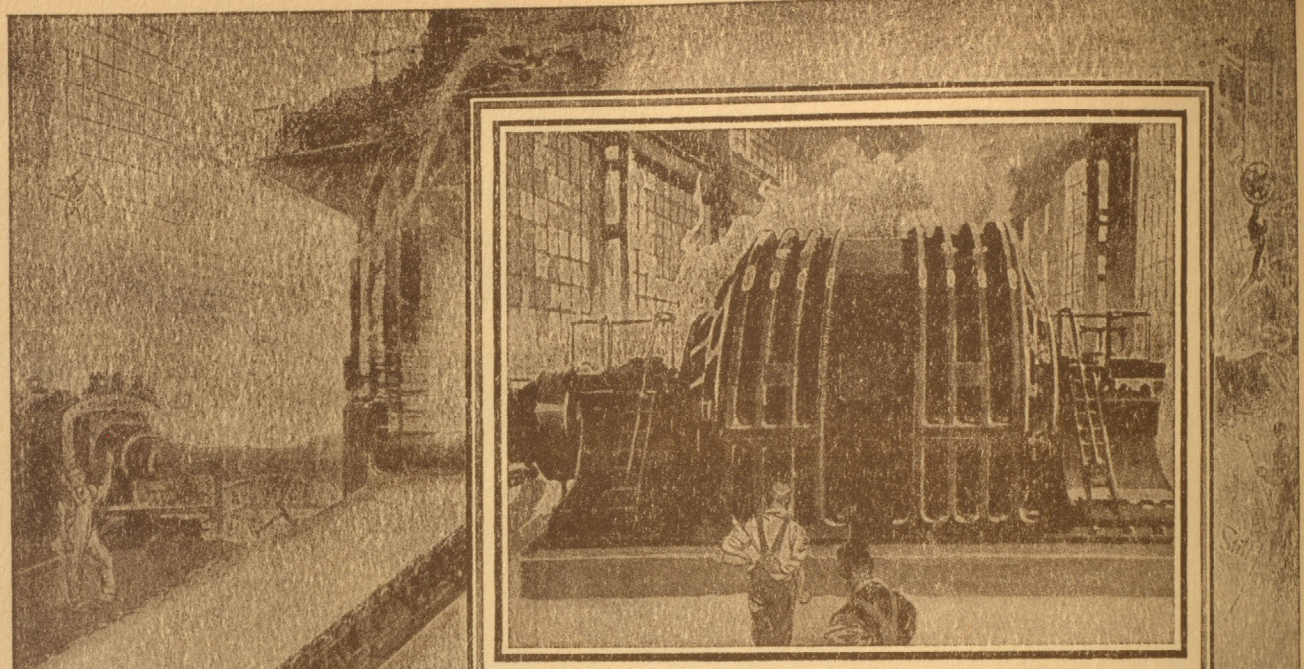
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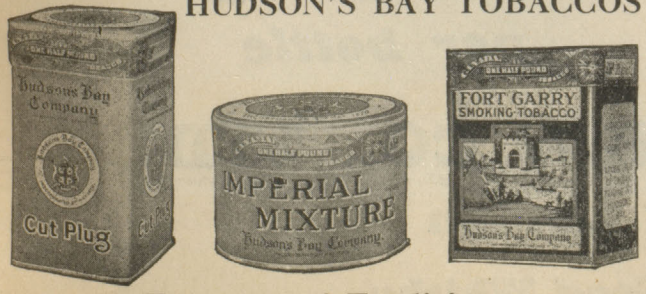


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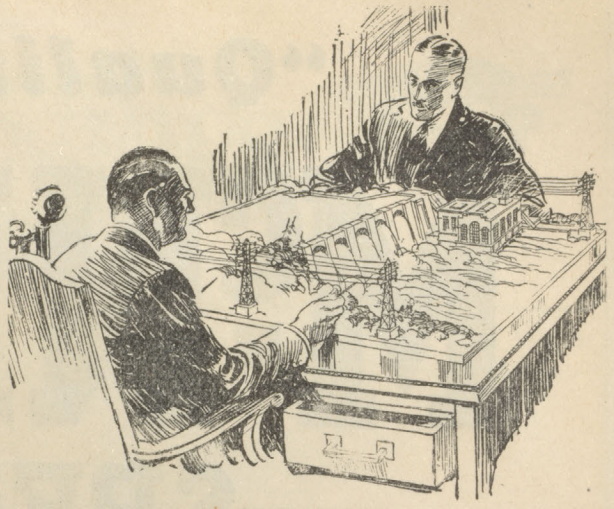
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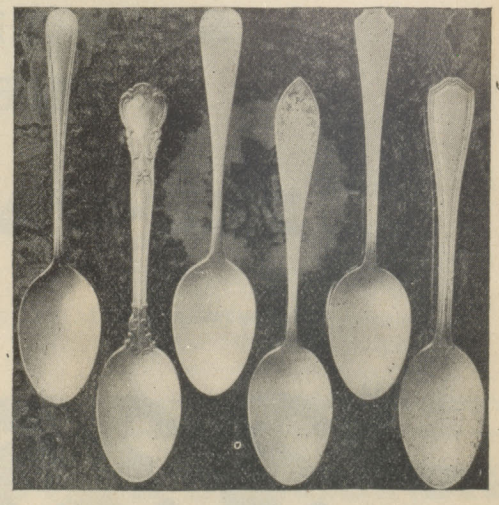
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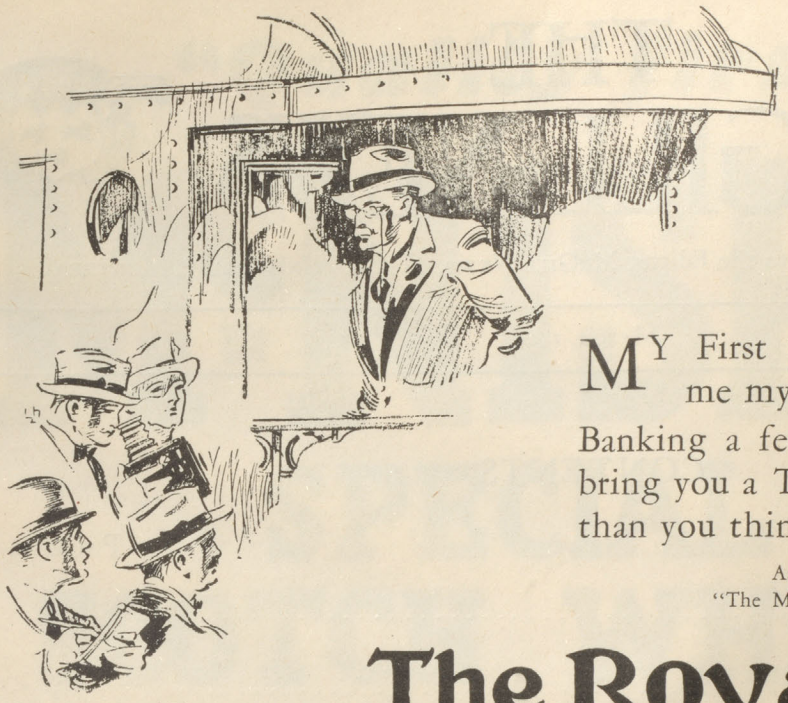
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Life In Labrador

(As seen by a Volunteer Teacher)

ALICE V. G. MACKINNON, R.V.C. '27

BEFORE the summer of 1927, when thinking of Labrador, I saw snow-huts, Eskimo, husky dogs, Dr. Grenfell and icebergs—all in a jumble of mental images. Great was my surprise and delight, therefore, when as a volunteer teacher to the wild land of my dreams, I found it with all its allurements to be within our own province of Quebec, and so easily accessible.

Our little steamer, the "North Shore," set sail from Quebec about the end of June. After skirting the northern shore of the river for six days, in fine weather and foul, one raw, wet Sunday morning we awoke to find ourselves outside a small fishing settlement. This was Harrington Harbour, which consisted of about forty houses, and was my destination. The wharf had not been built out far enough for the steamer to dock, so she had anchored offshore. Because of the stormy weather, I had to climb by a rope ladder over the ship's side, and leap into a fisherman's boat, when it was lifted alongside by a wave; and thus we were taken ashore.

Drenched with rain and sea-water, I landed on the desolate rocky island, which was to be my home for the summer. There was no sign of any vegetation. All was grey, jagged rocks, covered here and there with moss. A few evergreens have for over two hundred years been trying to grow, and are still so stunted that they have reached a height of only a foot and a half. The island was without a road, there being no possible place for one. Aeroplanes are seen there frequently, and it is probable that the fishermen will fly before they ever see a train or an automobile!

The houses are nearly all square and box-like, painted in very gay colours. Across the "tickle", or little bay, from "our house" was one of royal blue. There were others pale yellow, dark pink, mauve or tan. It is possible that the people unconsciously make up to themselves for the drab of their natural surroundings by making the exterior of their houses bright. Each house, too, has a verandah, or gallery, called there "the bridge."

That there is no vegetation is of course due to the lack of soil. There is barely enough earth available for cemeteries. Mrs. Jones, the young woman in whose home I boarded, is very enterprising, and all her life has wanted to have a garden. Her dream was realized last summer, when she persuaded her brother to bring a few shovelfuls of earth down from the hills, and in this she planted some lettuce and radish seeds. As a result of her almost hourly care, we had about three radishes and half a dozen lettuce-leaves out of the garden all summer. The radishes grew distorted because of the shallowness of earth.

Mrs. Jones was also the only housewife in the settlement who kept chickens. Her neighbours and friends considered her foolish, for the garden and hens were in constant danger because of the dogs. Each family has a pack of husky dogs for winter travel. In summer they are penned up and underfed to keep them from becoming vicious and harming the children. Occasionally someone's dogs get loose, and everyone helps to recapture them. At night they howl in chorus, and keep the stranger awake with their weird cries.

The last week of my stay a cow arrived at Harrington Harbour for the hospital. Great excitement resulted. Each day the children would spend hours gazing in wonder at the animal. Once or twice, when the cow got loose at recess, the children came running into the schoolroom in a panic, sreaming, "The cow, the cow!"

. . . . . .

The fisherman's life on the "Coast" is very unbalanced; busy in summer and comparatively idle in winter. The father and his boys over twelve years of age get up at two o'clock in the morning, during the fishing season, visit their nets, or "traps," as they are called, and bring in the catch of cod to "the stage" or curing-house. They take from fifteen to seventy-five quintals (a quintal is a 112-lb. barrel) a day. In the stage floor there is a hole where the refuse is dropped into the water and is carried away by the tide. This dispenses with garbage cans and is both sanitary and convenient. The women help in the stage, they, like the men, wearing oilskin trousers and coats, rubber boots and sou'westers. The fish are cleaned and in brine by five a.m., when the people have breakfast or "mug-up."

The next visit to the traps is about four or five in the afternoon, and later about dusk they catch bait or "jig the squid" for the following day. The fishing-boats always look very picturesque, with their white paint and white or brown sails against the blue sky, in daylight, or at dusk when you see a fleet of them in outline against the evening sky, taking in the squid.

The fish are sold to traders, who come to Labrador in vessels. The fisherman often barters his season's catch for a winter's supply of canned and dried foods. Many of the

fisherfolk get no bills or accounts from the traders, and so are cheated year after year, and thus kept poor and dependent. Education of the right sort would help these economic conditions, as well as the social. Hitherto good teachers have been scarce and, besides having been for the most part unqualified, have had to labour under such difficulties as unsuitable classrooms and unwieldly classes, so that very little progress has been possible. The Grenfell Mission's influence has been tremendously strong as far as it has reached, and has lifted the tone of the whole Coast.

The winter school has been in session for twenty years at Harrington, but the teaching has been irregular, and one teacher, in a small building, has had charge of over a hundred children of all ages! The summer school was to supplement this work. In summer, unfortunately, only the young children can attend school, because the older ones must fish.

To the twenty odd children I did have to teach, I tried to give some idea of the outside world by elementary story, geography and history, teaching them for the most part how children in other countries live. They learned games, songs, to write letters and fill in an Eaton's order blank,—their supplies are often ordered from that store,—to sing "God Save the King," and "O Canada," and to do other practical little things. I tried to teach them to swim, but the water was so cold it frightened them. Although they live on the water, only about five of the younger men had tried to learn to swim. Drownings, therefore, are frequent.

The funeral of a little drowned boy is an occasion I shall long remember. In the service they had the plaintive wailing aloud, peculiar in some Eastern countries also to this day. The coffin was home-manufactured, covered with white linen tacked round with black tape, and was borne by six little boys. The floral wreath was four nasturtiums that someone had grown indoors, and an artificial red rose with some nasturtium leaves, all tied with a piece of white cotton.

At the end of the service was sung the most beautiful and pathetically tender ballad I have ever heard—sung by male voices unaccompanied—a fisherman's funeral hymn, in which the words, "I will sail the deep blue sea no more" occur as a refrain. As far as I could ascertain it has never been written down. "They always sing that," I was told.

The coffin was carried to the burying-ground about half a mile away over a rocky, narrow path, followed by all the inhabitants of the place. Because of the isolation, there has been a great deal of inter-marriage, so that everyone is "Uncle Bill," "Aunt Jessie," or "Grandma Bobbitt."

There were several weddings, too, during the summer. The ceremony is delightful. The bride walks with her father from her house to the church, followed by three "bride-girls" and "bride-boys," while the church bell rings. After the service a group of about twelve men shot air rifles into the air just outside the church door. A dance of one, two or three nights' duration follows.

Whenever we think of Labrador, of course our mind turns to Sir Wilfred Grenfell. His work and influence among the people is tremendous. He is literally adored; in witness whereof many of the children from one end of the coast to the other are called Grenfell. Whenever Sir Wilfred meets a new Grenfell he sends him a little remembrance. My little Grenfell Osborne, the day after he was presented to the Doctor, received two story-books and his mother a string of beads. By his kindly interest and sympathy and such little acts Dr. Grenfell endears himself to the hearts of the people. His body of workers, too, have done more for the people of Labrador than anyone will ever be able to measure. To have been associated in any way with such a band is an honour. Not only so, but any one who has worked in Labrador has had an unforgettable experience, and has enriched his own life by entering into that of its happy, thrifty and brave people.

"Long Ago"

"Report, Ladies' Educational Association, 1871-1885" is the matter-of-fact title of a sturdily bound book which lies on the table before me. This rare volume—for only one other copy exists—is the property of Miss Helen Gairdner, whom most of us know personally, and whose name all McGill Alumnæ hold in affectionate esteem.

Besides owning this unique Report, Miss Gairdner has a fund of interesting personal recollections of the early days immediately before and after women were admitted to McGill. First as secretary of the before mentioned Ladies' Association, then as secretary for the first women students in the east wing of the Arts Building, and later in her office in the Royal Victoria College, Miss Gairdner was for many years in close touch with McGill women. Now she is generously willing to share with them some of her store of memories. We gratefully ascribe this glimpse of "long ago" to her reminiscences, and to the Report.

This latter furnishes curious and interesting reading. To the modern R.V.C. graduate it seems almost incredible that it was only in 1885 that McGill opened her doors to women. Before that time they gazed with vain longing at the forbidden fruit of knowledge within the guarded walls. At last a group of earnest spirits devised a plan by which, if they could not enter, at least some gleanings might be brought out to them. In May, 1871, at the residence of Mrs. Molson, ladies desiring a share in the instruction their kinsmen were receiving at McGill formed themselves into the Ladies' Educational Association. They drew up a tentative programme for the following year of lectures to be given by members of the University staff, hoping by this beginning not only to secure present advantage for themselves, but also to open a way for the higher education of their daughters.

Sir William Dawson, with Lady Dawson, was always in hearty sympathy with the cause of higher education for women. He was asked to deliver the inaugural address of the Association, which we are told was listened to by "an appreciative audience of ladies and gentlemen, on the 3rd of October, 1871". By the kindness of Mrs. Molson, a large edition of this address was printed and circulated. Its scholarly and thoughtful tone and touches of quaint humour make Sir William's speech a fascinating bit of reading. I cannot resist quoting the opening paragraph:

"The ancient Stoics, who derived much of their philosophy from Egypt and the East, believed in a series of great cosmical periods, at the end of each of which the world and all things therein were burned with fire, but only to reappear in the succeeding age on so precisely the same plan that one of these philosophers is reported to have held that in each succeeding cycle there would be a new Xantippe to scold a new Socrates. I have sometimes thought that this illustration expressed not merely their idea of cosmical revolution, but also the irrepressibe and ever-reviving conflict of the rights and education of women. Notwithstanding all that may be said to the contrary, I believe that Xantippe was as good a wife as Socrates, or any of his contemporaries, deserved. She no doubt kept his house in order, prepared his dinners, attended to his collars and buttons, if he used such things, and probably had a general love and respect for the good man. But she was quite incapable of seeing any sense or reason in his philosophy, and must have regarded it as a vexatious waste of time, and possibly as a chronic source of impecuniosity in family affairs. The educated Greek of her day had small respect for woman, and no idea of any mission for her other than that of his domestic drudge. No one had ever taught Xantippe philosophy. Hence she despised it, and, being a woman of character and energy, she made herself felt as a thorn in the flesh of her husband and his associates. In this way Xantippe derived from her husband's wisdom only a provocation of her bad temper, and he lost all the benefit of the loving sympathy of a kindred soul. . . . Xantippe thus becomes a specimen of the typical uneducated woman in her relation to the higher departments of learning and human progress."

Then, after discussing the Christian view of the question and the essential equality of man and woman, the speaker said: "We shall have cause to look back on this day as one fraught with the most important and beneficial consequences to this community". He closed by quoting the words of Dr. Wilson, of Toronto, where classes for ladies had been opened two years earlier: ". . . Such a scheme lies among the inevitable purposes of the future. It may be rejected now; it may be delayed and frowned on still, by the prejudicies inherited from a dead past; but it cannot be prevented."

So was the Ladies' Association sped on its way. The following year the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Deans of the Faculties of McGill College were invited to become honorary members, "together with the four gentlemen who so kindly consented to deliver the lectures of the *first* session of the Association".

The lectures were given in the rooms of the Natural History Association, now Kearns' Auction Rooms, and in the Synod Hall. The present overworked R.V.C. Undergraduate may look wistfully back to those days.

There were but two lectures a week, one on a scientific and one on a literary subject. During one session an American lady delivered special lectures in Cookery which, due to an unfortunate inadvertence, were attended by a number of 'respectable servants' (v. Report). There is a distinct hint that their presence resulted in loss to the course of some of its academic flavour, but in gain to the dining-tables of many citizens.

Examinations were held, but these were entirely optional. One professor says in his sessional report that of the thirteen ladies appearing at the examination (out of a class of thirty-eight) "four withdrew"—doubtless the question paper was not what they had expected. But in every report it is noted that certain of the ladies acquitted themselves with distinction. To encourage excellence, the Hannah Willard Lyman Memorial Fund was used for prizes "until such time as the University should open its doors to women."

That time finally came, after fourteen successful sessions of the Ladies' Association. At its annual meeting in May, 1885, as women were now to be admitted to McGill, it was decided that the officers of the Association should continue their duties for another year, with power to close up its affairs. Sir William Dawson, in the chair at this final meeting, "expressed regret at the closing of the work, which would necessarily throw much more responsibility on the University." Professor Johnson spoke of the benefits the Association had conferred on the community, and the deep debt of gratitude the city owed to the ladies who had so interested themselves in promoting a higher education for young women. For fourteen years the Ladies' Educational Association had worked faithfully and well; its work was now done, and it quietly passed on the torch to the young women who were for the first time admitted to full college privileges.

* * *

WITH THE BRANCH SOCIETIES

CHICAGO BRANCH

J. P. Ball, *Secretary*
2514 E. 73rd Place, Chicago, Ill.

The Annual Meeting of the Chicago Branch Society will be held on March 24th, 1928, meeting place to be determined later. There are some fifteen or twenty members in Chicago who are anxious for a meeting, and some of the new members will tell us of the 'McGill' of the present day.

Watson Boyes, M.A., B.D., Arts '24, Theology '27, writes to say that he is taking up post-graduate work in the Graduate School of the University of Chicago.

At the suggestion of the Vice-President, Mr. E. Vinet, Sc. '11, the business affairs of the Chicago Branch Association were placed in the hands of the Association Service Bureau, 327 South LaSalle, and so far we have found this very useful in securing headquarters.

* * *

TORONTO BRANCH

K. D. Joseph, *Secretary*
McGill Society of Toronto

The Annual Dinner and Dance of the Toronto Society was held on February 17th at the Granite Club. Dean H. M. Mackay, of the Faculty of Applied Science and President of the Graduates' Society, was the guest of the evening, and gave a very interesting talk on the progress made in various lines at the University. Dr. Robert Noble, President of the University of Toronto Alumni Federation, responded for the Sister Universities on behalf of Varsity, and Mr. G. C. Bateman, on behalf of Queen's. About 110 were present.

The Library School

By MARGUERITE BENNY, '27

FOR the last twenty years, a sessional Library School at McGill has been the object of much thought and consideration. The summer course ultimately leading to more extensive work in this line has been held more or less regularly since 1904. In the same way that the summer course instituted the first library school in Canada, the sessional course which began this year is the first to be held under the auspices of a Canadian University. It has been established upon the recommendation to the Carnegie Corporation of the Board of Education for Librarianship of the American Library Association, and also through the financial assistance of the Carnegie Corporation.

The field of the librarian's profession is an ever-widening one. Proportionately with the tremendous amount of printed matter which circulates throughout the world at the present day, the need grows for some basis of selection, and some order or system with which to cope with this unwieldy mass. The need felt not only by specialists, but also by workers in all branches of industry, for exact information and knowledge, makes the organized library the obvious solution, and an important social factor from both a business and an educational standpoint.

The school at McGill promises well to be a success. The teaching staff is composed of Dr. Lomer, director of the School; Mrs. Carter, assistant professor of Library Administration; and Miss Herdman, instructor in Cataloguing and Classification. The courses consist of the closely allied subjects, cataloguing and classification,—on which a quarter of the time is spent,—reference, book selection, library administration, history of books and libraries, children's work, etc. These courses make up a total of fourteen or fifteen hours a week of lecture work. In addition, practical work is done in connection with the various subjects.

Several librarians in the city are taking certain courses in the school, as partial students. In the class of twenty full-course students—a large number for a course in its first year—are representatives from all parts of Canada. A year's training is provided, which will enable its graduates to engage in congenial work in libraries of various types: public, special, university or school, or those libraries rapidly multiplying all over the country, which are connected with the larger industries and professional institutions.

This winter course will not affect the summer school, which will be held as usual this year, probably from the beginning of July till the middle of August. Thus opportunities will still be provided particularly for teachers, who wish to study library work with a view to its application in schools, and for others unable to take more than the summer course.

Alumnae Notes

1904—MARGARET F. HADRILL, who has been taking several months' holiday on account of ill-health, has returned to the High School for Girls. During her leave of absence, Miss Hadrill took a trip to the West Indies.

1906—NORA BOWMAN is spending a year in Canada on furlough from Japan. Miss Bowman's headquarters are in Toronto, but she has recently delivered addresses in Montreal and in several other cities.

1909—Mrs. Frank Stanton (ALICE MASSÉ) paid a recent visit to friends in Montreal.

1910—HELEN McEWEN, who with her mother was to have sailed in January for the Mediterranean, was prevented by the serious illness of the latter. Mrs. McEwen is now somewhat better.

1911—Mrs. Harold Wilson (MARJORIE PATERSON-SMYTH) has returned to her home in Houston, Texas, after spending a short time with her parents in Montreal.

1913—DR. ANNA SCHAFHEITLIN taught last summer in the German Summer School at Mount Holyoke College under the direction of Dr. Lillian Stroebe of Vassar. Dr. Schafheitlin is now Assistant Professor of Modern Languages at Albion College, Albion, Mich.

Alumnae Society Section

ALUMNÆ REPRESENTATIVES ON THE EDITORIAL BOARD:
MISS A. M. MACKINNON MISS HAZEL I. MURCHISON

McGILL ALUMNÆ PLAYS

THE Scholarship Fund and other interests of the McGill Alumnæ Society should be substantially benefited by the largely attended performances on February 20th and 21st of three One Act Plays.

In "Playgoers" Pinero depicts amusingly the trials of a well-meaning, but ill-advised, young married couple whose efforts to give their servants a treat meet a disconcerting lack of appreciation. Very different types of character were skilfully portrayed by a versatile cast—the charming young mistress with her utopian ideals, and her protesting, but loyal spouse; the robust and vigorous cook; the blasé and genteel parlourmaid; the prim and self-righteous housemaid, the lachrymose "useful maid," the submerged kitchenmaid; and the maddeningly persistent odd man.

In the second play, "Good Theatre," a scathing satire on modern Broadway successes, Christopher Morley, in his most whimsical vein, contrasts the stately diction and comely grace of the Elizabethans with the slipshod slang and complacent Philistinism of the present-day producer and his satellites. The parts were all played with delightful appreciation of the subtle satire of the author.

The concluding number, a superb rendering of Courtelaine's "La Peur des Corps" by Prof. du Roure and Madame Touren-Furness, showed the finish and convincing vigour that always characterizes the work of these experienced artists.

In all the plays the setting and general stage-effects were remarkably pleasing and clever, and the delightful musical interludes rounded out a very successful evening's entertainment.

* * *

LUNCHEON FOR LADY WILLINGDON

On February the fourteenth, the President and Directors of the University Women's Club were hostesses at an informal luncheon in honour of Lady Willingdon, who was accompanied by Mrs. Osborne.

Learning that it was the first anniversary of the foundation of the Club, Her Excellency graciously proposed a toast to its continued success, and expressed her deep interest in its activities.

The Club rooms looked very attractive with their decorations of spring flowers, in a colour scheme of yellow and mauve. About fifty members were present, as well as the Presidents of the various Alumnæ Societies in the city. Mrs. Walter Lyman represented the Alumnæ of McGill.

* * *

ALUMNÆ NOTES—*Continued.*

1921—Mrs. Katharine Pinhey (K. Godwin), who was one of the winners of the Moyse Travelling Scholarships last May, has been working since September in Plymouth, Devon. In January she went to University College, London, where she will remain for some time.

1922—Kathleen Newnham writes to the "News" from Broken Hill, Northern Rhodesia (January 5th) . . . "I am just beginning my work in the Anglo-American Corporation Offices, and am pretty busy.

"It was simply great having a small McGill reunion last week, when nine of our Canadian field geologists came down to the Bancrofts and us for Christmas. Seven of them were McGill men. The Bancrofts had us all for Christmas dinner on the Monday evening; the table decorations were red and white; and we sang 'O Canada,' 'Hail Alma Mater,' 'Alouette' (led lustily by 'Banky'), and gave McGill yells. It hardly seemed like Central Africa."

1923—R.V.C. '23 had its Class Dinner at the University Women's Club on Saturday, February 4th. Bridge was played after dinner.

1925—Esther England has recently been appointed secretary to the Department of English at McGill.

1926—Muriel Bedford-Jones is now on the teaching staff of St. Helen's School, Dunham, Que.

Graduates will contribute materially to the success of the *News* by sending in items of interest about themselves or other graduates.

These should be sent to the Alumni Editor, H. R. Morgan, Esq., c/o *The Brockville Recorder*, Brockville, Ont.

The response to our last appeal on this point was disappointingly small.

Notes

CLASS NOTES—SCIENCE 1900

At the Town of Hampstead, P.Q., on Saturday, January 21st, 1928, died our esteemed classmate, GEORGE JOHN DALRYMPLE NELSON. Up to two days before his death he was in good health, and neither he nor his friends anticipated this sudden termination of a life so promising. George was only fifty-two years of age.

Nelson leaves to mourn him his wife (nee Miss Olga G. Otto) and three sons, Kenneth, Chester, and Bruce. On behalf of the Class, the Secretary sent a floral tribute to accompany the condolences and sympathy of Class Science 1900.

Since graduation, Nelson has worked almost continuously for Mr. R. S. Kelsch, Consulting Engineer, Montreal. Lately he was employed by Messrs. Fraser-Brace Limited, Montreal.

Nelson was highly respected by his fellow townsmen, and his loss will be deeply felt. He was a member of the local School Board. George took a keen personal interest in educational matters, pressing always for facilities and policies suitable to the district. His quiet word, his thought and advice will be greatly missed by his associates.

It is pleasant to recall the great pleasure and satisfaction that he had in his garden.

DISTRICT OF BEDFORD GRADUATES' SOCIETY

This Society was organized at the instance of Judge Lynch in 1898, and the following were the first officers elected:

HON. JUSTICE LYNCH	*Hon. President.*
REV. E. M. TAYLOR, M.A.	*President.*
C. A. NUTHING, B.C.L.	*Vice-President.*
DR. R. T. MACDONALD, M.D.C.M	*Vice-President.*
J. C. MCCORKIL, B.C.L.	*Vice-President.*
DR. W. O. LAMBLY, M.D.C.M.	*Secretary-Treasurer.*

From 1911 to the present time Rev. E. M. Taylor has served as Secretary-Treasurer, and was the collector of the scholarship fund as well as of the contributions toward the McGill Centennial fund.

DR. N. M. HARRIS, M.D.C.M. (Med. '90), who has practised in Knowlton for over 30 years, has removed from Knowlton to Montreal West and opened up an office there. On his leaving here he was tendered a banquet at the Lakeview Hotel, which was largely attended (148 covers) and where a presentation was made to Mrs. Harris and himself of a very fine clock.

Dr. Harris has served as Vice-President of our Society and also as President in 1916.

On January 29th a large congregation gathered at the United Church, Knowlton, P.Q., to hear the REV. E. M. TAYLOR (Arts '75, M.A. '82), who, on that day, reached his eightiethbirthday. A congratulatory letter from Dr. G. W. Parmelee, Director of Protestant Education, was read, and the following resolution was presented by Mr. E. W. Lewis, together with a bouquet of carnations and a handsome club bag on behalf of the trustees:

> "It having come to the knowledge of the trustees of the Knowlton United Church that the Rev. E. M. Taylor, M.A., will, on the 29th day of January of this year, celebrate his eightieth birthday and that he will on that occasion have completed fifty-five years as minister of the Methodist and United Church of Canada, and thirty-nine years as inspector of schools in this province, we, the members of this trustee board assembled in session at the Parsonage on the evening of January 18th, 1928, desire to place on record our high appreciation of the services rendered the Knowlton church in various capacities during the years of his residence amongst us, as well as those rendered to our Province and nation as inspector amid the manifold labours that fell to him in that office, assuring him of our thanksgiving to the Kind Providence for thus sparing him in almost unimpaired vigour to the advanced age of eighty years, and our best wishes and earnest prayers for many more years of good health and consecrated activity in the service of the church and nation."

Mr. Taylor then gave an interesting and inspiring address, based on his life's work and experiences.

The REV. CHARLES EDWIN PURDY, Med. '08, was placed in charge of Trinity Church, Lansford, and St. Philip's, Summit Hill, Carbon County, Pennsylvania, which churches minister to the Operatives of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company which makes claim to be the oldest and richest Anthracite Bed in the country. The work is under the jurisdiction of the Episcopal Diocese of Bethlehem.

Mrs. Ella L. Lane, wife of DR. JOHN A. LANE, Med. '77, who died December 27th, 1927, at her home, 1419 East Genesee street, was buried at Clyde, after funeral services at the home, Rev. Hubert S. Wood, rector of Trinity Episcopal Church, officiating. Bearers were Prof. Laurie D. Cox, Edward J. Seiter of Pulaski, Howard C. Will, W. K. Squier, Charles A. Lux, James Randall, Dr. R. W. Eicholtz, Dr. W. C. Kellogg, Dr. Nathan Monroe, James E. Heffernan, Edward C. Ryan, A. J. Stetson, William Rubin and Dr. J. W. Johnston.

WESTERN NOTES

Much regret has been expressed that the usual dance will not be given this winter by the combined McGill Clubs in Vancouver. The dance has always been extremely popular, and the present intention is

that one shall be given in the early fall of 1928. The dance is in the nature of a reunion, and is a gathering-place for the graduates of all Canadian Universities. Many of us who feel that we are perhaps a little too dignified for dancing allow ourselves an annual fling at the McGill Dance.

HAZEL MACLEOD (Arts '13) is to give a paper at the University Women's Club, on the evening given over to Junior High Schools. Miss Macleod is librarian at the Kitsilano Junior High School, Vancouver, and as such a library is rather a new departure, she finds the work most interesting. The children are instructed in the proper care of books, and also in methods of repairing them. The evening on Junior High School work is under the supervision of Mrs. G. S. Raphael.

Mrs. H. S. Wilson (MARGARET DIXON, Arts '11) is representing the McGill Women's Club on a committee which has for its object the establishment of a Women's Union at the University of British Columbia.

M.D. MAWDSLEY, M.A. (Arts '20), who is assistant in the English department at the University of British Columbia, is to give a paper before the University Women's Club, under the auspices of the McGill Women's Club, on February 21st. The subject is to be "Siena and the Palio," and is expected to prove most interesting.

SIMPLE RHYMES FOR SIMPLE FOLK

By HARRY BARKER

Many McGill graduates, new and old, will remember the author of this little volume of verse. His work of helping to keep the Arts Building clean used to be harder than it is now, when polished stone and gleaming gilt respond more readily to his broom and dusters than did the ancient and polyangular rooms of the old building, but he continues to be the useful and interesting servant of old McGill that he always was.

His little collection of casual verse will revive many undergraduate memories; they will also cause many a chuckle of delight as the reader keeps company with the genial soul of the writer. Harry has seen many an incident, many a change, in his building. From barbarous theatre nights to "periodic" skirts—his reminiscences would cover a wide field; and always he watches the pageant with a smile and a happy sense that human beings, particularly young ones, are a funny lot.

We cannot do better than quote from a few of his "Simple Rhymes."

From "CONSOLATION"

More inspiring lectures in the old class rooms,
And pleasure coming down the stairs,
May be to be carried off your feet,
Through congestion just to stimulate the nerves.

More happy hours in the old smoke room,
And examinations in the Molson's Hall,
Writing on old fashioned tables,
Which threaten to collapse and fall.

. . . . . .

One more session within the classic walls
To enjoy the cheery co-eds' smiles,
And to feel their gentle influence,
On our large cold hearts for a time.

. . . . . .

Although the pioneers are out of sight,
Their influence and ambition goes on,
Providence, erect, a new Arts Building
To the Memory of Professors
Whose earthly work is done.

These lines were written with the shadow of impending doom hanging over the old Arts Building.

From "THOUGHTS *RE* CONVOCATION PROCESSION"

Ye Graduates from dear old McGill,
May you achieve prosperity at will—
A prosperity which will ennoble the soul,
For life is real, and has a goal—
So give to the world your best,
And graduate to higher honours and rest.

From "THE STEAM SHOVEL." A memory of a trying experience

Let us gather up the sunbeams
Around the Arts Building at McGill,
When the steam shovel is at work
Don't complain, but work with a will,
As the monster emits steam or smoke,
And the noisy wheels roar,
And you get a heart throb as rock
Falls into a truck or on the floor.

Then yield not to nerves temptation
But be a philosopher for a while.
To lecture or to study under the strain,
Is an experience for a lifetime.
Remember we are living in Arts'
Stirring great Historical Days.
Friends, we are making history,
Don't complain, but sing your lays.

"WINTER IN CANADA"

Colder, ever colder,
More frost and snow,
More shivering and shaking,
Of human forms below;
More tingling feet and toes,
More frozen hands, ears, nose,
Oh, how the biting wind blows,
Oh, Canada!

NOTES—(Continued)

Alice Keenleyside, Arts '13, is meeting with great success in her new venture, namely, the opening of St. Clare School for Girls, situated in Shaughnessy Heights, Vancouver. She has gathered around her a splendid staff of teachers, and the school has already been enlarged, though it was opened only in September.

Mrs. G. S. Raphael (Euphemia Macleod, Arts '04) has recently been elected president of the Parent-Teacher Association at King Edward High School, the largest High School in Vancouver. The McGill people feel that the P. T. A. is to be congratulated on having such an efficient officer at its head.

The University Women's Club of Vancouver are helping to sponsor a Current Events Club, which will be under the capable leadership of Mrs J. Stuart Jamieson.

Mrs. E. R. Cunningham (Gladys V. Story, Arts '15 McGill, Med. '23, Man.) has been connected since her marriage in 1923 with the mission (now United Church) in Chengtu, West China. She and her husband, who is also a medical missionary, were obliged to come "down river" a year ago, and they have since been engaged in medical work at Peking Union Medical College. They expected to return up the Yangtse about the middle of February, as things are reported much quieter at their old station. Mrs. Cunningham expects to come home on furlough in the spring of 1929. She reports five years of varied and exciting experiences in the Young Republic.

Mr. S. G. Blaylock, Sci. '99, General Manager of the Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co., has been awarded the James Douglas Medal by the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers. This is one of the most important awards in the gift of that Society.

The Leonard Medal for the last year has been awarded by the Engineering Institute of Canada to Sir Stopford Brunton, Bart., Sci. B.Sc. 1910, M.Sc. 1912, for his paper on "The Nova Scotia Gold Fields," which has attracted attention among geologists and mining engineers.

A grant of $50,000 has been made by the Dupont interests to Dr. E. Ellice McDonald, Med. '01, of Philadelphia, for the prosecution of cancer research. The graduate school of Medicine of the University of Pennsylvania is the depository of the fund, and the research will be conducted in the hospitals and laboratories attached to that institution. Dr. McDonald has been for a number of years especially interested in the study of chemistry and is said to have discovered certain specific facts associated with cancer. He was born at Fort Ellice, Sask., and is a brother of Brigadier-General H. F. McDonald, C.M.G., D.S.O., Sci. '07, of Vancouver, B.C.

Dr. A. R. Alguire, Med. '05, has been elected vice-president of the Medical Association of Cornwall, Ont., with Dr. J. A. Tallon, Med. '19, as secretary.

In Montreal on November 26th, the death took place of Sarah Perney, wife of W. Simpson Walker, K.C., Law '74, Register of the Quebec Admiralty Court and District Deputy Registrar of the City of Montreal. Mrs. Walker was 75 years of age.

Eleanor Crowther Pawson, widow of L. H. Davidson, K.C., Arts '63, Law '64, died in Montreal on November 29th, aged 84 years.

Dr. Arthur S. Lamb, Med. '17, of Montreal, has been appointed manager of the Canadian team which will participate in the Olympic Games at Amsterdam.

Rev. Isaac Malcolm Lidstone, Arts '26, has been inducted as incumbent of St. Paul's Anglican Church, Greenfield Park, Que.

At Sherbrooke, Que., on January 4th, the death took place of Mary R. Spear, widow of Dr. A. M. Spear, Med. '74, and mother of Dr. R. B. Spear, Med. '10.

Colonel E. Ibbotson Leonard, Sci. '05, has been appointed chairman of the Town Planning Commission of London, Ont.

Brigadier-General A. G. L. McNaughton, LL.D., Sci. '10, has been appointed to the command of Military District No. 11, with headquarters at Victoria, B.C. He is a graduate of the Staff College and recently completed a course at the Imperial Defence College. Brigadier-General McNaughton has been a member of the Canadian Permanent Force since 1920, and has held a number of important appointments.

W. A. Kneeland, Law '90, who recently retired from the principalship of Strathearn School, Montreal, left on January 5th for a world cruise in the SS. "Resolute," which will take him, in company with Mrs. Kneeland, to 30 countries before they return about June 1st. The entire trip, from Montreal to Montreal, will cover a little more than 30,000 miles.

Dr. George E. Hodge, Med. '15, sailed in January for Europe, where he will do post-graduate work in Vienna, London and Edinburgh. Dr. Hodge practises in Montreal.

Rev. W. F. McConnell, Arts '14, has accepted a call to the pastorate of the Presbyterian Church at Paris, Ont. Latterly he has been in charge of the Riverdale congregation in Toronto.

Several changes affecting McGill men in the service of the Bell Telephone Company of Canada were reported at the commencement of the year. J. S. Farquharson, Sci. '22, has been appointed district plant superintendent of the central district of the City of Montreal, while J. M. Mitchell, Sci. '23, becomes district plant superintendent of the west district of the same city. A. P. LeNeveu, Sci. '25, is appointed Montreal Division traffic engineer.

After 24 years as Principal of the Montreal Diocesan Theological College, Rev. Dr. E. I. Rexford, LL.D., Arts '76, retired in January on account of increasing age. The Board of Governors of the College have expressed their appreciation of Dr. Rexford's extended and valuable service.

Dr. Wendell Stansby, Med. '25, has returned from China, where he filled an appointment on the staff of the Pekin Union Medical College under the Rockefeller Foundation and has assumed another appointment under the same Foundation at Greenville, Ohio. His home is in St. Thomas, Ont.

In London, England, on December 18th, the death took place of Abigail Mackay, widow of Archibald McGoun, K.C., Arts '76, Law '78, of Montreal. Burial took place at Douglas, Scotland.

A station on the Hudson's Bay Railway, situated at mileage 136.23 from The Pas, has been named "Wabowden," after the late William A. Bowden, Sci. '93, sometime Chief Engineer of the Dominion Department of Railways and Canals.

In Montreal, on December 10th, the death took place of Mrs. Ida Fréchette, wife of Emilien Fréchette, and first married to the late Rev. Ismael Bruneau. Two of her sons are Dr. I. E. Bruneau, Arts '10, Med. '13, and A. Sydney Bruneau, Arts '13, Law '17, both of Montreal.

Graduate friends of Mrs. Eric Simpson (Jennie L. Symons, M.Sc., Arts '17) will extend sympathy to her in the death of her husband, Dr. Eric Simpson, formerly assistant professor of biochemistry at McGill, which took place in Philadelphia on December 22nd. Dr. Simpson has lately returned from Stockholm, where he attended the Science Congress as the representative of the University of Pennsylvania, to the staff of which he was attached.

Percy E. Corbett, M.A., Arts '13, Professor of Roman Law at the University, attended the annual meeting of the Association of American Law Schools which was held in Chicago in January.

Dr. Francis M.A. McNaughton, Arts '95, Med. '99, has been elected a member of the Board of School Commissioners of Westmount, Que.

Dr. Ernest Harding, Med. '26, has left the staff of the Montreal General Hospital to enter into practice in Los Angeles, Cal.

Professor Charles M. McKergow, Sci. '03, has been appointed chairman of the School Commission of Westmount.

Dr. H. S. Whiting, Med. '21, Mrs. Whiting and their two children have left upon their return to Shantung, China, where Dr. Whiting's medical missionary work was interrupted by the recent disorders.

A striking monument to the late Sir William Osler, Med. '72, has been unveiled at Dundas, Ont., his birthplace, by the Hamilton Medical Society. It takes the form of a cairn, upon which there has been placed a tablet bearing an appropriate inscription.

For the first time in the 33 years of the existence of the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Oto-Laryngology, a gold medal has been struck by it for presentation to one of its members in recognition of his leadership in the sciences in question. The gold medal was presented to Brigadier-General H. S. Birkett, C.B., LL.D., Med. '86, at a dinner held in the University Club, Montreal, during January, a replica in bronze being cast for the records of the Academy.

In Brookline, Mass., on November 26th, the death took place of Mary Gertrude, widow of Dr. W. J. Telfer, Med. '90.

George T. Hyde, Sci. '99, of Montreal, has been elected to the presidency of the Province of Quebec Association of Architects.

J. Augustine Mann, K.C., Law '01, of Montreal, was the guest of the New York State Bar Association at its meeting in New York in January, and was a speaker at a luncheon and a banquet in the Hotel Astor.

Alumni of the Medical School of the University of Western Ontario, London, Ont., in February presented Dr. William Waugh, Med. '72, with a portrait of himself in recognition of the fact that he was one of the founders of the School in 1881, and became a member of the first teaching staff. At McGill Dr. Waugh was a classmate of the late Sir William Osler.

Colonel Redford H. Mulock, Sci. '09, has been elected vice-president of the recently-formed Aviation League of Canada. Colonel Mulock served with much distinction with the Royal Naval Air Service and the Royal Air Force during the Great War.

Dr. Oscar Klotz, Med. '06, has been granted six months' leave of absence from the Department of Pathology at the University of Toronto to return to Africa to pursue research work in connection with yellow fever under the auspices of the Rockefeller Foundation.

James MacLean, formerly postmaster of Pictou, N.S., who died there in January, was the father of Herbert B. MacLean, M.A., Arts '08, Law '21, of Montreal.

Gerald H. Phillemore, Law '21, has become a member of the Montreal legal firm of Atwater and Beauregard. He has been secretary of the Bar of Montreal, English secretary of the Montreal Reform Club, and a member of the Board of Examiners for official court stenographers.

Dr. R. Tait McKenzie, Arts '89, Law '92, who was in Ottawa recently attending the opening of Parliament, is modelling the panel to be placed in the Hall of Fame of the House of Commons at Ottawa by the Canadian Club of New York.

Fanny M. Millar, widow of Hamilton McMurray Killaly, Arts '93, Sci. '96, died on January 15th in Montreal. Burial was made at Morrisburg, Ont.

Dr. Douglas B. Johnston, Med. '24, has opened an office for the practice of medicine in Campbellford, Ont.

Graduate friends of Lord Congleton, Sci. '21, and Lady Congleton will regret to learn of the death of their seven-year-old son and heir in London on January 10th. The second son, the Hon. William Jared, is now the heir, while there are also four daughters in the family.

Colonel Charles Hugh Le Pailleur Jones, past student, of Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., has been elected to the presidency of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association. He is vice-president of the Spanish River Pulp and Paper Mills, Limited, the Lake Superior Paper Company, Limited, and the Fort William Paper Company, Limited.

Dr. H. D. Taylor, Med. '18, who has been practising in Windsor, Ont., for some years, has left to pursue post-graduate studies in London, Edinburgh and Vienna.

Wing Commander J. Lindsay Gordon, D.F.C., past student, has been promoted from the post of director of Government Civil Air Operations at Ottawa to be Director of the Royal Canadian Air Force.

High honour has come to Dr. Arthur T. Henderson, Med. '13, of Montreal, by his appointment to be Harben lecturer of the Royal Institute of Great Britain for the year 1928. Dr. Henderson, who is attached to the teaching staff of the Faculty of Medicine and to the staff of the Royal Victoria Hospital, will deliver the lectures before the medical profession in London during the autumn. He has recently distinguished himself through his research in protein sensitization in the treatment of asthma and various skin diseases.

Charles F. Johnston, Law '22, has been appointed provincial field organizer of the Ontario division of the Canadian Red Cross Society.

Dr. F. B. Carron, Med. '96, of Brockville, Ont., has been appointed a coroner in and for the United Counties of Leeds and Grenville.

The death occurred at Brockville, Ont., on February 8th, of Josephine E. Lafayette, widow of Charles M. Babcock and mother of C. Edgar L. Babcock, Arts '12, of Toronto.

B. Stuart McKenzie, Arts '00, Sci. '01, is now secretary of the Canadian Engineering Standards Association, with office in Ottawa.

Dr. A. Ross Alguire, Med. '05, has been appointed chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Cornwall, Ont., Collegiate Institute.

Irwin D. Willis, past student, has left Hong Kong, after a residence there of three years, to become representative of the Swedish Match Company in Siam and Indo-China, with headquarters in Bangkok.

Dr. Halton C. Cassidy, Arts '17, Med. '20, has been awarded the medal of the Kiwanis Club of Lewiston, Pa., for being the most useful citizen and rendering the greatest service to that community during 1927.

Births - Marriages - Deaths

BIRTHS

BEACH—At Ottawa, on December 6th, to D. J. Beach, Sci. '20, and Mrs. Beach, a daughter.

BROWN—At Bedford, Que., on November 9th, to Dr. R. E. Brown, Arts '23, Med. '26, and Mrs. Brown, of Regina, Sask., a son.

COUSENS—At Lachute, Que., on January 24th, to Rev. Henry Cousens, Arts '22, and Mrs. Cousens, a daughter.

CURRIE—In Montreal, on December 13th, to George S. Currie, Arts '11, and Mrs. Currie, a son.

DUBUC—In Montreal, on January 28th, to Marcel C. Dubuc, past student, and Mrs. Dubuc, a daughter.

FARMER—In November, to Dr. W. D. Farmer, Med. '25, and Mrs. Farmer, of Allentown, N.J., twins, a son and a daughter.

GAGE—In Montreal, on January 23rd, to E. V. Gage, Sci. '15, and Mrs. Gage, a daughter.

HAWKINS—At Quebec, on January 15th, to Stuart S. Hawkins, Sci. '11, and Mrs. Hawkins, a son.

HUNTEN—In Montreal, on January 31st, to K. W. Hunten, M.Sc., Arts '23, and Mrs. Hunten (Winnifred Mount, Arts '13), a daughter.

IRVEN—In Montreal, on January 28th, to Dr. J. J. Irven, Med. '11, and Mrs. Irven, a son.

McCLELLAND—At Ottawa, Ont., on September 27th, to W. Ray McClelland, M.Sc., Sc. '22, and Mrs. McClelland (MAUDE OLDING, Arts '21), a daughter.

PURDY—To the Rev. C. E. Purdy, Med. '08, and Mrs. Purdy, at Trinity Church House, Lansford, Pennsylvania, on Wednesday, February 1st, 1928, a son, Samuel Edwin.

KER—On January 16th, to R. I. Ker, Sci. '09, and Mrs. Ker, of Staplehurst, Dundas, Ont., twins, a son and a daughter.

LIONAIS—On Christmas Day, in Montreal, to J. E. Lionais, Sci. '15, and Mrs. Lionais, a daughter.

MacDERMOT—On January 23rd, in Montreal, to Dr. H. E. MacDermot, Med. '13, and Mrs. MacDermot, a daughter.

MAJOR—In Ottawa, on January 25th, to T. Grant Major, M.Sc., Agr. '21, and Mrs. Major, a son.

MARLATT—On December 29th, in Montreal, to Dr. Charles A. Marlatt, Med. '16, and Mrs. Marlatt, St. Laurent, Que., a son.

MATHEWSON—In Montreal, on December 13th, to J. Arthur Mathewson, Arts '12, Law '15, and Mrs. Mathewson, a son.

NOTMAN—In Montreal, on January 15th, to Keith C. Notman, Sci. '14, and Mrs. Notman, a son.

PALMER—On January 30th, 1928, at Trail, B.C., to Dr. J. H. Palmer, Med. '21, and Mrs. Palmer, a daughter, Margery Sterling.

ROBERTON—In Montreal, in January, to K. B. Roberton, Sci. '20, and Mrs. Roberton, a son.

RUBENSTEIN—At Montreal, on November 26th, to Mortimer R. Rubinstein, Law '21, and Mrs. Rubenstein, a daughter.

SILSBY—On December 13th, 1927, to Dr. Samuel S. Silsby (Med. '26) and Mrs. Silsby, Bangor, Maine, a son. Samuel Schoppee Silsby, Jr.

SWAINE—In Montreal, on January 31st, to Dr. Fred. S. Swaine, Med. '12, and Mrs. Swaine, a daughter.

WRIGHT—At Trail, B.C., on December 13th, to Charles H. Wright, Ph.D. '21, and Mrs. Wright, a daughter.

TUPPER—At Winnipeg, Man., on January 8th, to Sir Charles Tupper, Arts '05, and Lady Tupper, a daughter.

WALDBAUER—In London, England, on January 4th, to Louis J. Waldbauer, M.Sc. '22, Ph.D. '23, and Mrs. Waldbauer (I. JOCELYN PATTON, Arts '17), a son.

WHITMORE—At Sherbrooke, Que., on January 25th, to Rev. C. H. Whitmore, Arts '23, and Mrs. Whitmore, Island Pond, Vt., a son.

RHIND—In November, 1927, to Mrs. and Mr. John Rhind (EDITH CAMPBELL, '23), a daughter.

MARRIAGES

BATSHAW-TARSHIS—On January 18th, at 187 Bloomfield Avenue, Outremont, Que., Harry Batshaw, Law '24, son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Batshaw, Outremont, and Dr. Anny Tarshis, Arts '21, Med., youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis S. Tarshis.

BURLAND—At the Church of the Apostle, Montreal, Naomi Lucile Mona, daughter of the late George Ernest Wheeler, and of Mrs. Wheeler, of St. Jovite, Que., and Benjamin Robins Burland, Sci. '25, of Kitchener, Ont., youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. George Hope Burland, of Ottawa.

CROMWELL—On December 3rd, in New York City, Mary Stuart, daughter of Donald Kay Currie, Charlottetown, P.E.I., and H. Roy Cromwell, Sci. '21, son of James Cromwell, Sawyerville, Que.

HALL—On January 19th, 1928, at Cordova, Alaska, Dr. Norman D. Hall (Med. '26), to Arlyne Louise Ahlstrom of Jamestown, New York.

HALL—On January 24th, at St. Giles' Church, Hamilton, Ont., Ruth Audrey (partial student) only daughter of Rev. S. T. Martin and Mrs. Martin, of Hamilton, and Rev. Robert Hall, Arts '22, of the American Presbyterian Church, Montreal.

HARVEY—At Brockville, Ont., on December 24th, Gertrude Eleanor, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Simes, Lyndhurst, Ont., and John Buicke Harvey, M.Sc., Sci. '04, of Montreal, son of the late Richard Harvey, also of Lyndhurst.

HERSHON—In Geneva, Switzerland, on December 11th, Miss Eugenie Freier, and Dr. Henry Azov Hershon, Arts '23, Med. '25, of Montreal.

HILL—In January, Frances, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. John A. McPhail, of St. Andrew's West, Ont., and Dr. Emerson Stanley Hill, Med. '23, of Riverbend, Que., son of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Hill, of Ottawa.

LEITCH—On February 9th, at St. James' Cathedral, Montreal, Irene Virginia, daughter of the late Timothy A. Corley and of Mrs. Corley, Montreal, and Hugh James Leitch, Sci. '24, son of the late W. C. Leitch and of Mrs. Leitch, Westmount.

HYNDMAN—At the Archibishop's Palace, Montreal, on January 18th, Margaret Mary, daughter of Mr. and E. Clement Green, Montreal, and Dr. Alexander Williams Hyndman, Dent. '24, also of Montreal, son of the late Dr. G. E. Hyndman and of Mrs. Hyndman, Sherbrooke, Que.

PALMER—On April 20th, 1927, at St. Andrew's United Church, Rossland, B.C., John Hammond Palmer, Med. '21, and Olive Van Battenburg Woodburn, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Woodburn of Kamloops, B.C.

PIERCE—In New York City, on December 1st, Jean Mather, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David Crombie, Montreal, and Sydney David Pierce, Arts '22, of New York City, son of Mr. and Mrs. Asher Pierce, Montreal.

REDMOND—At the home of the bride's mother, on January 2nd, Hazel Arbutus, only daughter of the late Stewart Arbuthnot, and of Mrs. Arbuthnot, Montreal, and Dr. Arthur Douglas Redmond, Med. '25, of Brooklyn, N.Y., son of J. O. Redmond, Iroquois, Ont.

SOMMER—At Montreal, January, 1928, Elsa Sommer, '27, to Mr. Lester Erlinger.

WELDON—On January 26th, in Dominion-Douglas Church, Montreal, Jean Maclean, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Erskine, Knowlton, Que., and Leslie Smiley Weldon, Sci. '21, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Weldon, Montreal.

WILLIS—On January 3rd, Margaret Clare, younger daughter of Professor and Mrs. E. T. Lambert, Montreal, and Irwin Davidson Willis, past student, of Bangkok, Siam, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. John L Willis, formerly of Montreal and Toronto.

DEATHS

BLAYLOCK—Colonel Harry Woodburn Blaylock, Law '03, a former Chief Commissioner of the Canadian Red Cross Society, died on January 25th in Montreal after an illness of about three weeks. He was born in 1878, a son of the late Rev. Thomas Blaylock, of Quebec, and was educated at Bishop's College School, Lennoxville, at Lennoxville University (from which he graduated in Arts), at McGill and in Paris, where he pursued special studies in international law in 1903-04. Until the time of the outbreak of war, he was engaged in commercial pursuits and then became identified with the Canadian Red Cross Society, of which he was assistant commissioner in France from 1915 to 1918 and thereafter Chief Commissioner overseas. For his services Colonel Blaylock was created a Knight of Grace of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, an officer of the Legion of Honour, a Commander of the Order of the British Empire, a Commander of the Order of the Crown of Italy, a Commander of the Order of St. Sava of Serbia, and he also held the Cross of Regina Maria of Rumania. He was a member of the Junior Carlton Club, London, and of the St. James's Club, Montreal, and is survived by his wife (formerly Agnes Georgina, daughter of Dr. James Mills, Ottawa) and one son. Lennoxville University conferred upon him the honorary degree of D.C.L.

CLAY—The Rev. Dr. William Leslie Clay, D.D., Arts '87, who died in Winnipeg, Man., on February 2nd, after an illness of two weeks, was one of the most influential figures in Canadian Presbyterianism, and at the time of his death was Moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, a position to which he brought exceptional strength and diligence. He was native of Bedeque, P.E.I., where he was born in 1863, and after having attended the Prince of Wales College in Charlottetown, proceeded to McGill. His theological studies were pursued at the Montreal Presbyterian College. Directly after graduation therefrom, he went to Moose Jaw, Sask., where he was ordained, and four years later he was called to St. Andrew's Church, Victoria, B.C., of which he had continued to be the minister for almost 40 years. In the struggle attending organic church union in Canada, Dr. Clay became an energetic member of the continuing Presbyterian faction, and after the union took place was elected moderator of the Synod of British Columbia. In 1927 he was elected to the Moderatorship of the General Assembly, the highest office in the gift of the church. In Victoria, Dr. Clay was active in a great many directions. He occupied a prominent place in the Ministerial Association, had been a library commissioner and an active member of the Children's Aid Society, and in 1927 was elected to the Board of Governors of the University of British Columbia. In 1890 he was married to Miss Florence N. Leitch, by whom he is survived as well as by four daughters and one son.

CLORAN—Hon. Henry Joseph Cloran, K.C., Law '82, died at his residence in Ottawa on February 8th after a prolonged illness. A son of Joseph Cloran and his wife, Ann Kennedy, both of them natives of Ireland, he was born in Montreal on May 8th, 1855, and was educated at Montreal College, at the St. Sulpice Seminary in Paris, at McGill and at Laval. After having been called to the bar, he practised in Montreal, where he was Crown Prosecutor from 1890 to 1892. Previously he had acted as editor of the Montreal *Post* and the *True Witness*, published in the same city, and he was subsequently attorney of provincial revenue, reeve and mayor of Hawkesbury. In 1887, in 1896, and in 1900, he was an unsuccessful candidate for election to the House of Commons, and in 1903 he was summoned to the Senate. Senator Cloran was twice married: firstly, to Miss Agnes M. Donovan, who died in 1896; and, secondly, in 1906 to M. Inez, daughter of George Goodwin, Ottawa. Mrs. Cloran survives, as well as two sons and a daughter, issue of the first marriage.

DIETRICH—William Norman Dietrich, past student, who died suddenly at Grand Mere, Que., on Christmas Day, was born in Perth, Ont., 55 years ago and, after having attended the local schools, pursued studies in electrical engineering at McGill. He was in business in Montreal as an electrical contractor for a number of years, leaving that field to join the service of the Canadian Pacific Railway as an electrical engineer and during the war served as a sergeant-major with the Canadian Engineers. For the last seven years he had been inspector of water and fire systems with the Laurentide Paper Mills at Grand Mere. There he took a most active interest in St. Stephen's Church as a member of the choir and as superintendent of the Sunday School. Burial was made at Perth.

ELLIOTT—The community of Montreal suffered a severe loss on January 1st in the sudden death of Henry Johnston Elliott, K.C., Law '98, who was stricken in the course of a morning walk and who passed away shortly afterwards. Mr. Elliott was one of the leading members of the Kiwanis Movement in Montreal, and had been international president of that organization. He was also a Freemason of long standing and high rank, and took a foremost part in the establishment of the Shriners' Hospital for crippled children in Montreal. Indeed, he is said by associates to have been the mainstay of that institution.

The late Mr. Elliott was born in Montreal on October 20th, 1876, a son of the late Henry and Eliza Sharpe Elliott, and was educated at the Montreal High School and at McGill. Called to the bar in 1898, he practised throughout in Montreal. He was created a King's Counsel in 1908, had served as secretary, a councillor and treasurer of the Montreal Bar Association, and at the time of his death was a councillor of the Canadian Bar Association. He belonged to a number of clubs and laboured indefatigably to advance the interests of the different fraternal organizations with which he was connected. Mr. Elliott was unmarried.

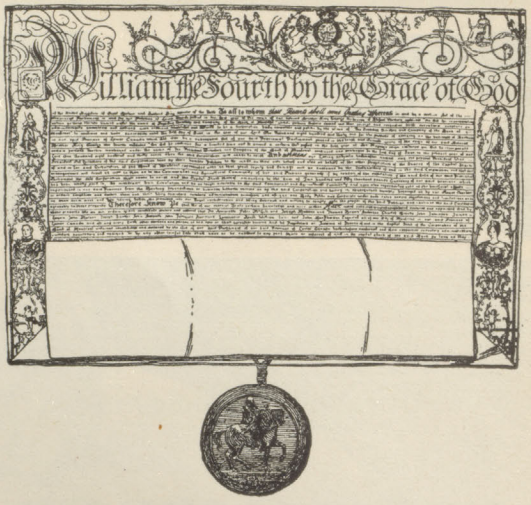
KEITH—In Winnipeg on January 24th, the death took place of Louise McDougall, Arts '99, wife of the Rev. Henry J. Keith, M.A., D.D., Arts '99. Mrs. Keith was 48 years of age.

WARD—Dr. Michael O'Brien Ward, Med. '75, died on December 27th at his home, Metcalfe street, Montreal, after an illness of one month. After graduation Dr. Ward became the proprietor of a drug store in Montreal, after which he commenced a practice specializing in skin diseases. During the smallpox epidemic of 1885 he was in charge of one of the emergency hospitals in Montreal, and in later years had been devoting a great deal of attention to cancer. He was the author of two volumes, one "A Criminal History of the World," and the other a novel entitled "Ellesmere." He is survived by his wife, formerly Miss Ellen Delaney, of Peterboro, Ont.

WOODS—Dr. John J. E. Woods, Med. '75, inspector of prisons and asylums of the Province of Quebec for 25 years, died on February 8th in Lachine, Que., at the age of 77 years. He was born in Aylmer, Que., and attended Laval University as well as McGill, after graduation practising in Aylmer for an extended period. He had been ill for six months and is survived by his wife (formerly Miss Corinne Bourgeois), two sons and three daughters.

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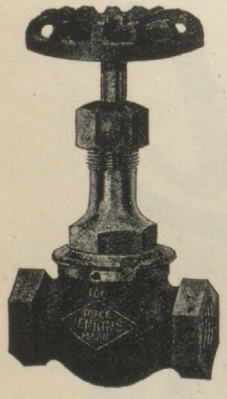
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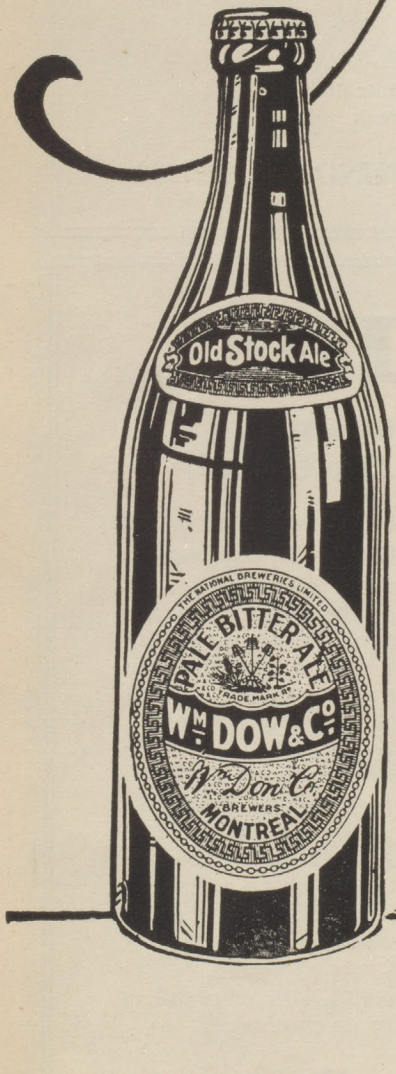
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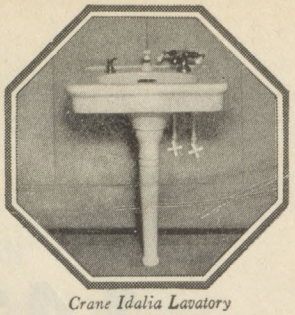
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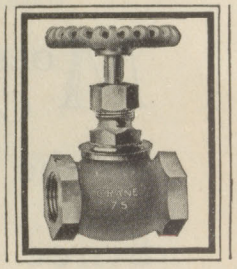
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DEPARTMENT OF COLONIZATION, MINES AND FISHERIES

BUREAU OF MINES

AREA AND GEOLOGY OF QUEBEC

The Province of Quebec is by far the largest of the Dominion of Canada. It comprises over 600,000 square miles. Its extreme measurements are 1,200 North and South, 900 miles East and West.

Of this area over 90% is underlain by Precambrian rocks, which extend in an immense plateau, or shield, almost from the St. Lawrence and Ottawa rivers to Hudson Strait. The other 10% is underlain by rocks of Paleozoic age which occupy the Southern part of the Province. This comprises the St. Lawrence lowlands and the Appalachian region, including the Gaspé peninsula.

The *Precambrian* comprises the principal ore-bearing formations of North America. An imperfect prospection of a comparatively small part of it in Quebec has revealed in these rocks the presence of deposits of gold, silver, iron, copper, zinc, lead, molybdenite, graphite, magnesite, mica, kaolin, feldspar. It is in the Precambrian plateau that are situated the rising mining camps of Western Quebec in the townships of Rouyn, Duprat, Boischatel, Dufresnoy, Montbray, Desmeloizes, Cléricy, Cadillac, and others.

The *Paleozoic rocks* of the Appalachian region and of the St. Lawrence Lowlands are mostly limestones, shales, sandstone and schists, in thick beds, penetrated and cut by numerous massifs, necks and dykes of intrusive rocks, both acid and basic. The Sedimentary rocks yield building stone, brick shales, lime, slate, and the igneous rocks have given rise to the formation of important deposits of asbestos, chrome, zinc, lead and copper, many of which are mined. The asbestos mines of the Province yield annually for $10,000,000 of this mineral.

MINERAL PRODUCTION

The growth of the mining industry in the Province of Quebec is very apparent by a comparison of the annual figures of production for the last twenty-nine years:

1898	$ 1,673,337
1903	2,772,762
1908	5,458,998
1913	13,119,811
1918	18,707,762
1923	21,326,314
1926	25,750,463

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A Quarterly Publication

PUBLISHED BY THE GRADUATES' SOCIETY OF McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL

NUMBER 6 MARCH, 1928

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CORRESPONDENCE

BOOKS

EDITORIAL NOTES

More Canadian Publicity.

Since our last issue, in which we quoted a letter from a Mr. G. E. O. Knight, of Toronto, he has again written to the London *New Statesman*, putting more of his Canadian views on record. They were more interesting, perhaps more to the point than his first effort, but his fundamental principles remained the same. We learn that he is a journalist whose specialty is "impressions"—another type of what W. H. Hudson called "a traveller in little things"—and whose weakness is an inability to grasp concrete facts and figures. Thus, while we may admire his verve, some would, of course, say nerve, we are bound to query his statistics.

The letter from Mr. E. Forsey, in this issue, introduces us to another critic of Canada. Mr. Forsey rightly points out some of his excesses and derides his self-contradictions. But, as we read the extracts from Mr. Warren's book, we felt many an uncomfortable twinge: the gouty sensation of hearing home truths. It only confirms Mr. Warren's charges of 'bluff,' for example, to read the salvos of superlatives that greet every Canadian poetaster who publishes a volume of verse. We *are* being Americanized. And there is rather less than more liberal thinking on such matters as education and religion than—in some other countries, shall we say.

These things are being repeated heatedly and even despairingly in all corners of the Dominion. If superficial judges like Messrs. Knight & Warren come from outside and say them too, we can hardly be surprised. But it is also right that they should stir to answer, more careful thinkers, and Canadians, like Mr. Forsey. For the sting in these "lorgnette criticisms" comes from our knowledge that their authors know nothing else but what they can squeeze into 400 pages or so. They are perfectly oblivious to the efforts that their victims are making on their own account, and would far rather be scathing than fair.

The Status of Women in Quebec.

Law and money are probably the most universal and potent ingredients in our lives, and perhaps for that reason remain the true mysteries of our civilization. The article on The Status of Women in the Province of Quebec will possibly give some colour to this as far as law is concerned, but we hope that it will also serve to uncover some of the superficial facts bearing on this much discussed topic. It should be of interest to Canadians in other provinces as well as Quebec, for the differences within our federation are of even greater concern than our similarities. It also has its contribution to make to those in search of the humours of the law.

To those who read this article with the critical eyes of the lawyer, we would say that it has been written for the untechnically trained, and therefore may appear to be less carefully worded than a legal article would be.

Mr. L. C. M. S. Amery's Visit to Canada.

The trans-Canada trip of the Secretary of State for the Dominions received abundant publicity from the start, so that there should be no doubt in the Canadian mind of what he came for and how he wished to go about getting it. But it is, nevertheless, difficult to gauge the real effect of Mr. Amery's torrents of speech—for he spoke everywhere with the enormous industry for which he is noted. He is not an inspiring orator, his presence is unimpressive, and he creates in public a curiously unsympathetic atmosphere. As to his ideas, at least two students of economics managed to find exactly opposite meanings in his appeal for "world-trade" within the Empire. One attacked him for his anti-protectionism, the other strongly repudiated the impeachment. Which seems to amount to this, that Mr. Amery's speeches probably did no more than stir up his hearers and readers to reaffirm their own convictions more steadfastly than before.

But, apart from his tariff economics, Mr. Amery is an interesting member of the Baldwin cabinet. He is a constant reminder of at least two former British statesmen: Benjamin Disraeli and Joseph Chamberlain. He has the somewhat stark imperialistic passions of the former and the Birmingham commercial realism of the latter. Half-Jewish by birth, he has the rich imagination of that race, and it plays vivaciously on the picture of a globe-circling empire, bound together by trade agreements and the Crown—combining prosperity and sentiment, as has been said—and standing four square to all the winds that may blow from other quarters.

The conception has much grandeur about it. But surely it belongs to the old days. Behind it all looms the large navy and the potential battalions of Dominion and Colony: it is aggressive in manner; it scarcely veils certain commonplace and intensely strong hatreds. It is, therefore, out of harmony with every agency that is now striving to promote peace, and with none more clearly, it would seem, than Mr. Amery's own government. For that government (perhaps Mr. Amery's absence from the cabinet accounts for this) has again cut its naval estimates, and this time with dramatic severity.

There is, of course, no question of Mr. Amery's sincerity. It is, indeed, that of a minor prophet. But his cause, his formula, perhaps, would be better, is more a relic than a portent. (It is remarkable, for example, how many younger Canadians disagree with him.) As a relic, therefore, it is somewhat solitary, a faintly pathetic, gently receding outline, like the figure of Charlie Chaplin leaving the screen.

For Canadian Forests.

The truly remarkable thing about the recent Annual Report of the Canadian Forestry Association is not the interest that more and more people are taking in its work, year by year—though that is remarkable enough—but the peculiarly effective methods by which the Association works. Mere intellectual education knows nothing like it. Yet the Forestry Association is essentially an educational organization. With a small staff, it has enlisted the exuberant support of "schools, associations, clubs," and editors from all over the country. By means of films, lectures, articles, and exhibitions, the vital importance of preserving and planting forests is being driven home every-

where. No hamlet is too small, no individual too obscure, to attract the pertinacious attention of these zealous foresters.

In British Columbia, which holds half Canada's softwood supply, it was the forestry exhibit that won the gold medal Certificate of Special Merit at the Vancouver Exhibition. On the prairies "a great growth in tree planting is recorded every year, and the old-time inertia of the homesteader and the Municipal Council and School Board," is vanishing. In 10,000 schools, Forestry Association Educational material is a regular part of the week's work, while for general readers, two magazines, one in French, the other in English, are steadily extending their circulation.

These are some only of the activities of the C. F. A. Its report in full is a striking example of the compelling force of zeal combined with intelligence.

Socialism and Medicine.

Socialism is still a disreputable ism in Canada. It has not yet received enough scientific examination, nor enlisted enough sober authority on its side to warrant notice from those whose destiny it is to be led—in spite of themselves. And there is another barrier to the growth of a reasonable and national socialism, and that is the federal character of our state. Socialism is cramped by provincial separateness on such questions as education, medicine, and law, and it will be long, we imagine, before we see a Socialist party or group at Ottawa that is worth the steel of either of the traditional parties, for these reasons.

But efforts at socialistic thinking and action appear here and there. In the Canadian notes of a recent issue of the *British Medical Journal*, there is an interesting reference to the pioneer venture of Alberta in regard to sexual sterilization. The government board—to be appointed by order-in-council—will function only in mental hospitals, and thus the measure will not reach many feeble-minded who are not inmates of such hospitals, and some criticism has been made on this point. But the principle is one which will not be accepted everywhere in Canada, and how far it will extend in other provincial legislation is another question. Its answer will in part mark the growth of socialistic thinking.

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Medical men are considerably exercised over two other instances of State medicine in Alberta and Saskatchewan. In Alberta, a travelling clinic has for some years been operating in outlying districts where medical men are few, and distances are enormous. The same clinic is now charged with entering sections where doctors are available and where its work (confined to schools) tends to interfere with established practitioners. Furthermore, it is said, serious consequences, such as hemorrhage, have followed where the clinic has not taken proper care of its patients after initial treatment.

In Saskatchewan, a similar situation has arisen. Salaried medical officers have been appointed by the Province to cover certain areas, and here too, apparently, have encroached on the private practitioner, notably in two municipalities. Doctors have protested against the fact and principle of the thing, while in reply, public spokesmen have pleaded the excessive cost of medical attendance.

We do not wish to pass judgment of any kind on either case. We refer to them simply as important symptoms, and confine ourselves to this platitudinous position, that unless people realize their importance now, when they are comparatively small, grave conflict may follow later when they have passed the symptomatic stage.

Student Activities.

"The McGill Red and White Revue has become one of Montreal's recognized amateur theatrical productions, and as a college activity ranks second only to football."

This naive conclusion to a newspaper notice is as frank a statement of the truth about a University as could be wished. Efforts are still made by staffs and some small fraction of the undergraduates to keep up ancient and illustrious illusions, and to work in and for the University as an institution sacred to learning and thought, but clearly they are living in a dead past.

It is interesting to learn that the occupation of stadium seats four or five times each fall is the 'first' college activity.

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OUR CONTRIBUTORS

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THE WORK OF WOMEN ON THE FARM

By Georges Bouchard

EVERY attentive observer of the modern agricultural movement can be compelled to admit that the sphere of activity of women has been more modified and more revolutionized than has that of men. We men have imagined that alone we could solve the rural problem, but perhaps we have neglected the wellknown saying that the housewife is the most valuable asset of the farm, and we have concerned ourselves almost exclusively with questions of farming methods, markets, etc.

When I think of the number of those who have left the country-side, when I pass a deserted farmhouse, I think of the housewife, whose influence has been too often under-estimated, and of the Serbian proverb which states that the housewife, and not stones, constitutes the real foundation of the home.

After a hasty backward glance at the hearths of our country-side of past times, and an equally rapid look at the present, I will endeavour to outline some practical suggestions for the future.

THE FARM WOMEN OF THE PAST

Let us go back thirty years, to the end of the last century, and glance at the situation existing in our rural home.

The farmhouse was truly the family workshop, the humming hive, the disappearance of which has, with reason, alarmed modern economists.

Before conducting you into the interior of the farmhouse, it will not be out of place to tarry for a few moments beside the hedgerow and watch with interest those scattered groups of farmers' wives and daughters, who, in the march of mechanical progress, have been driven almost entirely from the fields.

The May sunshine has awakened all nature, and the time has come to plant potatoes. Bent over the furrows, two farm women plant the tubers with regularity and grace. The mechanical planter of today has replaced this graceful motion and has effaced an attractive silhouette.

It is in haying time that the aspect of the fields becomes especially attractive. Against the background of verdure and sweet smelling wild flowers, you would see the farmer's wife with a wooden fork in her hand shaking and spreading the hay laid low by the scythe.

Her head is covered with a sun bonnet of brilliant colours, or with a large straw hat, bent over the ears and fastened with pink strings. Her feet trip across new mown fields which are almost as smooth as a carpet. Her active arms lift the hay which gives moisture and scent to the air.

All the household has been mobilised in the fields for hay-making time, even to the last little one who sleeps in the shadow of a hay cock between meals. The work is continued under a leaden sun, until the church bell

sends across the country-side the notes of its pious noon-day angelus. The women bend their heads reverently, and afterwards assemble under a shelter of branches covered with hay to eat their rustic dinner. The meal is served on a table-cloth of hay, and full justice is quickly done to the frugal meal. The tongues loosen without effort, which is quite natural, and add the notes of a happy conversation to this charming picture of rural life. Work is renewed. Rakes in hand, two women rake towards the cart the hay which furls in light sweet-smelling waves. On the load of hay, which grows gradually higher, another woman standing upright receives the forkfulls which come up rapidly, or holds tightly to the ladder-like front of the hay-rack, as the cart jolts across the gutters and ruts.

When the sun lights up the summits of the mountains with its dying rays, the women work with fork and rake around the hay cocks, of which the graceful tops will afterwards defy the rain.

Later in the season, you will find the farm girl, reaping-hook in hand, opening a wide path through the long stalks of the wheatfield. Her fair hair harmonizes with the golden ears of wheat and the picturesque colours of her head-dress make her appear like a flower—the prettiest of all human flowers—at the end of each strip opened up by the reap-hook. Like a swimmer in golden waves, she extends her arms without ceasing.

Another day, in the yellow stubble, she shows herself in most graceful movements. By armfuls, she gathers the wheat which has lain ripening in rows during the past few days and binds it into sheaves. Pressed with such tenderness against the hearts of our farm women, the wheat can afterwards be made into worthy bread of which a loaf is never sliced without making the sign of the cross over it.

At the end of the harvest, when the happy farm women dance around the "big sheaf" (it was a custom in rural Quebec to make the last sheaf a huge one), they show very plainly that the work has not exhausted the source of their energies.

Wending their way homeward, what inspiration it affords them to see those golden sheaves stretching in rows towards the horizon, and giving almost the appearance of symmetrical ranks of graceful fair-haired women keeping watch and ward over the harvest fields.

The preparation of the flax is worth a minute's notice. A dozen girls and boys shake the flax brake in unison by the glimmer of a fire which sends forth a gentle warmth into the chill autumn air.

Each one crushes the flax the better as she thinks of the fine linen for the trousseau which will ultimately crown her efforts.

* * *

Let us now enter the house, passing through the dairy.

Modern science may have proclaimed its success, and the perfecting of the equipment may have advantageously modified the economic conditions, yet some dairies of our grandmothers will still successfully challenge the most modern ones, as it is still in the dairies of certain farms in Normandy (Issigny) which provide the butter most appreciated on the Paris market. Nothing will be able to efface from many palates and nostrils the impression of the good butter of bygone days.

Let us now pass to the kitchen on a winter day. Outdoors the snow whirls, while the howling wind shakes doors and shutters. The three-decker stove victoriously overcomes the menacing cold. As to a kindly friend, new arrivals stretch their hands towards the stove.

The winter, which puts a stop to outside work, brings together near the fire the family which during the summer has been scattered amidst the furrows and the stubble. A different activity now reigns. To the rhythmical noise of the flail which comes from outside replies indoors the purring of the spinning wheel and skein-holder and the staccato sounds of the loom. A few baby's cries, followed by repeated rockings of the cradle (on which the rockers have been flattened by long use), break at intervals the monotony of the domestic tools.

The mother, who has none of the harshness of a factory forewoman, directs the work, while singing to her children snatches from her immense stock of Canadian songs. One of the girls takes one by one the wheat straws which are soaking in a trough and plaits them for a hat, while another is learning to spin.

All are preparing the trousseaux which will be as durable as the tenderness of their rustic hearts and the candour of their ingenuous souls. These are the domestic arts in their fullest development. It is a scene of gaiety, of work, of song and of happiness. The children try to make little bobbins (trèmes) or wind the wool, while the youngest tot unwinds the ball of wool of the grandmother who sits beside the stove knitting rapidly and talking tenderly of old times. . . Above the crib, the crucifix and the picture of the Holy Family complete the pious scene. Seeming to dream in their old frames made of shells, the faces of the ancestors appear to brighten at the sight of those who continue their work.

Twilight falls, and a small smoky lamp gives but a feeble light which fails to disperse the shadows from the corners of the kitchen. The supper table, surrounded by workers of both sexes, presents a sight which is seldom seen today.

During the evening, the dishes having been washed, work is resumed. The spinning wheel hums in its corner, the darning needle moves rapidly in the skilful fingers of the daughter of the house who is doing the mending, and a child holds at the end of his half-outstretched arms a skein of wool which the grandfather slowly winds into a ball. Neighbours arrive, tongues begin to wag, and the social life recommences while the father builds up the fire by putting on his best log of hard maple. The reddening sides of the old stove send out a warmth which spreads throughout the room, and Catherine's scarlet cheeks set on fire the heart of Peter who bids fair to ask for her heart and hand in the near future.

The big clock, with works of wood, strikes ten, and this marks the end of the evening. The visitors leave this happy refuge with regret and plunge into the winter night. As says Ch. Géniaux ("Vieille France qui s'en va"): "Unlike the evenings passed together in the cities, which are almost entirely parties of pleasure or of games, the evenings of the country folks are composed of work, divided at times by periods of recreation, when they eat and drink. . . The law of work pursues the people of the country-side even until the winter night arrives."

We, the younger ones, were invited to go to bed shortly after supper, not without forgetting to say our prayers at our mother's knee, which, as says Lamartine, will be our *family altar* for some time to come.

THE FARM WOMEN OF OUR DAY

We turn with regret from this scene of the past, so filled with poetry and inspiration, in order to regard present-day conditions, and in the words of the poet:

"A memory fond for the past and its scope
Work for the present, the future our hope."

If our grandmothers could return to earth, how they would find themselves lost under existing conditions. They would see many more stockings of silk than those made of wool, more pianos than spinning wheels, and they would find, so I read recently in a financial review of Montreal, that "the most active needle, in a modern home, is too often the needle of the phonograph." We are getting further and further away from the epitaph of the Roman housewife: "She stays at home and spins the wool." "How many women of today," says Henry Bordeaux, "prefer a ring to a chemisette"!

Where one would see in by-gone days, the rosy or sun-tanned cheeks bent over the golden stubble, over the home-made linen or the strips of "catalognes," one sees, too often today, faces which have become pale through poring over mail order catalogues.

Notwithstanding these somewhat pessimistic reflections, the women of today must not be blamed too much. Are they not the victims of a too rapid change in the economic life, and are they not submitting to conditions which are being imposed upon them by circumstances? The sphere of activity of the farm woman has been narrowed suddenly by the rapid invasion of modern machinery. We have seen farm implements, such as the potato planter, the cultivator, the mowing machine, the mechanical rake, the hay-making machine and the harvesting machine, gradually substituted for women's manual labour. It is unnecessary to state that the poetical aspect of farm work has been diminished and the graceful movements have ceased to decorate our fertile fields. But what weight have sentimental reflections against economic necessities? Machinery, while multiplying the force, has reduced the number of hands applied to the cultivation of the soil, and women have disappeared from the fields, while men, as is natural, have applied themselves to the use of the machines.

Nevertheless, in our farmhouses the spinning wheel, the skein holder and the winding reel have not completely ceased to turn and the harmonious noise of the loom has not been entirely lost. But what a slowing down in their activity.

Barely a quarter of our farm homes of today can show these old-time machines in active use.

In some places, as in the county of Kamouraska, the domestic industries of the past still exist in nearly half the homes. I remember with emotion having seen, last summer, wool sliding in thin skeins from the hands of the wife of the provincial member, Mr. Nerée Morin, to be swallowed eagerly by the bobbin of the spinning-wheel.

The Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, Speaker of the House of Commons, who is not indifferent to any manifestation of national activity, spoke to me with admiration mixed with emotion of the country women of Murray Bay and Gaspé who make for enchanted tourists very valuable home-made fabrics.

Coming, as a large number of them do, from the counties of Charlevoix, Kamouraska and its environs, the farm women of the land of Maria Chapdelaine have kept alive with an admirable fidelity the home industries of our grandmothers.

In the 352 homes which I visited in order to appraise the damages caused by the artificial raising of the level of Lake St. John, I almost always saw a spinning-wheel in use and the children clothed in home-made flannel. I was myself proud to wear a flannel shirt bought at St. Félicien from an old lady who was nearly eighty years of age.

Quebec is perhaps the only province in Canada where the manufacturers of spinning-wheels do a prosperous business. Whilst elsewhere spinning-wheels find their way into the museums and antique furniture shops, or are used by children as toys, in our homes they are still useful articles of production.

Nevertheless, despite the force of tradition and even with the virtues and domestic energies of our farm women, the handicrafts of olden times are gradually being abandoned. The wheel of progress continues to crush the small working tools which constituted the honour, the fertility and the stability of our rural homes.

Any attempt to restore farm life on the same foundations as in the past would be like wasting one's time in useless complaints. One would try in vain to resurrect, with their old-time character, the reaping hooks, the distaffs and the old spinning-wheel, condemned to forgetfulness in the corners of the attics, together with the crinoline of other days. The farm woman, frustrated in her work, finds herself at a loss when facing modern conditions of life. She feels herself powerless to swim against the rapid tide of cityward migration. Modern life, in withdrawing the farm woman from the fields, in drying up, as one might say, the source of her activity in the family workshop, has created a new situation which must be faced at any cost. "Do not think," said a farmer of my county to me one day, "that the country people wish to leave the land. They leave it when they are forced to by necessity, and with many regrets." The great cause of the rural exodus is the farm women.

"Recent events," writes Nelly Melin (*Le Correspondant*, 10-10-20, p. 56), "have proved that it is easier for a woman to direct a farm during the absence of her husband than it is for him to do without feminine help."

Is there reason to believe that the farm woman of today should play a less important rôle in country life than in past times?

We have spoken of the women on the farm of the past and also of present, let us now turn to

THE WOMEN ON THE FARM IN THE FUTURE

It is not my intention to linger over all the aspects of the present farming question, nor to enumerate the causes which are responsible for a certain depression amongst the farming class.

The moralists may find there a weakening of the Christian spirit, an immoderate and contagious desire for comforts, for pleasure and a display of

luxury, strangely contrasting with the simple life of our forefathers. Certain *laudatores temporis acti* mourn over the changes in the habits of our rural folk and advocate the return to the simple life of the past.

No doubt these are important factors, but what strikes me especially, is the economic reason—the withdrawal of the female help from the farm and the disorganization of the family workshop. . . In fact, the work which was carried on years ago in the home had to be for the most part discontinued on account of the unrestricted competition of larger industries. Who can maintain that the manufacture of certain tissues, for instance, homespun cloth, can be carried on in competition with manufacturers who sell us similar goods at relatively low prices?

No doubt we must submit ourselves to the change wrought by modern progress without, however, losing sight of the necessity of a family workshop; a tradition handed down to us, and which was the rule in the past and must be so for the future.

Let us then face the problem as it presents itself to the mind of every person who thinks, in order to arrive at a solution.

We must at all cost maintain an unfaltering equilibrium between the population of cities and that of the country in order not to compromise our national security.

Women must take an active part in this movement of restoration of our rural life in order to insure its success. And what is sure and certain is that, if women remain in the countryside men will not desert it.

What is needed to keep women on the farm is not only to praise the beauties of rustic life or have them in ecstasy at the sight of a beautiful sunset; what is needed is not to keep on reproaching them every minute for having put aside the little woollen shawl, hood, or grandmother's chignon, to bedeck themselves in a more modern way; what is needed is not to prevent the young modern girl from being up-to-date; what is needed is to find the means of giving to the ten dexterous and dainty fingers of our young country girls profitable work.

The rule for the future can be summed up as follows: Facilitate, by rendering less routine-like, more profitable and agreeable, all branches of farming and domestic industry which are in keeping with the spirit of the women on the farm; reestablish the handicrafts in the home, increase the family workshops, encourage the small farming industries which are within reach of the woman and we shall soon see our hamlets buzzing again with life and activity. The young modern girl cannot be satisfied with the routine-like work which is unprofitable, and performed unwillingly it hinders her initiative and desire for progress. Develop an industry which will allow young women on the farm to live with their families and their inclination to emigrate will soon disappear.

I wish it, however, to be known that my remarks do not apply to the mother of a family or to the housekeeper who can hardly suffice to her task. The wife, who, as the Bible says, "must prepare the food, look after the clothes and keep up in the home the fire which kindles the soul and heart" has a much higher mission. She must make the farm attractive so as to keep the husband at home. The part taken by woman in preserving home life is sublime.

The problem dealing with farming industries and domestic trades which suit women most should be considered as a whole and not limited to a few empirical methods or rules. . .

One claims that the hen which lays golden eggs will save the world, another places faith in the old spinning-wheel or the old distaff of our grandmothers; again, another praises the merits of preserving the garden products as if that were the only thing in the world. . . People have been so often caught by such exaggerations, that at the first check they give up the game.

There is nothing easy in farming, neither is there in home industries. To succeed one must have a good training, a certain skillfulness and a perseverance which does not capitulate at the very first set-back. Let us always bear in mind that "what is worth doing is worth doing well." Montaigne says: "It is better to have a well balanced head than a large one." . . . That is the disposition one must have to succeed.

Before broaching the subject of the arts in vogue in our rural homes, may I be allowed to glance rapidly over those industries which are more intimately connected with the temperament of women and, therefore, the most capable of improving the family budget?

Farming offers a profitable field to any one who wishes to take it up seriously. With about twenty bee-hives a woman on the farm can secure a yearly income of a few hundred dollars without in any way interfering unduly with her household and various other domestic duties.

Bear in mind that $200 earned in the family while not neglecting household duties is worth more in the long run than a $1,000 salary in the city to a person who must not only pay his board, but also contribute largely to a great many frivolities which too often are an integral part of city life. I do not recollect who compared the French rural home to a bee-hive of which the farmer's wife was the bee. Well! Let us endeavour to have the Canadian family emulate this example.

After the bees the hens have priority. . . I speak of those which precede the dawn and ignore the setting sun. They are interesting bipeds and give good returns for the care we take of them. After all, a hundred fowls can make quite an improvement in the family budget. A flock of twenty-five hens and seventy-five pullets can add to the farm a revenue of $200 per year. Let me but mention the case of Miss Leconte of Princeville, who with fifty-two hens having each laid on an average of 141 eggs during the year 1923-24, turned over a clear profit of almost $300. Forty hens owned by Miss Bérubé of St. Donat gave a clear profit of nearly $100 during the year 1924-25. The flock of hens of Miss R. J. Knight of Bube, P.A., which laid on an average of 195 eggs each, shows us clearly what can be done with a good system. I could cite a great number of instances in support of this assertion if I were called upon to do so.

Owing to the care and the continuous attention needed, poultry breeding would better succeed if it were left to women rather than to men. It is a custom, in Lorraine, to say: "Hens lay through their beak.". . . Therefore, let us feed them well and they will repay us a hundredfold. Let us bear in mind that the best laying powder . . . is a good rooster. The rooster alone has more influence for the improvement of a flock of layers than fifteen hens put together. Let the women not think it below their dignity to devote their time

to poultry. To convince oneself of this fact, one has but to turn to page 370 of the "Semaine Sociale de Renne," 1924 report: "The higher a woman ranks either through natural gifts or through education, the higher she rises by devoting herself to all that moves within the gates of the farm. . ."

The poultry-yard never lowered one's dignity; as an instance, Françoise d'Aubigné, who was a keeper of geese in her childhood, became Madame de Maintenon and almost Queen of France. Without offering her a crown, I can safely say that the young lady who chooses to become a farmer's wife will be looked upon as queen of the village, and will draw upon herself not only the esteem of her husband, but that of the country folks who will see her at the work she has uplifted and think more highly of it by the example she has set.

How many other farm activities could keep the farmer's wife profitably occupied. The growing of small fruit together with gardening, complemented by the preserving of fruit, may turn to better advantage the economic conditions of a farm, and afford a most agreeable occupation to women on the land.

Let us now, before closing, consider the so-called home industries. Let us in the same breath banish the idea of reviving in their old forms all the home industries of the past. We must, today, not only direct our efforts to producing the articles necessary to the household, but also the articles that trade can absorb. With more up-to-date handicrafts, a more technical education and experience, the woman on the farm will modernize her work, will be able to keep up-to-date in fashion, and supply the present market.

"The all powerful influence of the women," Zeys says, "would bring back as with a magic wand the immobilised handicrafts, which, directed with taste and intelligence, would distribute prosperity throughout the country districts."

We may recall what took place in Serbia, as recently stated in a lecture given by the Serbian Consul, Mr. Antoine V. Seferovitch, at the Montreal Technical School: "The domestic industries," said the lecturer, "which are the treasure of every nation, have opened up to our people a new source of prosperity. When the harvest is finished the work in the house begins. The future bride prepares her trousseau several years beforehand. The women carry on fancy work and the men work in the bush. They chat, they enjoy themselves and laugh."

To assure their permanency and stability the small domestic industries should be developed particularly with a view to the production of artistic fabrics, ornamental objects or articles which may be considered more as luxuries. These products are in great demand in the cities and form already an important item of trade with our neighbours, the American tourists, who wish to take home with them as souvenirs things which are typically Canadian.

If you wish to assure demand for the sale of these products, visit the "Foyer du Vieux Quebec", where the farmers' wives clubs send their products to be sold during the tourist season. I myself have seen articles amounting in value to over a hundred dollars disposed of in a few minutes. In Montreal the initiative of the Handicrafts Guild has done much to develop the domestic arts and, furthermore, large departmental stores have these products for sale.

No one could deny the splendid effort which has been made in this connection by our public authorities, and by our Provincial Department of Agriculture in particular. The establishment of domestic science schools, the formation of farm women clubs, the organization of a Provincial Domestic Science Division, and the attention given to the domestic handicrafts at our large exhibitions resulted in a noteworthy awakening.

The Dominion Experimental Farms are actually giving a great impulse to flax growing, not only by making a selection of the most satisfactory varieties, but also by experimenting with mechanical systems of flax braking, suitable for the farmer. At Ste-Anne-de-la-Pocatière there is a machine brake and scutcher which, worked by two men, accomplishes as much as a dozen men with an old time method. This machine also obviates the drying process which was a very delicate operation and which affected somewhat the material.

Over 400 farmers of the district took advantage of the opportunity offered by the Experimental Farm at Ste-Anne-de-la-Pocatière to have their flax worked into fibre by machinery. This is an excellent improvement.

In 1922, Mr. Porchet suggested the establishment of Institutions for advanced education in domestic science. "These could act as Normal Schools and also as centres from which the domestic science teachers could obtain advice and information and where also they could at stated times be brought together for further advanced study in recent scientific discoveries and practical methods in order to keep their students posted on these subjects. These higher institutions would particularly tend to fill the gap existing between purely scientific research as conducted in the laboratories of universities and their practical application which is confined to the personnel of the domestic science schools. . . . ." (Rapport de M. Forchet, délégué du Gouv. Suisse IIIe Congrès de l'Enseign. Men. Paris 1922, p. 269).

Here, in my opinion, is the Gordian Knot of the whole question.

At the present time we have succeeded in the Province of Quebec, by means of lectures, domestic science schools of various grades and by the farmers' wives clubs to develop a first-class organization for giving instruction in domestic science. There only lacks a driving force, a superior organism to experiment in education and complete the work of developing arts among rural classes. There only lacks an institution which would be capable of our gathering together and appreciating at their true value the secrets of handicrafts which are in danger of being buried in the graves of our grandmothers. There only lacks the consummate art of teachers and experts to indicate the best models as well as the best and most rapid working methods.

The day we have in the Province a domestic scientific institution or higher grade technical school (which would be either a new organization or the transformation of an institution already existing), the domestic arts will make a great stride forward, and their development will not be limited to a few districts.

"By her clear perception of things" (Zeys, 45), "inherent tenderness, sense of goodwill and charity, the woman is the natural bond which will help to revive the old traditions." "Woman is a fortune," says Michelet. "Every move of her creates, animates and embellishes the home. She makes luxury a care and elegance out of a trifle."

Mr. Maline, former Minister of Agriculture of France, believes that it is especially through the medium of the women on the farm that it will be possible to prevent the rural exodus, the economic and moral consequences of which constitute one of the greatest social perils. May I further add with Jules Simon: "When you address yourself to a man it is an individual you instruct. When you address yourself to a woman you found a school."

In the home, that beloved centre where happiness reigns, the moral and social influence of a woman, and especially of a mother, is considerable, and it is chiefly upon her that the future and prosperity of the family depend. If a woman loves her home, her poultry yard, bee-hives, the fields and the flowers; in fact, rural life; if, furthermore she endeavours to re-establish the smaller domestie industries in their most perfected forms; if she takes an interest in all that goes on and all that is done on the farm, if, in a word, she remains there, neither husband nor children will forsake her. We are sure that Canadian women will not be behind-hand in following up and putting this idea into practice. If the women wish, they can keep the man on the farm. Healthy women raise healthy families and healthy families make strong nations.

"Do you wish to know," says Henry Pereyve, "what really makes a nation? It is the hearts of the wives, sisters and fiancées. Give to a nation strong and courageous mothers, and the future welfare of that country is assured."

If our rural grandmothers returned to this earth, they would reproach their grandchildren less for having bobbed their hair and shortened their skirts than for having forsaken those domestic handicrafts which contributed so much to assure the survival of the nation. They would reproach us for having stayed too long in their old routine-like methods of less fortunate days, and not having kept up-to-date in the development of the family work-shop.

Electricity, which is now available throughout the country districts, the advance of mechanical science, the development of co-operation, and the needs of the market, make it our duty to improve our tools, our patterns, and our methods. Our grandmothers would do it, were they in our place. It is necessary then, at the present time, to consolidate the rural home life of which the foundations have been shaken by the commotions of modern times. It is necessary to rebuild the family workshop of an ideal type along the lines indicated by economists. It is necessary to regenerate and adapt to actual needs the old-time domestic industries, which will be not only sources of revenue, but also lessons in economy and apprenticeship for life. It is necessary for us to preserve for rural Quebec its old-time style and its distinctive aspect, which will make it before long, if it is not already, the most typical and picturesque corner of all America.

May I add, that the traditionalism of our rural women is the most solid rampart against the invasion of anarchy, Bolshevism and other social evils. As says Goldsmith:

> "*But a bold peasantry, their country's pride*
> *When once destroyed, can never be supplied.*"

THE LITTLE LAME BOY

By W. B. Howell

I partly believe the legend of the Pied Piper of Hamelin. The part I can't believe is that about the little lame boy. I prefer to believe that he was playing by himself, oblivious of the other children who were playing games together around him, when the piper began to tell about the "joyous land" and its delights. The little lame boy listened unmoved to the piper's story; he saw the other children troop off, an expression of relief came over his earnest little face, and he turned round to go on playing. Out of a chip of wood, a twig and a squarish piece of paper, he had built a great ship with a mast and a sail, and was speeding her across a sheet of water, which was no puddle, but a great ocean. I suspect that when he grew up he went on playing games which did not appeal to the crowd. If the other children had not gone away, they would, as they grew older, have come to look upon him with suspicion, because he didn't like what they liked, and to say that he was "queer". He would have developed into the kind of man who is to be found taking photographs of wild animals and birds instead of killing them as a sensible man would do; or in climbing up horrible steep places to see what is on top; or, perhaps at night, in the basement of his house, leaning over a bench, working at some mechanical contrivance.

If you happen to be strolling along the quay at some little sea-port town you may see a grown-up edition of him, dressed in old clothes, sitting in a small sailing yacht, mending or polishing something. When he comes ashore observe him closely. You will find that his hair is in wild disorder, that there are freckles on his nose, and that there is a hole in the seat of his trousers through which a piece of his shirt is protruding.

You must have something of the lame boy about you if you can find delight in the owning and sailing of boats. The children of the piper own boats sometimes, but they hire other people to sail them. They prefer to match their skill against a human competitor, and they don't like doing things which make their hands rough.

If you go in for sailing you compete with one who has no regard for rules, and who is never twice in the same mood. One day he fails to turn up and there is no game. Another day he appears when you are preparing to go home and there is no time left, or, in one of his most spiteful humours, lures you forth into the play-ground, and, when he has got you some miles from home, he goes off to play somewhere else, leaving you to find your way back as best you can. He may put himself at your disposal, and, in the most agreeable manner in the world, conduct you wherever you wish to go. Next day he may be so rough and careless of the blows he inflicts that you ask yourself if it is worth while continuing to play with such a boisterous lout; then comes a day when he is plainly beside himself with rage, and will kill you if he gets the opportunity. You will do well then, if you are in harbour, to put down a second anchor, see that everything is snug, make sure that there is no vessel

to windward which may drag her anchor and drift down upon you, and then go below and let the beast howl until he is sick of it.

His dress is as variable as his moods. Sometimes he comes arrayed in blue alone, or in brilliant blue and shining white; sometimes in a dull grey gown, but you cannot tell his zest to play by his garb. Always you must keep a wary eye on him. In time you may learn to foretell his changes of humour, but you must study his face for years before you can do so. Especially beware of him when he comes up hurriedly in his dark grey, almost black, robe with his white turban on his head. Then, if you are wise, you will not only lower your sails, but furl them as well, and put the gaskets on. He will behave like a madman for a few minutes, and then go off laughing, leaving you to reckon up the damages—and pay for them. He shows his most "antic disposition" when, in midsummer, he comes upon the playing-ground by the north-west gate. On whichever tack you are he delights to head you off. If you run before him he is always on the lookout to catch hold of your boom and give it a tweak which sends it crashing over to the other side. But when he comes through this same door in the evening, arrayed in his mantle of dazzling gold and red, clear blue, light green, white and grey, he is the pleasantest playmate in the world and you forgive him all his past sins. He is his most capricious self when he exacts, or fails to exact, penalties from the careless player. An anchor, not properly made fast, slips overboard while you are sailing in a high wind, and is hauled on board again at no greater cost than some puffing and swearing. Another time, because for a moment there is a kink in your main-sheet, your boat capsizes as if a giant hand had been laid upon its sloping mast. Judge him for what he is, not in any one mood, but from week to week, and month to month, he is a royal opponent, and yachting might well be called the "sport of kings." But you must deal fairly with him, you must have no auxiliary engine in your boat to enable you to evade his play.

The long practice which makes the player proficient is less a training of the body than of the mind. Habits of observation, attention to detail, manual dexterity, presence of mind, good temper and consideration for others are learned unconsciously and inevitably. It might have been expected that those who interest themselves in the education of boys would see in sailing a useful instrument for their purpose, but instead they seem satisfied to allow youthful energy to expend itself in kicking or hitting a ball about, or if their parents are well-to-do, in rushing quickly from place to place in a swift motor car or motor boat. Quite recently a distinguished surgeon, now retired, told me that he considered that sailing had been one of the most useful parts of his education for his profession, since it had taught him to think and act quickly.

I see about the quarters of the yacht club to which I belong a number of young men who are, for the most part, members of the racing crews. Some of them love sailing for its own sake, and not merely for the excitement they get out of racing. These will, I expect, go on with this hobby for the rest of their active lives. Some drift away by force of circumstances, perhaps cherishing dreams of boats which they will never own, and voyages which they will never take. Others, those, for instance, who are to be seen dancing in the stuffy club house when there is a full moon and a good breeze outside, will hear the sound of the pipe. A few of these last disappear every year and turn up at some golf club. Their friends have got hold of them and said, "Why do

you go in for sailing? No one does that now; come and play golf." They listen, they see that they will meet people who can help them in their business, and they vanish into the mountain. Such a one has been seen at a business men's luncheon club, singing with his mouth full. He will probably marry the kind of girl who has social ambitions, whose voice is shrill, and whose conversation centres about her Pekinese lap dog. Thenceforth he must always go where everyone else goes, and amuse himself as they do. He will probably become rich; he will certainly become fat; but no one will smile pityingly at him and speak of him as "queer."

For a man who loves boats not to love books has always seemed to me evidence of mis-management somewhere. The cabin of a sailing boat, anchored in a snug harbour on a rainy day, is the best place in the world for reading. You lie in your bunk where you can hear the rain pattering upon the deck a few inches above your head. You read and read, and now and then you get up, stretch yourself and yawn. You tap the barometer, you look out of the hatchway at the sky, you have meals when you feel hungry, and all the time you revel in the cosiness of the place. What do they know of comfort, you ask yourself, who are protected from the weather by brick walls and slate roofs?

Of course the best books to read under such circumstances are about the sea. Where else can one get the full flavour of them? And how much one gets out of them for knowing something about sailing! Then is the time to read and re-read novels like "Peter Simple" and "Roderick Random," and certain of Conrad's books, especially "Typhoon," "The Mirror of the Sea," and "Youth." One should take Stevenson's "Wrecker" if it is only for the chapter which describes the little schooner "Norah Creina" running before a gale in the Pacific, and, of course, "Two Years Before the Mast," "The Cruise of the 'Falcon' ," and "The Riddle of the Sands" will be found among every yachtsman's books. Was there ever a man so deaf to the music of the pipe as Erskine Childers? One should be on board one's own boat, and there should not be a gasoline engine within smelling distance when one reads of Nelson's ships, of Anson beating round the Horn in winter with a crew rotting away with scurvy, and of Drake in his hundred-ton ship, dining off silver plate while his page stood behind his chair, and his musicians played their fiddles.

I have a great admiration for the adventurous souls who cross oceans or go round the world in small sailing boats, but I confess I have no wish to follow their example. The cramped space would become very irksome after a while. I know that if I went on such a voyage I should for once have enough of sailing, but I prefer to go on cherishing the grievance that I never get as much of it as I want. I should also have enough of my companions; more than enough. I know that my feelings towards them would so entirely engross my thoughts that I should not worry about their problem of whether or not they could put up with me for another minute. I am sure nature never intended men to be gregarious. The happiest time in the world's history must have been when a man roamed about the earth, feeling that he had it all to himself. I suspect that Cain killed Abel, not because he was jealous of him, but because he was tired of him. The crisis came when Cain noticed on Abel's cheek a piece of food which had been there the day before. We read

of the early navigators' sufferings from thirst and hunger, sickness and wounds, and from heat and cold, but nothing is told us of the irritability and the bickering which arose out of their getting tired of one another. Among those who never returned, there were, no doubt, certain gentleman-adventurers who disappeared overboard during a dark night because of some aggravating little habit which had goaded a companion to desperation. A trick of sniffing, or of breathing audibly, may have been the cause of more than one shark enjoying for once a feeling of repletion.

The little lame boy, when he grew up, may have joined a yacht club. If he did so it was because his membership would enable him to leave his boat in a safe anchorage, where it would be looked after in his absence. When, as he lay becalmed and saw his smartly dressed fellow members going swiftly past him in their expensive motor launches, his thoughts would naturally have harked back to his childhood and the recollection of certain little boys who were not allowed to play games which would spoil their clothes. Perhaps a little holland frock may have risen before his mind, one which was constantly washed and mended for him by his mother, a radiant being who used to tell him stories about Oberon, the King of the Fairies, and Titania, the Queen, and about a certain hobgoblin whose appearance was perfectly ridiculous. I suspect that his reverie ended with a sigh, and that he suggested to his crew that it was time for a drink. It is not beyond the bounds of possibility that there was only one person in his crew, and that that person was his wife. If you had seen them together you would have wondered why the poet had said nothing about a little lame girl.

THE STATUS OF WOMEN IN THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

(Contributed)

AN article on "the status—civil, legal, anything and everything—of women in the Province of Quebec" is doomed to have but a limited appeal. The unfair sex, and it is but natural, has hitherto borne with equanimity a situation which, on the whole, is to its advantage. The "unmarried woman of the full age of majority" is, with a few exceptions, on the same footing as a man. She has not the provincial vote, but she knows that very well without being told so again. Remains the married woman who, as long as she is on amicable terms with her husband, has few grounds for grievance other than the "principal of the thing" and the nuisance of always having to be authorized in writing by her husband before contracting any obligations.

Most of the disabilities of the unmarried woman come not from the Civil Law, but from the statute law, a fact which is interesting because the chief objection to any change in the status of women seems to be based on the sacrosanct character of our civil law, sacrosanct not only on political and racial grounds, but by reason of the age-long controversy between the civilian and the common lawyer as to the respective merits of their respective systems. Now, there is nothing inviolable or unalterable about the statute law as anyone may know who watches our legislators spend a great part of each session revising it. There is, therefore, no valid reason, other than prejudice, why its provisions should not be changed with respect to unmarried women, although it is true that, with respect to married women, it would be difficult to abolish the disabilities imposed by statute upon all women without changing the basis of our Civil Code which decrees the general lack of capacity of married women, using capacity in its technical sense.

The following disabilities are imposed on women by the statute law of the Province of Quebec:

No woman can vote for the election of a member of the Provincial Parliament, nor can she be elected to the Legislative Assembly.

No married woman can vote in municipal elections. Unmarried women and widows holding the necessary property qualifications are entitled to vote in municipal matters, but are not entitled to be elected to any municipal office. The married man who has not himself the necessary property qualification may vote, or even be elected mayor or alderman, on the strength of property owned by his wife—truly an embarrassing situation for a man of sensibility if he feels constrained to vote against his wife's opinion.

No woman can be a juror. Why this should prove a hardship it is hard to say—or why men should deny to women a burden they are only too eager to escape themselves. Probably with both sexes it is again a matter of principle.

Under the special statutory law relating to insurance, a husband may insure his life in favour of his wife, but a wife cannot insure hers in favour

of her husband. There is indeed a certain amount of controversy on the point at the present time, but it seems safer to take the foregoing as law since it is supported by a recent judgment. It is interesting to speculate on the motives behind this law. Is it that a wife is on higher moral place and less apt to yield to the temptation of disposing of her husband, or merely that, husbands being more precious acquisitions than wives, there is less danger of one being weighed in the balance with his insurance money? But this prohibition does not absolutely prevent a married woman from insuring her life. She can insure in favour of her children or else name as beneficiary her estate. In the latter case she could then bequeath her insurance to her husband, or, if she died intestate, he would be entitled to a share under his right of succession to her whole estate.

The admission of women to the practice of the liberal professions in Quebec is, it would seem, dependent not so much upon the law as upon the will of the corporations which control those professions and in whom full powers are vested by statute to regulate the admission of members. The College of Physicians and Surgeons, and the College of Dental Surgeons of this Province have admitted women to the practice of medecine and dentistry; the others are still closed corporations, and the plea of the social reformer for women magistrates is impracticable when there are no women lawyers.

The chief protection offered to working women is (1) the Women's Minimum Wage Act, providing for the creation of a commission, one member of which may be a woman, to inquire into conditions and set up a minimum wage scale; and (2) the Industrial Establishments Act. This act provides that no girl under 18 shall be employed in establishments classified as dangerous, unwholesome or incommodious; no woman shall be employed in factories, workshops or mills for more than 10 hours in one day or 60 hours in any one week; such day not to commence before 6 a.m. or end after 9 p.m. In cotton or woollen factories the weekly maximum is 55 hours.

No woman can be employed in the working of a mine.

With respect to the new law of adoption it might be pointed out that any maiden aunts who have designs on their nephews will be disappointed, since the adopted child must be of the same sex as the adopter. Married persons, if living together, may adopt children of either sex, but in the eyes of the law the married woman, not living with her husband, or separated from him for any reason, is no fit person to adopt a child.

So much then for the Statute Law.

Under the civil code, women, married and unmarried, are excluded from family councils, that rather important institution of our law upon whose advice the judge acts in all matters pertaining to the appointment of tutors and the administration of the property of minors as well as in cases of interdiction of majors. By special dispensation, the widowed mother or grandmother of a minor may be a member of the family council and may even be appointed tutrix to her minor child or grandchild unless and until she marries again.

With this one exception, all the disabilities imposed on women by the Civil Law flow from their status as married women and the resulting lack of capacity which in turn varies in accordance with the matrimonial regime to which each one is subject.

It is a basic principle of private international law that the status and capacity of any person is governed by the law of his domicile even when he is in

a foreign country. A woman married to a man domiciled in Quebec can have no other domicile than that of her husband so long as she has not obtained a judicial separation and, therefore, wherever she may wander she is still subject to our laws governing her status and capacity. Conversely, a wife whose husband is residing here temporarily is not subject in this respect to our law, but to the law of the husband's own domicile. Further, the husband's domicile is the deciding factor, not only after marriage, but even before. Irrespective of the nationality of the bride and irrespective of where the marriage was celebrated, the law of his domicile will govern the relationships of the married couple and the capacity of the wife. "Domicile" in law means the place where a person has his principal establishment, where he intends to reside permanently; it has no connection necessarily with nationality. Thus an American husband and wife would be subject to our laws if, before the marriage, the husband had entered into business here with every intention of remaining permanently.

The code declares that a "man" must be of the full age of fourteen years and a "woman" of the full age of twelve years before contracting marriage, age limits originally fixed by Roman law in a country where children mature more rapidly than here, and subsequently adopted both in the Canon Law and in the Common Law, and preserved by our codifiers when the Civil Code was drafted in 1866, although the Code Napoleon had already raised the ages to fifteen and eighteen. The minor naturally cannot contract marriage without the consent of his parents, and in this connection the mother is given a distinctly illusory right—"children who have not reached the age of twenty-one years must obtain the consent of their father and mother before contracting marriage; in case of disagreement the consent of the father suffices."

Quebec law recognizes two distinct matrimonial regimes, one under which the married pair hold certain property in common, the other under which they hold all their property separately. It is not strictly accurate to say that the law favours the former. But if man and wife make no choice for themselves, the law must be able to presume that either one or other system exists, and the Code—on historical grounds really—presumes that unless other arrangements are made the regime is that known as community of property. To avoid this the married pair, the consorts, must enter into a notarial contract to that effect, before marriage. From the moment the marriage is celebrated the matrimonial regime is fixed. No change can thereafter be made in the marriage contract if there was one; if there is no contract the parties are irrevocably in community until the death of one of them or until circumstances arise permitting the wife to take an action in separation. Such action will not be retroactive, but will dissolve the community as of the date of the judgment and thereafter the wife will be separate, too late sometimes to be of much protection to her.

Not only can the marriage covenants not be altered after marriage, but the consorts cannot after marriage confer benefits *inter vivos* upon each other in any way with the exception of the special provision mentioned above, which allows the husband to insure his life in favour of his wife. Otherwise benefits might be conferred in such a way as to alter the true standing of the consorts.

Literally, therefore, husband and wife cannot make gifts to each other during their married life, but it has always been accepted by our Courts that

this must not be interpreted so as to prevent a husband from giving his wife presents, especially at Christmas or on anniversaries, provided they are normal ones for a man of his means. Thus, where a man with a very large income might properly give his wife a diamond necklace, such a gift from a man earning very little would not be legal, since it might only be an indirect means of transferring to his wife property which should belong to his creditors.

The differences between the two regimes is one of property control and of the capacity of the wife. In the case of separation of property there are two separate estates, both before and after marriage, that of the husband and that of the wife; in the case of community there is not, as many are accustomed to think, one common estate only, but three distinct estates.—A separate estate of both husband and wife made up of property which does not fall into the community and technically referred to as "propre," and the third estate, the community, which is called into existence the moment the marriage is solemnized.

All *immoveable property*—lands and buildings—which the wife or husband possesses before marriage or inherits after marriage remains in his or her private estate. The community property is made up of all the *moveable* property which the consorts possess on the day of the marriage, of all the *moveable* property acquired during marriage, of all revenues received during marriage, whether from community capital or from the separate estates, and of all immoveables purchased during the marriage.

It should always be remembered that when these principles of law were formulated, wealth consisted of land; consequently the wife's real wealth was kept out of the community; now wealth consists of stocks and bonds, and they, being moveable property, fall into the community. Thus, although the wife in community does technically own her separate estate during marriage, the income from it belongs not to her but to the community, and for this reason the husband, who is head of the community, has the administration of all the private property of his wife. He, in fact, has the entire use of his wife's property and, although he cannot without her consent dispose of her immoveables, he can deal with her moveables as he pleases—the old story of Tito selling Romola's books. His administration of the community property which, as stated, includes his wife's moveable property and all her revenues, is absolutely unrestricted. He may sell, hypothecate (the civil law mortgage), or even give it away without her consent. The wife, common as to property, has consequently no real legal standing, and the results may be very humiliating. If she is injured by a motor it is not she who is entitled to sue for damages, but her husband; if her enemies try to disgrace her by having her arrested without cause, the action in damages belongs to her husband, and if he, as has happened, is in league with her enemies, she has no recourse whatever.

Since there is no such thing in our law as a voluntary separation, the wife in community cannot alter her status until the death of her husband, when, as a widow, she regains the freedom and capacity of an unmarried woman, unless she takes an action in separation against her husband and is successful. If the action in separation is for separation of property only, she must prove that her interests are imperilled, and that her husband's affairs are so disordered as to create a presumption that his property will not be sufficient to pay what the wife has a right to receive or get back. A judgment of separa-

tion from bed and board automatically includes separation as to property. These judgments dissolve the community, and the wife is thereupon entitled to one half of the community property if there is any left.

Thereafter she is in the same position as the wife who has been separated by contract of marriage, that is, she may dispose of her moveable property, but must have her husband's authorization to sell her immoveable property; she has the entire administration of her own property and the free enjoyment of her revenues. It should be noted that the word "administration" must be interpreted strictly, and that she has no power to do anything beyond the narrow bounds of that word. Moreover the husband is not allowed to give her any general authorization to alienate her property, but his permission must be obtained each time and must be in writing. She cannot appear in judicial proceedings without her husband's authorization, except in matters relating to the simple administration of her own property. Nor can she enter into any general contracts or obligations unconnected with the administration or her private property. It is for this reason that the section of the code treating of the capacity to contract, reads:

> "Those legally incapable of contracting are:
> Minors. . .
> Interdicted persons.
> Married women, except in the cases specified by law.
> Persons insane or suffering a temporary derangement of intellect arising from disease, accident, drunkenness or other cause, or who, by reason of weakness of understanding are unable to give a valid consent."

Hardly a flattering category to find oneself in.

This incapacity of the wife separate as to property is to a certain extent established in her favour against unscrupulous, or merely financially foolish, husbands. This is particularly the case with the famous article 1301 of the code which comes to us from a Roman senatus-consultum. Its object is to prevent a wife from going security for her husband, from hypothecating her property in favour of third persons for his benefit. The intention was to prevent a woman from binding herself for the future, since, without business training she might not realize the seriousness of an obligation which becomes due at some future date only—she might consent to mortgage her house when she would certainly refuse to sell it. This, at least, is the accepted explanation of the law to-day, although a Roman Jurist, less polite, declared that the original senatus-consultum was enacted because you could never get a woman to *do* anything, although she would *promise* you anything you asked, and it was only necessary, therefore, to protect her against her promises.

Oddly enough, there is nothing illegal in a wife, duly authorized, selling her property and lending the proceeds to her husband, since technically she remains the husband's creditor and no benefit is conferred on him.

Until a few years ago our Banks always sent a notice to the husband whenever his wife's bank account reached $500.00. Now the notice is not sent until the amount is $2,000.00. This is done for protection under the Bank Act, a federal act, which allows banks to receive deposits from persons not qualified by the law of their own provinces to enter into contracts, provided such deposits do not exceed $2,000.00.

The law does not hesitate to make general rules with regard to the respective rights and duties of husband and wife during marriage, although ob-

viously these are not strictly enforceable by process of law. They owe each other fidelity, succour and assistance; the husband owes protection to his wife; a wife obedience to her husband; she is obliged to follow him wherever he thinks fit to reside, but is entitled to be provided with the necessaries of life, "according to the husband's means and condition," and not merely according to his taste if he happens to be a niggard.

Marriage can only be dissolved by the natural death of one of the parties; there is no divorce, but either consort may, for cause, obtain a separation from bed and board. Such a separation confers no greater capacity upon a wife already separate as to property by contract of marriage, but merely relieves her of the obligation of living with her husband. She must still ask his authorization in writing for all matters other than mere administration, or, upon his refusal, obtain the authorization of a judge.

Although Quebec law does not recognize divorce, it is nevertheless at times brought face to face with persons who have obtained a divorce at Ottawa and then it finds itself somewhat in a dilemma. Although the jurisprudence is not very definitely fixed, it seeems safe to say that our Courts recognize that a divorce should have the same effect with regard to the property of the consorts as a judicial separation would have. Such a holding does not really interfere with the economy of our Code, but the matter is different when it comes to the question of alimentary allowance (for which no provision is ever made at Ottawa, in the act granting the divorce), since nothing in the Code contemplates the possibility of a man supporting two wives at once. However, as this question is actually *en délibéré* before one of our judges at the moment, there should be a definite ruling soon.

Our law governing the action for separation from bed and board is frequently accused of unfairness in that it puts husband and wife on a different footing. This is technically true with respect to one article, but practically any injustice which might thus arise is offset by the fact that the following articles allow either consort to demand a separation on the ground of outrage, ill-usage or grevious insult, the nature and sufficiency of which are left to the discretion of the Court, which takes into consideration the rank, condition and other circumstances of the parties; the Court may also grant a separation to a wife whose husband refuses to furnish her with the necessaries of life according to his rank or means. Thus the whole question really becomes one for the discretion of the judge.

While the action is pending, the children are left in the father's care, unless otherwise ordered for their advantage; afterwards they are usually entrusted to the parent who has obtained the separation, but here also the interest of the children is the first consideration. Following the judgment, the wife, who has been in community, is entitled to claim half the community property, and the wife who has been separate may claim the benefit of all the gifts and advantages conferred by her marriage contract—unless such rights are specifically declared forfeited in a judgment taken at the instance of the husband.

The judgment of separation does not alter the rights of either consort where the right to claim an alimentary allowance is concerned, and thus our law differs from those jurisdictions where alimony seems to be the reward of virtue. Aliment in Quebec, whether claimed by parents from their children,

or by one consort from another, depends wholly upon two things—the need of the person claiming it, whether husband or wife, parent or child, and the means of the person from whom it is claimed. The previous conduct of the person asking for aliment is immaterial.

Every woman, married or single, may make her own will, and may dispose of her own separate property or her half of the community property, in any manner whatsoever—a right which is not wholly equitable, perhaps, where a husband in community has built up a large fortune, only to see half of it go to his wife's family in his own lifetime.

In the case of intestacy, Quebec law for a long time considered that neither consort was a legal heir of the other, since the surviving consort was deemed to be amply provided for either by receiving half the community, where community existed, or by receiving the benefits conferred in the marriage contract. Thus you would get a situation where a wife who had been given $5,000.00 in her marriage contract at a time when the husband never expected to be worth more than that, could not, in the event of her husband dying without a will, claim anything more, even though the latter might have become a millionaire.

This was changed in 1915 by the act familiarly known as the Perodeau Law, and now a surviving consort may inherit from the deceased who has left no will, one third, one half, or all the estate. The proportion depending upon whether the deceased is or is not survived by children, by parents or by brothers or sisters; only where there are none of these relations is the survivor entitled to the whole. The wife, however, can only exercise these rights of inheritance upon renouncing in favour of the deceased's estate all her rights in the community, if there is one, or all rights secured to her under her contract of marriage or by insurance, and the husband is bound to make a like renunciation. It, therefore, becomes in each case a mathematical problem to determine which is the wiser course for her to follow—whether to claim as a legal heir or in virtue of the rights attaching to the matrimonial status.

A woman may be appointed testamentary executrix, but if she be married she must be authorized by her husband before she can accept, even as she must be authorized to accept, successions which devolve upon her or gifts which are made her. There is a very practical consideration for this provision. By all these acts a woman runs the risk of taking on liabilities,—the debts of the deceased whose succession she accepts, for instance,—since the liabilities may be greater than the benefits, and the requirement of authorization thus protects her from a hasty or thoughtless acceptance.

It was stated above that husband and wife were not allowed to make gifts to each other. This provision might be evaded by pretending there was no gift, but a sale for which an illusory consideration would be given; therefore the law goes further, and says that there can be no contract of sale between husband and wife. This statement was once made to a group of women, one of whom later came up to ascertain whether she had heard correctly or not, and upon being assured she had, announced vehemently that she was going home to tell her husband he could just take back some shares of a certain Company which he had sold her shortly before the Company had gone bankrupt.

It is stray bits of knowledge like this scattered among women who are usually too ready to accept what they are told without question, which can

be the only justification of a paper like this. Long and involved as it may appear, it does not pretend to enter into the intricacies of the various questions, but attempts to set forth the general principles without any attempt to mention the many exceptions. Some questions—such as, for instance, the liability of married women for their debts—it has simply side-stepped—after all, that is chiefly for their creditors to worry about.

It is only fair to acknowledge in closing that the object of the Quebec law seems honestly to have been the protection of the wife. If a changing civilization has altered the effect of some of its provisions and has created a women who does not wish to be protected, it is not so much the law itself which is to be attacked, as the Legislators, the custodians of the law, who have heretofore refused to modify it in accordance with general trend of legislation in other countries.



CORRESPONDENCE

To the Editor:

Sir,

You have performed a public service by reprinting in your last issue Mr. Knight's letter to the London *New Statesman*, entitled "The Truth About Canada." In his just wrath at the absurdities of some of our immigration propaganda, Mr. Knight has fallen into the opposite error. Unfortunately his letter is by no means the only example of such lack of balance. Among works of unconscious humour, Mr. C. Henry Warren's "Wild Goose Chase," published some months ago, deserves a higher rank than it has yet achieved. An appalling voyage to Quebec as an immigrant may explain, but cannot excuse, this extraordinary production. As it was favourably reviewed in *The Bookman* under the heading "Canada To-day," I venture to give you a few choice excerpts.

The publisher's wrapper informs us that Mr. Warren's journey "covered Canada from east to furthest west." This sounds impressive; but it loses something of its force when we discover that of his four months in Canada Mr. Warren spent rather less than a week east of Winnipeg, and a good part of that in trains. A day each in Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal, and Quebec seems to be the extent of his knowledge of Eastern Canada. Quebec is dismissed in three sentences: "The hotel, surmounting the first hill, is a successful mockery of an old French château; and down the slopes straggle a mass of indeterminate buildings. Even in summer-time I do not find Quebec a cheerful prospect; but in winter, under an iron sky, and running with dirty snow, it is far uglier than any town set on a hill has a right to be. Even the famed Heights of Abraham are packed with grey, blind blocks of barracks." Ottawa and Toronto get even shorter shrift. They are barely mentioned. Montreal serves as the background for an English immigrant girl powdering her cheeks, and an American woman demanding "the most expensive picture in the Art Gallery." French Canada gets a passing comment on "little villages that looked as if they had been plucked out of sunny France and set, to their disgust, upon these wintry hills." Ontario appears once, and once only: "those vast wastes where only the trapper is truly at home." Of the Maritime Provinces there is not a single word from start to finish.

Yet this is the basis for the most sweeping judgments on the *whole* of Canada and *all* Canadians. Most people, I imagine, will learn with surprise that "*The News of the World* is every Canadian's link with the homeland." This, however, is merely the overture. Listen to Mr. Warren at concert pitch: "There is not a theatre in Vancouver, nor a picture-gallery west of Ottawa, nor any music in all the land! And if it be true that to have no music in you is to be unworthy of another's trust, then these Americanized Canadians ought to be unusually suspicious of each other. And that, moreover, is what one finds. The sole standard by which they assess each other and you is: Can you bluff? If you cannot bluff, then you belong to a world they do not countenance, do not even understand; and they are, therefore, suspicious

of you. Bluff is the corner-stone of their conduct. As true sons of the New World, it is a necessary part of their make-up never to appear *not* to know. For that, in their eyes, would be a confession of inferiority. It is difficult even to obtain a true direction from a stranger whom you may accost in the street.

"This inability to exercise any imagination is at the root of a good deal that one objects to in these sons and daughters of the New World. It saps any incentive to art that they might have; it makes them boast a 'matter-of-factness' that is a weakness rather than a strength; and it tends to turn their religion into a shrieking comedy of good and evil.

" 'On Columbus Day, 1923,' so ran the report of a divorce case I read: 'I was cooking bacon and eggs when my husband said to me, "If you have proper faith, nothing can hurt you." He then took a spoonful of hot grease and poured it on my hand. He is a Christian Scientist.'

"Crude in the degree of sophistication that colours their everyday life and their art, these men and women are crude also in their religion. Their churches would be empty if the services were not pepped up to the point of incongruity. So placards shout at you above the church-doors, 'Where will YOU hide on the Day of Judgment?' and electric signs scatter the information over Main Street that 'Jesus saves!' And think of those Holy Rollers in Winnipeg. Having unearthed some preposterous legend that Christ once rolled in abasement in the Temple, this sect has made the fact the focus of their ritual. A comical roll up to the altar is one of the rites that this humourless people is compelled to obey."

One or two lesser beauties of this passage are worth pointing out. Why should a tendency to give false directions to strangers be held to show lack of imagination? What is "Columbus Day," and in what part of Canada is it celebrated? If our art is only a "might-have-been," how can it be also "crudely sophisticated" (a choice phrase that)? However, to resume:

"Outside Bliss Carman, Canada has never produced a poet worthy the name, and, outside Charles Roberts, not a prose-writer who even knows what prose means. Yet it is not that these Canadians have produced no art, that troubles me. I did not go out there ever expecting to find a ready-made culture. But I did hope to find a people practising the art of living. . . . In Canada, however, town and country alike suffer this lack. Wherever the railway has penetrated, these thin sophistications are to be found: the same newspaper morals, the same false prophets of religion, the same abdominal music, the same lack of imagination. . . Money is the only badge they recognize."

"It seems to me now, after four months of wandering in Canada, that when I come to examine the root cause of my dissatisfaction, it lay in this: Here was a people who, having dared to throw away their old tradition, were not spiritually vitalized enough to create for themselves a new tradition. They had flung away, with foolish daring, the heritage of their fathers, and settled in a virgin land where no hint of that heritage could be found; and not being rich enough of heart to endure the estrangement, they had thought to hide their essential poverty by importing the tinselled gauds of the crudest culture our present-day world has to show: to wit, America.

"For, gradually, Canada is becoming Americanized. Not all the efforts of Empire-propagandists can prevent it. To understand, therefore, what is

wrong with Canada to-day needs first some kind of analysis of what is wrong with America. The virus that has attacked the one is attacking the other no less.

"It may very well be that, at this stage of civilization, with all its complexities and subtleties, men cannot afford to throw overboard their ancestral tradition. . . I think, indeed, that the last Englishmen ever born, who were wholly capable of becoming good colonists, were the Elizabethans. . . By delaying the colonization of the New World until the next century it was left too late. . . A people nothing so rich in life, nothing so prodigal, crossed the Atlantic, taking in their hands nothing but the Bible. As if the glorious tradition of which they were already the heirs could be carried about the world in one small book! They forgot that the tradition to which they owed so much included a whole galaxy of things not pent within the two covers of a book: lands and houses, gardens and churches, poetry and music.

"And when, in the eighteenth century, an even more vigorous attempt was made at colonization, the Bible itself was left out of consideration. Those pioneers forgot, in their mad zeal for the inauguration of an Age of Reason out there where no tradition would encumber their efforts, that houses and lands, gardens and churches, poetry and music, are as much fruits of the spirit as of the mind.

"Of all those later pioneers Paine was the outstanding example, almost the epitome. . . 'He summed up the hope in reason and human contrivance which swelled through the eighteenth century. Without love of any particular country, and without that living sense of history which makes one accept the community's past as one accepts the totality of one's own life, he was the vocal immigrant, justifying in his religious and political philosophy the complete break he had made with old ties, affections, allegiances.'

"It was those pioneers, of whom Paine stands as the clear type, who made the New World the empty land it is to-day: sans true morality, sans æstheticism, sans past and (?) sans future."

This is the twaddle which, according to Mr. Warren's publishers, "will rank with Stevenson's 'Across the Plains'!" A more ludicrously false description of the pioneers, American or Canadian, it has never been my lot to encounter. But Mr. Warren is not content to let it go at that. He is determined to give us "something lingering, with boiling oil in it." "America," he assures us, "(and the faults of Canada are one with those of the States, since from the States to-day it takes its morality, its art, its fashions, even its dollars) . . . is vehement in its denial that it was ever in such an outcast state, posing rather both as the Saved and the Saviour of the rest of the world. That is natural. Having lost the way oneself, one sets about at once putting everyone else in the right way. To attempt anything less would be in danger of confessing to inferiority complexes, and these Americanized Canadians do not admit inferiority complexes: if you are so unfortunate as to possess them, you either get out or go under.

. . . "Thus Walter Hines Page, in 1916, dared to write: "God has yet made nothing or nobody equal to the American people; and I don't think He ever will, or can! And thus it is that an American weekly paper has the temerity to remind its readers (who, so far as I have noticed, were never yet in danger of forgetting the fact) that 'there is only one first-class civiliza-

tion in the world to-day. It is right here, in the United States of America. Europe is hardly second class, and Asia is about fourth to sixth class'."

How far Mr. Warren is justified in the glib assertion that "the faults of Canada are one with those of the States" everyone must judge for himself. But the indictment of American civilization would be more formidable if the book gave any indication that its author had ever set foot on United States soil. Direct proof one way or the other there is none; but the textual critic will find plenty of internal evidence that Mr. Warren's acquaintance with the republic is entirely second-hand, and absurdly inadequate at that. He does not seem to have crossed the border during his visit to us; and at the very beginning of the book he remarks: "There" (*i.e.*, at Quebec), "bustling among that crowd, was Alf. I have never met anyone so driven by a desire to help, and so incompetent to do so. (*I had yet to learn* that such was one of the commonest of American traits.)" The italics are mine. Alf, by the way, is elsewhere made to speak of "telephones laid on," an "Americanism" which, I confess, is new to me. Similarly, when Mr. Warren speaks of "Brown of Harvard's," one feels inclined to exclaim: "Thy speech bewrayeth thee." But dialects and accents are not his strong point. "Where do you come from, kid?" suggests to him that the speakers' "only hope of us was that we might bear some savour of their old home county." Or again, *à propos* of Vancouver, which he has just pronounced "completely Americanized," he remarks, "This is a Paradise of Scotsmen."

Of his verdict upon the West I am not competent to judge. He certainly has a low opinion of its people, and, judging from the specimen conversations he gives, they do seem to be a mouldy lot. But Westerners may perhaps take comfort from the fact that Mr. Warren, during his sojourn in their midst, seems to have moved almost exclusively among recently arrived British immigrants.

One last example of this traveller's accuracy may perhaps be allowed me, "That is how I see the Reds still," he muses, "a dying people, yes, and dying so fast that it cannot be long now before the continent shall be rid of them altogether." This is not, as you, sir, might imagine, a lament for the decline of the Communist Party. No. It is the peroration of an attack on Canada's treatment of the Indians! By a coincidence most unlucky for our philosopher, official statistics, proving exactly the opposite of his bold assertion, appeared almost on the same day.

I quite realize that the passages I have quoted must look like caricatures. But anyone who cares to read the whole book will soon find that these are not isolated sentences torn from their context, but the very sum and substance of Mr. Warren's report of us. Even so long a letter as this, however, cannot deal faithfully with this profound and subtle criticism of our national life. The only adequate reply is to send some Canadian, "master of gibes and flouts and jeers," to "cover" England in the same fashion "from south to furthest north." Let him stay overnight in Southampton, stop in London for lunch, and hurry on to spend four months in the slums of Lancashire. His "impressions" would, I think, make lively reading.

I am, sir,

Yours faithfully,

Balliol College,
Oxford, Feb. 12th, 1928.

EUGENE FORSEY.

BOOKS

"OTHER DAYS OTHER WAYS"*

UNDER this title Mr. G. Bouchard's "Vieilles Choses Vieilles Gens" has been done into English by Mr. Alan Hunt Holley, prefaced by the Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, decorated with woodcuts by Mr. Edwin H. Holgate, and produced for Louis Carrier & Co., of Montreal, and New York, by Warwick Bros., & Rutter Ltd., Toronto. The result does full credit to all those responsible for the turn-out of the volume. The same printers gave us Mr. W. H. Blake's translation of "Chez Nous," and in this volume they reproduce Mr. Holgate's wholly delightful woodcuts with the same skill as they did Mr. A. Y. Jackson's equally good decorations in "Chez Nous." A striking jacket, a handsome cloth binding, and a careful choice of type—a trifle too bold for some tastes, perhaps—combine to make a very satisfactory looking volume, inside and out.

But our book-makers have to learn that the life of a book is in the written word, not in its type or cover, and in this respect "Other Days Other Ways" is singularly disappointing. It is, in short, poorly translated. Mr. Bouchard's intimate sketches of habitant life become somewhat clumsy, at times school-boyish "compositions," in which even the meaning is not always clear. Difficult, impossible in fact, as it is to catch in English "the magical spices" of French-Canadian speech and life on the land, it should not be impossible to be grammatical, to use punctuation reasonably, and generally to be accurate when the subtleties of language prevent exactitude in every respect.

It is not clear why the translator has thought it necessary to sprinkle his pages freely with French phrases, followed in brackets by his English translation. *Cultivateur* we learn is (farmer), *viand fraich'* is (fresh meat). *Cretons* is followed by (graves), a misprint perhaps for gravies. On the other hand, it would have been interesting, if we are to have these fragments of the original, to know the French for "not batting an eyelid."

This attention to the shortcomings of "Other Days Other Ways" is complimentary, because the book is worth translating well. If the style and manner of our books continue to be hastily done, not all the woodcuts and bold-face types in the world will make them literature. One explanation here we take it, is haste, for, as the translator says, "publishers nowadays have time limits, schedules imposed on them by the buying habits of this generation"—but it is wholly inadequate as an excuse.

* * * * *

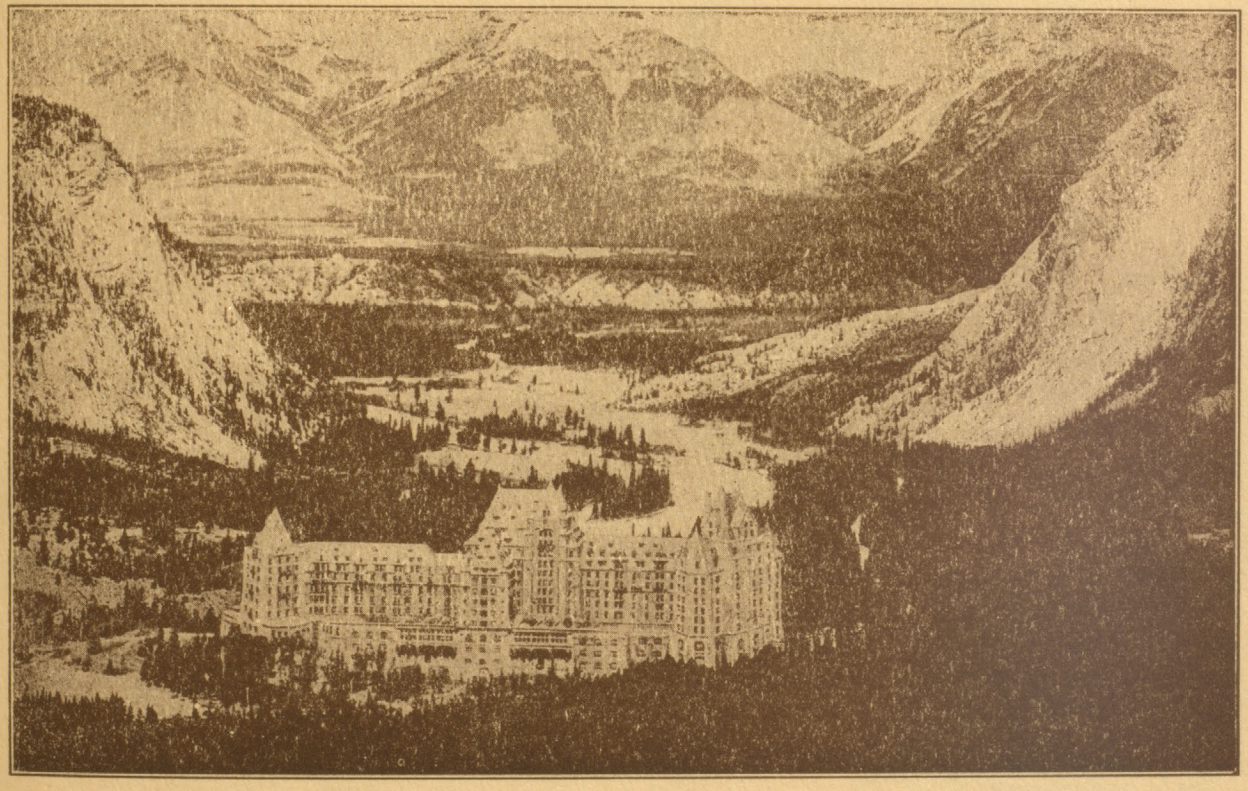
A new biography of James Wolfe† will appear shortly, by Professor W. T. Waugh, Chairman of the History Department, McGill University. We hope to review this in our next issue.

*"Other Days Other Ways: Silhouettes of the Past in French Canada." Translated from the Vieilles Choses Vieilles Gens of G. Bouchard. Louis Carrier & Co. At the Mercury. $2.50.

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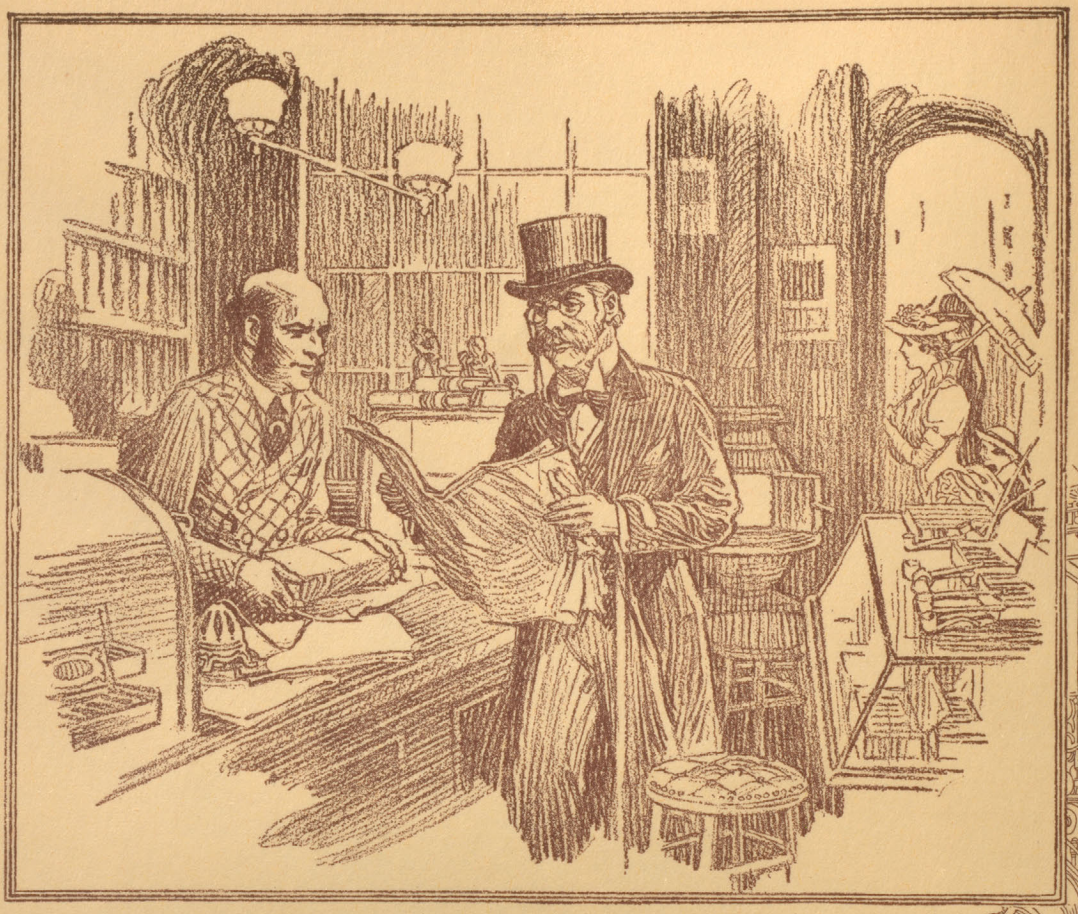
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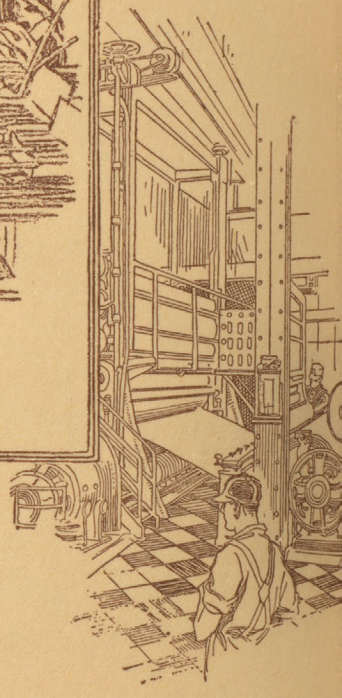
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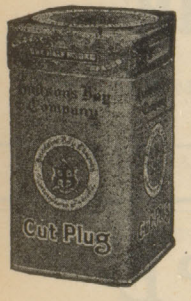
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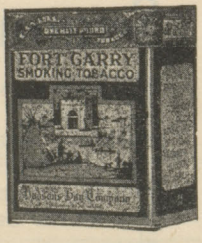
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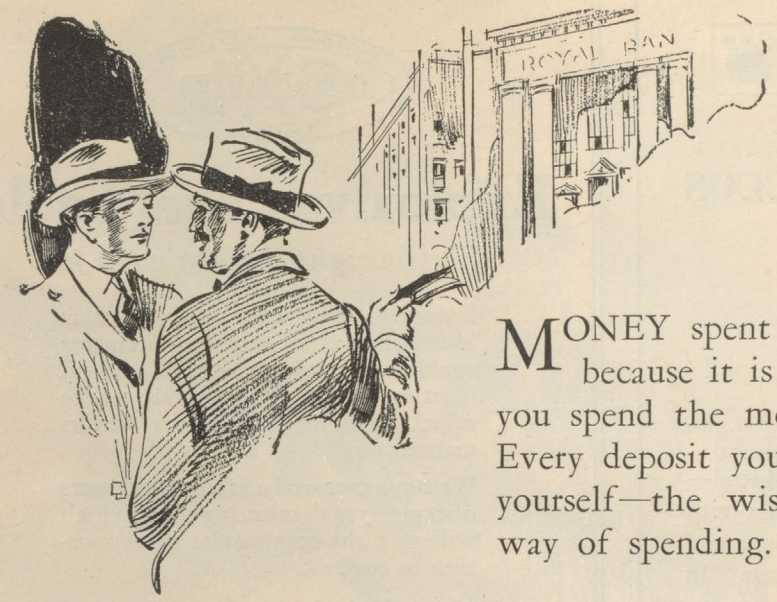
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Ottawa Valley Graduates' Society

"Broadmindedness and the spirit of co-operation, bred of a University education, can and should be the guiding light of unified effort and progress to Canada when carried into the community by the university graduate," declared R. L. Calder, K.C., famous Montreal lawyer, in a stirring address to the annual dinner of the Ottawa Valley Graduates' Society of McGill University, at the Château Laurier on April 12th, last.

The annual McGill graduates' dinner was an unqualified success, and was attended by a large and brilliant gathering. President K. H. Cameron, M.Sc., was in the chair, and introduced the speaker.

At the commencement Mrs. R. L. Calder, who was also a guest of the graduates, was presented with a bouquet of beautiful golden roses. President Cameron announced that Sir Arthur Currie, Principal of McGill, had sent greetings, and P. D. Ross, honorary president of the Society, who was absent from the city, had also sent best wishes and congratulations to the graduates on the occasion of their annual gathering.

Mr. Cameron declared the success of the dinner was due to the fine organizing work of the dinner committee, and, very largely, to real McGill spirit. In opening the dinner, he reminded all present that the Society had been founded in 1890, and had prospered and worked steadily on ever since in the interests of the old College. The chairman gave the toast to "The King."

Dr. George S. McCarthy, one of the senior graduates present, proposed the toast to "Old McGill," and recalled the earlier days of Canada's great University. Its success was due, he believed, not only to its fine location and equipment, but to its splendid faculty and the high calibre and loyalty of its graduates and students.

McGill, he said, was second to no other University on this continent. He was reminded that his father had studied at McGill, he was a graduate himself, and his son was on the point of graduating. "If I had half a dozen sons I would want them all to go through McGill," Dr. McCarthy declared proudly.

The toast was specially honoured with a college yell, the older graduates joining with a will in the singing "She's All Right," etc.

Introduced by the chairman as a McGill man who belonged to Cape Breton, R. L. Calder was the principal speaker, replying to the toast to Montreal's seat of learning.

Mr. Calder disillusioned the diners by confessing Quebec "nationality," but admitted that he had sipped of Nova Scotia's wisdom also. In humorous vein, Mr. Calder was reminded that he had spoken at the annual dinner of the Society two years ago. On that occasion he had replied to the toast to "Sister Universities." This year he was promoted.

In a more serious strain, Mr. Calder spoke of the contribution the University can and does make to the social life of a nation. A University was greater than even its professors, he maintained, because of the unequalled opportunity afforded its students for intermingling and absorbing a true community spirit.

McGill's chief claim to greatness lay in her successful breaking down of the fences of prejudices, sectionalism and sectarianism, for the broader, more humanitarian interest of unified effort and co-operation. Therefore her graduates must carry into life that sweetness and light every college graduate should give to his community—the soothing touch, the uniting influence. Every man who had benefitted by a University education knew that prejudices and narrow-mindedness were retarding influences to civilization. College graduates had this duty to perform.

Aptly illustrating his point with a reference to the effect on a crowd of two men consistently and unitedly pushing in one direction, Mr. Calder declared steady, organized effort could have a tremendous influence on the nation as a whole, if exerted by University men and women, in the right direction. Individuals would vanish, but they would have been of value in their lifetime only in relation to the contribution they had made to human progress. As coral reefs were built up by the dead shells of little animals, so all, in a small way, could contribute to the building of a bigger, better civilization for posterity.

Hon. Dr. J. L. Chabot, graduate of Ottawa University in Arts and McGill in Medicine, proposes the toast to "Sister Universities," and declared Canada can be proud of her great schools of learning. Universities had given Canada and the world such men as Dr. Banting and would produce other great men in years to come. He spoke particularly of Ontario's universities—Toronto, the provincial college; Queen's, which was turning out great graduates; Western, and Ottawa, both of which contributed greatly to the sciences and arts of Canada.

Harold Fisher, ex-M.L.A., replied to the toast on behalf of his Alma Mater, Toronto University. He said the devotion of graduates to their colleges reminded him of devotion of one's wife. He had heard that, in some families, the course of marital life did not always run smoothly, but, among the best people, it was never admitted that one had not the best little woman on earth.

"So it is with universities," Mr. Fisher continued. "Keep up the fiction." (Applause).

Charles Bland, representing Queen's University graduates, referred to the close interest between McGill and his old college, and wished McGill, through her old boys and girls, greater prosperity to come.

Following the dinner the graduates adjourned to the ballroom of the Château Laurier, where a dance was held. The dinner-dance gathering was a particularly brilliant one, and was attended by many distinguished men and women. Accompanying President Cameron at the head table were Mrs. Cameron, R. L. Calder, K.C., and Mrs. Calder; W. F. Kay, M.P.; Harold Fisher, and Mrs. Fisher; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bland, Hon. Dr. J. L. Chabot and Mrs. Chabot, Dr. H. M. Ami, Dr. J. H. Alford, Col. L. R. Lafleche, D.S.O.; Dr. J. F. Argue, Oscar Belanger, M.P.; J. F. Pouliot, M.P., and Mrs. Pouliot; Dr. George S. McCarthy, and others.

The dinner was arranged by a committee under the chai manship of R. C. Berry and composed of Dr. J. F. Argue, Dr. D. M. Robertson, Dr. J. T. Basken, Dr. C. H. Brown, Mrs. J. E. Craig, Dr. A. P. Davies, Mrs. G. G. Gale, R. E. Hayes, Miss Jean Matheson, G. H. McCallum, P. D. Wilson, Dr. F. W. C. Mohr, E. B. Jost, G. H. Burland, Col. A. F. Duguid, M. B. Davis and L. H. Cole.

Guests were received by Mr. and Mrs. Cameron and Mr. and Mrs. Calder.

Among those also present were:

Dr. and Mrs. J. F. Argue, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Aylen, Mr. and Mrs. Shirley Alexander, Mr. A. Apps.

Dr. and Mrs. J. T. Basken, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Burland, Mr. and Mrs. R. Berry, Major and Mrs. Walter Blue, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Bland, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Bennett.

Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Cowley, Dr. and Mrs. H. Church, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Clark, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Calder, Mr. C. W. Caughlin, Mr. J. A. Calder, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Cram, Mr. and Mrs. K. M. Cameron, Mr. R. de B. Corriveau, Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Cole, Dr. and Mrs. J. E. Craig, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Corrigan, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. L. Cassels, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Cram, Dr. and Mrs. J. L. Chabot, Dr. and Mrs. H. H. Cheney, Mr. Colin Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Campbell.

Miss L. Dunham, Dr. and Mrs. A. P. Davies, Mr. M. B. Davis, Col. A. F. Duguid, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Dennis, Miss Donaldson, Rev. Norman S. Dowd, Mr. A. Dustan, Miss Elsie Davis.

Dr. and Mrs. R. H. Ells, Mr. and Mrs. H. Ewart.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Forbes, Mr. and Mrs. O. S. Finnie, Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Forbes, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. O. S. Fillion, Mr. R. S. Finnie, Mr. V. F. W. Forneret.

Dr. and Mrs. R. L. Gardner, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Gamble, Dr. and Mrs. G. M. Geldert, Mr. and Mrs. G. Gordon Gale, Mr. Alfred Gale, Mr. W. Girouard, M.P., and Mrs. Girouard.

Dr. and Mrs. W. Hutchison, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Hayes, Mr. R. L. Haycock, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Hayes, Miss G. Hayes, Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Hollingsworth, Miss Marguerite Holcomb.

Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Jost, Dr. and Mrs. Harold Jost.

Mr. W. F. Kay, M.P.

Dr. and Mrs. T. Leggett, Col. L. R. LaFleche, A.D.C.; Mr. F. C. C. Lynch, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Hochhead, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Lambart, Dr. and Mrs. T. R. Little, Miss Marjorie Low.

Dr. and Mrs. A. S. McElroy, Mr. and Mrs. D. W. MacLachlan, Dr. and Mrs. J. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. A. K. MacCarthy, Dr. and Mrs. G. S. Mothersill, Mr. and Mrs. S. G. McDougall, Dr. and Mrs. Geo. S. McCarthy, Dr. and Mrs. F. W. McKinnon, Mrs. T. S. McMorran, Mr. Sydney McMorran, Dr. and Mrs. H. B. Moffatt, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. McRae, Dr. Wallace MacKay, Miss Jean Matheson, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. McCallum, Dr. and Mrs. F. W. C. Mohr, Mr. Gordon McDougall, Dr. D. J. Maloney, M.P.; Miss N. Maloney.

Mr. and Mrs. Noel Ogilvy.

Mr. C. M. Pitts, Mr. F. Pouliot, M.P.; and Mrs. Pouliot, Dr. J. R. Pritchard, Miss May Prince.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Richards, Mr. Lloyd Rochester, Dr. D. M. Robertson, Mr. Lawrence Rochester.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Srumbert, Dr. and Mrs. W. J. Stevens, Dr. H. Small, Miss Marjorie Small, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Sinclair, Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Sargent.

Mr. Norman Thompson.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Underwood.

Dr. and Mrs. R. E. Valin.

Mr. and Mrs. P. D. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Westland, Dr. and Mrs. B. Wilkes, Dr. and Mrs. T. A. Watterson, Mr. and Mrs. A. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Walton, Dr. D. Winter, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Wright.

OTTAWA VALLEY GRADUATES' SOCIETY

Before an audience that listened with intense interest to his scientific address, Dr. H. M. Ami, director of the government laboratory of geology and palæontology, addressed the members on March 29th of the Ottawa Valley Graduates' Society of McGill University. The meeting was held in Dr. Ami's office and was attended by a large representation of the members of the Society.

"The work of the Canada Pre-Historic Society in Southern France" was the subject of the lecture. Dr. Ami dwelt on some of the discoveries of great scientific importance made by the company of geologists in France last summer. He described the progress of man throughout the different periods of existence. His remarks were beautifully illustrated with a number of slides, the original photographs of which he had taken in France. Various specimens of great value were shown to the gathering.

Mr. K. M. Cameron, president of the Graduates' Society, presided. The thanks of the meeting were extended to the speaker by Dr. F. W. C. Mohr and seconded by Mr. P. D. Wilson.

The Graduates' Society

Semi-annual meeting -

NOMINATIONS

This year the Nominating Committee has only chosen one candidate for each of the following offices: President and Vice-President of the Society, and for the Society's Representative on the Board of Governors of the University. This has been done in accordance with the amendment to the Society's By-Laws passed at the last Annual Meeting. The following list of nominations is in the hands of the Executive Secretary:

President.....George Selkirk Currie, Arts 11.
Vice-President.....Philip Sydney Fisher, Arts '17.
Graduates' Society Representative on Board of Governors.....George Hugh Alex. Montgomery, Law '97.
Executive Committee.....Donald Grant Campbell, Arts '04, Med. '08.
John Thomas Hackett, Law '09.
Elizabeth Carmichael Monk, Arts '19, Law '23.
Kenneth Meikle Perry, Arts '06, Sci. '08.
Council.....Walter William Colpitts, Sci. '99.
Charles Wilfred Davis, Arts '07.
Arthur Alexander Dobson, Sci. '10.
Robert Hugh Ells, Arts '99, Med. '03.
Louisa Margaret Fair, Arts '23.
Paul Phelps Hutchison, Arts '16, Law '21.
Harold French McDonald, Sci. '07.
Robert Tait McKenzie, Arts '89, Med. '92.
Thomas Rodger McLagan, Sci. '23.
Francis Alex. Caron Scrimger, Arts '01, Med. '05.

Representative Fellows:

In *Arts*.....Alexander Ogilvie McMurtry, Arts '10.
Joseph Armand Mowatt, Arts '01.
Medicine.....Edward Melchoir Eberts, Med. '97.
Hugh Ernest MacDermot, Med. '13.
Law.....Henry Noel Chauvin, Law '00.
Adrian Knatchbull-Hugessen, Law '14.
Agriculture.....Thomas Edward McOuat, Agr. '23.
John Earlæ Ness, Agr. '20.

Executive Secretary's Office

The office of the Executive Secretary is in the Administration Building of the University. In it are kept files showing: (1) The names and addresses of all graduates and past students as far as they can be obtained; (2) the members of all graduating classes in each faculty since 1834, and (3) the names of all graduates and past students arranged according to locality. Thus the Office can supply graduates with almost any information regarding the whereabouts of their classmates or of other graduates.

From the Secretary's office ballots for the election of graduate members of Corporation are sent to all graduates, and for the election of Officers and the Representative on the Board of Governors, to all members of the Society.

This important work is wholly dependent on the graduates, and it is therefore essential for the maintenance of the Society that all graduates and past students should become members. The fee is $3.00 annually, and as members of the Society they receive the *McGill News* each quarter, containing news of their fellow members and of the University.

Appointments Bureau

The Executive Secretary is in charge of an Appointments Bureau with the object of obtaining positions for Graduates and Students. Summer employment for a considerable number of students and permanent positions for graduates are found each year.

McGill University Graduates' Endowment Fund

The idea of this Fund was conceived during the 1921 Reunion by a few prominent graduates. A constitution was drawn up placing the collection of the fund in the hands of a committee, who are virtually a sub-committee of the Executive of the Society. Expenses in connection with the Fund are paid by the Graduates' Society. The method of building up the Fund is as follows. Each year the Committee circularizes all graduates asking them to send in a small subscription, the older graduates being asked to contribute a larger amount than the more recent. All the money subscribed is invested and the interest from this capital alone is available for use by the University. A Board of Trustees, consisting of five members of the Board of Governors and seven graduates, has the power to decide when and how such monies shall be spent. By subscribing to this fund, graduates are doing a real service to their Alma Mater.

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INFORMATION WANTED

The following list contains names of members of the Graduates' Society who have changed their addresses without letting the Society know. We would be glad to receive information as to their whereabouts, so that

we can get in touch with them again. Please communicate with the Secretary of the Graduates' Society, McGill University.

Name	*Year*	*Last known address*
David M. Baltzan	Med. '20	217 C.P.R., Building, Saskatoon, Sask.
Chas. J. Chaplin	Sci. '08	c/o Donnington House, Trinley Rd., Camberley, Surrey, England.
Edmund J. Conway	Sc. '09	Anyox, B.C.
Chas. E. Cook	Med. '00	Lucknow, Oudh, India.
C. E. Creelman	Past Student Comm. '23	Windsor, Ont.
E. Johnstone Curtis	Med. '23	500 S. Kingshighway, St. Louis, Mo.
W. V. Delaney	P.S. Sc. '22	10 S.W. 2nd Avenue, Miami, Florida.
Wallace J. Dorrance	Med. '21	Castor, Alta.
Jas. E. A. Egleson	Sci. '03	Markus Hook, Pa.
Edward P. Hoover	Arts '25	1051 Big Falls Avenue, Akron, Ohio.
Edgar V. Gilbert	Sc. '23	The Foundation Co., Ltd., Maniwaiki, Que.
Marshall J. Kern	Arts '21	Royal Bank of Canada, San Martin 85, Buenos Aires, Argentina, S. America.
Edw. W. Knapp	Sc. '23	150 Metcalfe Street, Montreal.
Donald Macrae	Sc. '23	748 Girouard Avenue, Montreal.
Ferdinando Mancuso	Med. '26	1095 Greene Avenue, Montreal.
Paul Melhuish	Sc. '08	Cowley Cottage, Cowley, Middlesex, England.
Isaiah E. Mitchell	Med. '03	Llanberis, 6 Haslemere Road, Crowel End, London, W. 8., England.
A. D. Morrin	Sci. '08	41 St. Mark Street, Montreal.
Wilfred S. Plaskett	Med. '93	Clinton, Mass.
J. B. Pringle	Sc. '24	16 Sussex Avenue, Montreal.
Percy W. Racey	Sc. '07	Surf Inlet, B.C.
Rupert H. Reid	Sc. '10	Kirk's Ferry, Que.
Robt. D. Robertson	Med. '01	Wetaskiwin, Alta.
J. C. Trueman	Sc. '24	5714 Blackstone Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
C. Weisburgh	Sc. '24	Can. Westinghouse Co., Hamilton, Ont.
Fred. C. Wilkes	Sc. '04	1540 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
Cameron, Henry G.	Med. '24	507-12th Street, Saskatoon, Sask.

Alumnae Notes

McGILL ALUMNÆ LIBRARY COMMITTEE

The Library Committee presented this year its eleventh annual report, and we hope that Alumnæ realize to some extent the value of the work done year by year by this energetic and unselfish band of workers. Both in the Royal Victoria Hospital and in the Military Hospital at Ste. Anne's thousands of books have been given out to appreciative patients. The Staffs of both Hospitals also recognize the value of the service rendered by our Committee; and the Alumnæ Society is one in hearty sympathy and admiration for the work done by Miss Baylis and her helpers.

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THE UNIVERSITY'S WOMEN'S CLUB OF MONTREAL

The University's Women's Club of Montreal, having celebrated its first birthday on the 14th of February—surely a most auspicious day—has just completed a successful and satisfactory year.

The objective of the founders of the Club has been to have three hundred resident members, and even at this early date that objective has practically been attained. This number is augmented by many out-of-town and transient members. The membership is constantly increasing, the dining-room is usually full, and all the private rooms of the Club are filled. The monthly luncheons for members and their friends and the dinners for members only are well attended, and a great deal of interest is shown in the Club, not only by members, but by their friends. To one of these latter the Club is indebted for the loan of the pictures now hanging on its walls.

The Club has a room at the disposal of transient and non-resident members, and during the summer, when the residents of the Club are away, more rooms will be available. Members may also "put up" their friends who are non-members, for a period of two weeks. As many applications have already been received, it would be wise for those wishing to make reservations to do so as soon as possible. We hope to see many out-of-town members enjoying the hospitality of the Club this Summer.

Anyone wishing to obtain further information concerning the Club may do so by writing to the Secretary, 3492 Peel Street.

RECEPTION TO GRADUATES OF R.V.C. '28

A delightful innovation this year was the holding of the annual Reception to the R.V.C. Graduating Class at the home of the retiring Alumnæ President, Mrs. Walter Lyman. Both the new Graduates and those of riper years appreciated and heartily enjoyed Mrs. Lyman's gracious hospitality.

The regular members of the Society held the usual business meeting prior to the reception. When the guests arrived, the new President, Miss Murchison, welcomed them in the name of the Society, and urged them to lose no time in becoming members. Then the hostess announced that degrees (in the form of crackers) would be presented to the new Graduates, but must each be viséd by a member of the Society. This afforded much interest and amusement, and at once brought the newest Alumnæ into friendly relations with their older sisters.

During the afternoon Mrs. Corbett sang, accompanied by Mrs. Stalker; and Miss Betty Cameron played a selection on the piano.

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NOTES

All Alumnæ will be glad to know that Miss Hurlbatt, who has been for some weeks a patient in the Ross Memorial, is now making satisfactory progress.

1910.—Mrs. Carman Paine (Ruby Carr) has gone on a two-months visit to England.

1914.—Mrs. J. E. Affleck (Euphemia Tait) has returned East from Nelson, B.C., with her two children. She expects to make her home in Montreal.

1916.—Mrs. R. D. Daly (Marion McCall) is at present in England.

1920.—Flora MacKinnon, who has had a year's leave of absence, expects to return to Strathcona Academy in the Fall.

1923.—Winnifred Kydd, Secretary of the Local Council of Women, attended the meeting of the National Council at Ottawa, recently.

1925.—Mrs. Henry Dawson (Marjorie Granger) is teaching at the Lennox School, New York.

1926.—The first reunion of the Class of R.V.C. '26 took place at a Dinner organized by Kathleen Jenkins and Frances Secord, permanent Secretary and President, at the University Women's Club, on April 28th.

About twenty-five members of the Class, some of whom had not met since graduation, were present. General regret was expressed that Miss Hurlbatt was not able to be at the Dinner. She had kindly sent her best wishes to the Class.

At an informal business meeting held after dinner, it was agreed that an attempt should be made to have a similar reunion every year.

MARGARET HIGGINSON is Secretary to the Ontario Deputy Minister of Education at Toronto.

FRANCIS ANGLIN has had a very successful course at the New Year School of Commercial Art. In August she will sail for Paris to continue her studies there.

MAYSIE MACSPORRAN is Convener of the Education Committee of the Local Council of Women.

MAGDALEN DEBLOIS has been doing post-graduate work at Smith's College this year. She has accepted an appointment in the Physics Department at Vassar for next year.

Mrs. Hughes-Jones, formerly ARMA SMILLIE, McGill '08, is now on the staff of the Carnegie Public Library, Vancouver.

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WESTERN NOTES

An unusual event, and one of much interest to McGill Graduates, was the reception given on March 28th by the McGill Women's Club of Vancouver, in honour of the wives of the McGill men of the city and district. Mrs. W. A. Whitelaw graciously gave the use of her lovely home for the occasion, and during the afternoon the rooms were thronged with guests, over one hundred accepting the invitation of the Women's Club. The President, Mrs. A. Neville Smith, received with Mrs. Whitelaw, and pouring tea were Mrs. R. E. McKechnie, Mrs. Hamish McIntosh, Mrs. Lemuel Robertson, and Mrs. R. H. Stewart. The tea-table was beautifully decorated with flowers in the traditional red and white. Members of the Club acted as a Reception Committee, and served in the tea-room, and the continual buzz of conversation indicated that the guests found much in common. Everyone voted the affair most successful.

The McGill Women's Club of Vancouver would not feel that it was carrying on McGill traditions if it did not interest itself in local educational affairs. In Mrs. H. S. Wilson (Margaret Dixon, Arts '11) it has an active member on the Committee working in the interests of a Women's Union at the University of British Columbia. On May 2nd a large and most successful tea was held by the Committee to raise working funds. Many university women were present.

The McGill Women's Club of Vancouver will hold its last meeting before the Summer on May 14th. At this meeting it is expected that plans will be made and committees formed for a big dance to be given early in the Fall.

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REPORT OF THE RECORDING SECRETARY
1927-28

The Society has had a thoroughly pleasant and successful year. There have been the usual monthly meetings from October to April,—that of January in the evening,—and all with an excellent attendance. The membership has been much the same as that of last year, which means that this season again an unsatisfactory number of members from the previous year have been lost to the Society.

Financially the Alumnæ have been prosperous, and able to make the customary contributions to their special interests,—the Federation Scholarship Fund, the Hospital Libraries, and the University Settlement. In order to help provide for these donations, plays were presented in February, which were highly successful, from the point of view both of entertainment and of revenue.

It is a matter of gratification to us that one of our members, Mrs. George McDonald, has been chosen the new President of the Women's Canadian Club. As we have a Vice-President of the Canadian Federation of University Women in Miss Catherine Mackenzie, and a recently past-President in Mrs. Vaughan, we feel that McGill Alumnæ are having their due share of executive positions.

Our great regret at this time is to be without Miss Hurlbatt. She is always actively interested in us and most thoughtful for us, and we have missed her very much at our last meetings. We earnestly hope that she will make steady progress towards recovery.

We are indebted again to many good friends for their kindness to us. Those who have contributed so willingly and liberally to our year's programme of addresses,—Prof. Waugh, Major George Washington Stephens, Mrs. McBain, Mr. Roman Mazurkiewiez, Dr. Lomer, Mrs. Vaughan and Prof. Leacock,—have 'over-brimmed their measure' with instruction and delight. We thank them all, and acknowledge also our deep debt to those fellow-graduates and those connected with the Staff, notably Mme. Furness and Prof. DuRoure of the French Department, who helped to make the Alumnæ plays both enjoyable and profitable. We recognize that our year's success is largely due to the generosity of such friends, and tender to all who have helped us our most grateful thanks.

Respectfully submitted,
FLORENCE MACSWEEN STALKER.

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REPORT OF NOMINATING COMMITTEE

President	MISS HAZEL MURCHISON.
Vice-Presidents	MRS. WALTER LYMAN.
	MISS C. I. MACKENZIE.
	MRS. J. H. NORRIS.
	MISS ELIZABETH MONK.
Recording Secretary	MISS HELEN HAGUE.
Assistant Recording Secretary	MISS ETHEL ROBERTSON.
Corresponding Secretary	MRS. A. D. FINNIE.
Assistant Corresponding Secretary	MISS JEAN GURD.
Treasurer	MISS LOUISA FAIR.

Assistant Treasurer	Miss Vernon Ross.
Alumnæ Committee, "McGill News"	Miss Hurlbatt.
	Miss Joan Foster (Convener)
	Mrs. J. G. Stewart.
	Miss Marion Young.
	Miss Myra Bouchard.
Convener of the Library Committee	Miss Inez Baylis.
Representatives on the Local Council of Women	Mrs. Walter Lyman.
	Mrs. M. A. Phelan.
Representative on the University Settlement Board	Miss Katharine Trenholme.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1927-28

By Balance, 1926-27		$ 397.18
Balance tea account, 1926-27		49.81
Membership fees, 1926-27		2.50
Membership fees, 1927-28		724.00
Membership fee, 1928-29		4.00
Refund, Graduates' Society		130.00
Proceeds of Alumnæ Plays		522.00
Proceeds sale of *Chronicle*		7.50
Interest		16.07
		$1,853.09

To Printing list of Women Graduates		$ 130.00
Printing books of receipts		9.88
Office Supplies		8.10
Hyland		7.00
Maid		22.00
Maitland, 1926-27		30.00
Maitland, 1927-28		76.70
Flowers		13.50
Graduates' Society		354.50
Canadian Federation University Women: Fee		70.00
Canadian Federation University Women: Scholarship		200.00
Canadian Federation University Women: Sale of *Chronicle*		7.50
Local Council of Women: Fee		2.00
University Settlement		100.00
Library Committee, McGill Alumnæ		200.00
	Balance	621.91
		$1,853.09

Audited and found correct.
May 17th, 1928.
(Signed) E. Christine Rorke
J. Grace Gardner.

(Signed) LOUISA MARGARET FAIR,
Treasurer.

Siena And The Palio

M. Dorothy Mawdsley, M.A., Arts' 20

EVERY city in Italy has its special attraction for the traveller, but the charm of Siena is unique and potent. One of the most unspoiled mediæval cities in the world, still entirely surrounded by a wall, with its narrow streets, its Gothic palaces, and its magnificent cathedral, Siena seems as though untouched by the passage of Time, and the traveller who enters its gates leaves the present behind him.

Coming up from the railway station, we enter by the Porta Comollia, reminding ourselves that through this same gate passed Cosimo di Medici in 1561, when after a long and bitter war Florence had humbled the little city republic. Above this gate, too, we see the symbol of the Lupa, a symbol repeated many times in the inscriptions of the city. Just how Siena gained the right to the Roman wolf is hidden in obscurity, but the loyal Sienese believes himself more justly entitled to it than any Roman.

To right and left within the gates, our eyes admire the noble façades built by Chigi or Piccolommini which front the narrow street. Many of these have, sunk in the brick, torch-holders made of the twisted iron-work for which Siena is famous; and it does not take much imagination to picture the light-hearted citizens, perhaps commemorating some victory in the many wars with Pisa or Florence, or perhaps during the carnival, wandering through the streets, their gala dresses illuminated by the flickering gleam of smoking torches. And, though the costumes are not the picturesque ones of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, such a crowd is here now. It has gathered all day, coming on foot, by ox-cart, by train, by auto, by whatever means it could,—in order to see the historic race, the Palio, which has brought us, also, to Siena.

There are no side-walks in Siena—everyone walks in the street; and when, as to-day, the city is full, the street is so thronged with people that autos, or ox-carts, which have been so ill-advised as to enter the city, can hardly penetrate. The foot-passengers flatten themselves against the walls to let vehicles pass; and if two vehicles wish to pass each other, it is quite possible that one may have to back up to a wider part of the street. No one seems to be impatient, however. Everyone is talking and laughing, and the pushing and jostling is part of the fun.

Moving with the crowd, we come to the Piazza del Campo, probably the most singularly-shaped square in the world. It is believed that it covers what was once the crater of an extinct volcano, which may account for the irregularity of its shape. It lies in front of the Palazzo Publico, and is entered by streets so narrow that they could be held by mere handfuls of men; hence they have witnessed some of the most sanguine of the city's many contests. To one side of the palazzo rises the Torre del Mangia, begun in 1338, whose great bell, rung only on occasions of public sorrow or thanksgiving, will boom out when the race is about to begin. Originally the sports took place in the middle of the campo, while the spectators sat around. To-day things are reversed, and the race takes place around the square while the bulk of the spectators are in the middle.

And now perhaps you are wondering just what the Palio is. It is a bareback horse-race three times around the Campo, to the winner of which is awarded the *palio*, or banner, which is now exhibited in the cathedral. This is indeed not an ordinary race, but one deeply woven into the history of the city. The contestants represent the seventeen *contrade* or city divisions of Siena, each of which has its own distinctive colours and a crest. There is Onda, the wave; Giraffa, the giraffe; Oca, the goose; and so on for all the seventeen. It is interesting to read that originally the race had nothing to do with the contrade, and outsiders could take part in it. In 1492, for instance, Cesare Borgia won. But nowadays the race is a civic affair, and combines with the natural excitement of a race the keenest feelings of enthusiasm and loyalty to one's own city division.

The city of Siena is vowed to the Virgin; hence the race takes place on the two days sacred to her. The first heat is run off on July 2nd, the day of Our Lady's Annunciation. This, however, is merely preparatory, and the race proper is run in August on the day of the Virgin's Assumption. Before the race begins, representatives of the different contrade parade the city dressed in mediæval costumes, richly made of silk and velvet, each group carrying the banner of its division. These parades which take the whole morning are as interesting as the race itself. The racer, clad in mediæval armour, rides on horseback in the middle. If the contrada has survived the elimination contest of July, the horse which will be used in the race is led behind, a poor-looking nag, for no ordinary horse could survive such a course, and this one has been chosen not for appearance but for its ability to get around the piazza. There are page-boys with drum and bugle, and two men carrying banners. These are made of silk, with the emblem of the contrada whose colours are repeated in the costumes. The *Onda*, for instance, is blue and white; the *Giraffa* is red and white. The *Oca*, which happens to have the colours that were later adopted as the symbol of united Italy—red, white and green—is always greeted with applause, and i

accused by its opponents of making capital of this accidental similarity. On the other hand, the *Aquila*, whose emblem resembles the double-headed eagle of Austria and which carries its colours, rarely appears without a hiss, inspired not by the contrada but by an unforgotten hatred of Austrian domination. The colours of the *Cita*, the heart of Siena, are black and white, and it has the historic *Lupa* as emblem. Whenever a group reaches a place where there are many of its supporters, it comes to a halt; there is a blast from the bugle; the drum beats more rapidly; and then begins an exhibition of the skill of the Sienese in banner-waving. The banners are twisted about their heads, under their arms, between their legs, always kept wide open in spite of the changing position they assume. All this time the drum beats, and the two banner-wavers, though they have their backs to each other, are in perfect time. Finally each runs his hand down his banner, and the fine silk, just now so well displayed, crumples up till it looks as if it would pass through a lady's ring. Then with a quick toss the standard is hurled into the air, sometimes to be caught again by the one who threw it, sometimes to pass over the heads of the little group to the man at the opposite end who has thrown his own into the air at the same moment. Neither man looks behind, but with astonishing assurance seizes the banner coming towards him, now once more fully displayed. The performance is over, and the little party moves on.

All over Siena this goes on during the morning, till at length the entire seventeen groups converge on the piazza in front of the duomo. Here each contrada in turn takes up its position in front of the archbishop's palace, saluting the reverend potentate and receiving his blessing. Then one after another files off the square to get ready for the race.

At some period during the morning, too, in the church of each contrade, has occurred the interesting ceremony of the blessing of the horses. Each of the seventeen contrade has, of course, its own chapel, and it is here that not only the racer but also the steed is taken to receive the blessing of the church.

If we have been lucky enough to secure lunch by this time—no small feat among the thousands who have thronged to the city and are taxing its resources to the full—we can now move on to the Piazza, where the crowd is already beginning to collect. We have obtained seats on a scaffolding which has been placed against one of the surrounding buildings, and from our position of vantage we can observe the multitude. The entire piazza is a sea of heads, and more and yet more may be seen approaching from every lane which debouches on the square. The windows and even the roofs of the surrounding buildings are filled with interested spectators, and wherever possible temporary grandstands, similar to the one on which we are seated, have been erected. We must not fail to observe, either, the hospital mattresses which have been piled at one of the sharpest turns of the course to break the fall of those who may be unhorsed there.

For the moment it seems as if it would be impossible to clear the course for the racers, but even as we look the clearing begins. A number of Mussolini Black Shirts lead the way, and behind come the carabinieri in their magnificent uniforms of blue and red. A rope is drawn at a point where later the course is to begin; the Black Shirts walk ahead, alowly pushing the people into the middle of the square; when a distance of ten yards is cleared, the mounted carabinieri ride forward, and rein in their steeds at the end of the clearing. Again the volunteer police advance, urging the crowd from the race-course; and at a given signal the carabinieri traverse another ten yards. And so it goes on till the whole course is empty of people.

The Mussolini police have come from the surrounding country during the night and early morning. Wearing ordinary clothes, but with the traditional black shirt of their political creed, and probably some other distinguishing colour to indicate from what district they came, they marched or cycled past the hotel singing the stirring songs of Fascism. Their services are offered at very nominal sums to assist in keeping order on any special occasion. During the morning, they have camped in hundreds around the Duomo; now they take up positions along either side of the course behind the advancing carabinieri.

Suddenly the great bell of the Campanile of the Palazzo Communale begins to ring, and we feel our hearts leap within us. Now the music of the bugles can be heard, and the costumed representatives of the seventeen contrade, each group with its drummer and its bugler, its mail-clad horseman, its pages and its standard-bearers, begin to parade slowly around the now open course. Every few feet they pause, and once again go through their banner-waving demonstration. Soon the entire course is filled with the brilliant colours of mediæval costumes, and the waving of many banners.

Now for the first time we see that a larger stand has been erected in front of the palazzo communale. When the parade reaches this, most of its members climb up on the stand, but the rider is taken into the palazzo. Finally we of the twentieth century in our more sombre garb are gazing upon the stand filled with the pageantry of mediæval costumes, and the course is once more clear.

Then amid breathless excitement a door of the palazzo opens, and the racers file out to take their place beside the rope which marks the commencement of the course. The mediæval costumes have been cast aside in the interval, but each rider may still be recognized by the colours of his contrada. Beneath his jockey's garb he is wearing as much mail as he thinks he can wear without inter-

fering with the speed of his mount. Even his head is protected by steel. The purpose of this will soon be obvious, but now everyone is tense with anxiety to see in what order the riders are to form up. Lots have been drawn in the palazzo. and on account of the shape of the course, it is obvious that those to whom the inner places have fallen will have considerable advantage over the others. The arrangement is impeded by the nervous tension of the horses, which, mad to start around the course, back and rear, pawing the air and threatening to throw their riders. Meanwhile on all sides we can hear shouts of "Oca! Oca!" "Chiocciola!" "Lupa!" as the riders get in place and their supporters recognize their position.

At last all are in order. A moment of suspense, then at the crack of a pistol the rope falls, and the riders are off. There follows a mad frenzy of excitement. Anyone who was seated before gets to his feet; there is a prolonged roar and we, who are watching the race more or less impartially, can see in the middle square first a sea of faces—then profiles—then backs—as the crowd follows the racers around the course. And meanwhile on the course itself the maddened steeds are being urged forward by every means in the riders' power: spurs are thrust in, and the whip is in constant use—now to lash the horse that is ridden, now to strike at a passing animal that, having thrown its rider, is finishing the course without him in a frenzy of fear and excitement now to strike at a rider that threatens to pass. The rider holds his arm in front of his face to protect it, and slashes back; at last we see the reason for the armour protection. The race goes on. In a few frantic moments the riders have been three times round, and the winner dashing past the starting-point goes on past us, unable to stop, but horse and man thoroughly exhausted. All about us, people are breaking through the barriers and jumping from the stands to crowd toward him; but before they can reach him, in fact, with incredible swiftness, the Fascisti police, of whose presence we have been hardly aware, have surrounded him; the carabinieri close in on them. For a moment we see him being supported from his horse; then two hundred police are between us and him, and he is marched off to spend the night in jail! Yes, in jail, for so high has the enthusiasm grown that his life is in danger from both friend and foe, and he is quietly removed till the moderation of morning makes it safe to release him, a hero till the next year's palio.

Meanwhile all the inhabitants of the winning contrada are preparing to celebrate their victory. We are told that in 'the good old days' the fountain in that quarter would run wine all night. The rest of the inhabitants are preparing to enjoy themselves, too, with that happy facility of the Italian nature which welcomes the occasion for rejoicing.

And the most singular thing of all is that this pageantry has been witnessed by very few who were not Italians. We Anglo-Saxons, the world's greatest globe-trotters, seem hardly to have heard of it yet, though it contains just the elements which should make it attractive to us—the genuine flavour of the Middle Ages, and a really thrilling horse-race. Only if you go to the Palio next time you go to Italy, reserve your rooms a long way ahead, and don't arrange to leave on the evening of the Palio. As long as I live I shall never forget the trip to Pisa—thousands of us in a train to which the foresight of the Italian Government had not thought fit to add a single coach. But that, as Kipling would say, is another story.

Graduates will contribute materially to the success of the *News* by sending in items of interest about themselves to other graduates.

These should be sent to the Alumni Editor, H. R. Morgan, Esq., c/o *The Brockville Recorder*, Brockville, Ont.

The response to our last appeal on this point was disappointingly small.

Notes

S. C. Ells, Arts '00, Sci. '08, mining engineer of the Mines branch of the Department of Mines at Ottawa, has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society of London, one of only ten living Canadians to possess this honour. Mr. Ells has undertaken very extensive explorations in Northern Canada and recently completed topographical maps of Northern Alberta, which constitute one of the largest operations of the kind ever attempted by the Dominion Government.

Charles L. Townsend, Ph.D., Arts '09, is now professor of English at the Southwestern College, Memphis, Tenn.

Mrs. Theresa Nagle, widow of Richard F. Nagle and mother of Dr. Sarsfield M. Nagle, Med. '04, died on March 2nd at her home in Ottawa at the age of 79 years.

As a result of an adjustment of the MacLean ministry in British Columbia, Hon. Dr. J. D. MacLean, Med. '05, becomes President of the Executive, Minister of Finance, Minister of Industries and Minister of Education, and Hon. Dr. W. H. Sutherland, Med. '99, becomes Minister of Public Works, Minister of Railways and Minister of Mines.

The Colonial Auxiliary Forces Officers' Decoration has been conferred upon Major G. A. Stuart Ramsey, Arts '09, Med. '12, of the Royal Highlanders of Canada, and the Colonial Auxiliary Forces long service medal upon Lt.-Col. H. E. Munroe, Med. '03, of Mo. 8 Stationary Hospital, C.A.M.C.

Victor E. Duclos, Arts '15, who has been a junior trade commissioner in the Department of Trade and Commerce at Ottawa, has been appointed assistant trade commissioner at London, England.

Dr. A. W. Brodie, Med. '17, of Prince Albert, Sask., has left for London to take a post graduate course in the hospitals of that city.

James Collison, J.P., an old resident of the village of Iroquois, Ont., who died on February 29th, was the father of Dr. John Collison, Med. '01, at present in California.

William M. Mazur, Arts '17, a member of the Bar of the Province of Quebec, has been also called to the Bar of Ontario, He is practising in Ottawa.

George Hutton, father of Dr. Willis A. Hutton, Med. '13, of Lynn, Mass., died in that city in February at the age of 77 years.

The war memorial scholarship awarded to Fred. S. Howes, M.Sc., Sci. '24, by the Imperial Order, Daughters of the Empire, has been extended for a second year. He has been specializing in electrical communications at the University of London.

Appointments to the teaching staff of the Faculty of Dentistry at the University include those of Dr. Winston C. Bushell, Dent. '24, to be lecturer in crown and bridge work; Dr. W. Gordon Leahy, Dent. '20, to be lecturer in operative dentistry; Dr. I. K. Lowry, Dent. '25, to be lecturer in prosthetic dentistry; Dr. Gerald Franklin, Dent. '22, to be lecturer in orthodontia; Dr. M. L. Donigan, Dent. '24, to be demonstrator in orthodontia; and Dr. F. Clarence Thompson, Dent. '26, to be assistant demonstrator in orthodontia.

Frederick B. Brown, M. Sc., Sci. '03, is president of a recently-incorporated company, Canadian Enterprises, Limited, the engineer-in-charge of which is William T. May, Sci. '12, with Robert E. Findlay, Sci. '26, as his assistant.

In Montreal on March 17th the death took place, after a long illness, of Evelyn Gertrude Mann, wife of J. A. Mann, K.C., Law '01.

Professor Algy S. Noad, Arts '19, of the Department of English at the University, is one of the assistant editors of the eighteen-volume work dealing with the literature of all ages which is being produced by the Columbia University Press.

Mrs. Ker, widow of the Venerable Archdeacon Ker, for many years rector of Grace Church, Montreal, who died at Ste. Anne de Bellevue on March 19th in her 84th year, was the mother of Lieutenant-Colonel R. H. Ker, Arts '97, Med. '01, of Vancouver, B.C.; of T. R. Ker, K.C., Law '04, of Montreal; and of F. I. Ker, Sci. '09, of Hamilton, Ont.

H. J. Trihey, K.C., Law '00, of Montreal, has been elected a director of the Victor Talking Machine Company of Canada, Limited. He is also a director of the Montreal City and District Savings Bank and of Canada Foundries & Forgings, Limited.

The post of Church Advocate of the Anglican Diocese of Montreal, made vacant through the promotion to the Chancellorship of the Diocese of Mr. Justice Bond, Arts '94, Law '97, has been filled by the appointment of Warwick F. Chipman, K.C., Arts '01, Law '04.

In Washington, D.C., on March 19th, the death took place, suddenly, of Colonel de la Cherois Thomson Irwin, C.M.G., of Ottawa, the father of R. H. Irwin, Sci. '08, and W. Eric C. Irwin, Sci. '11, both of Montreal. Colonel Irwin was in his 85th year.

J. Arthur Mathewson, Arts '12, Law '15, has been re-elected by acclamation an alderman of the city of Montreal representing St. Andrew's Ward. In his student days, Mr. Mathewson was president of the Students' Council.

James A. Lalanne, Arts '19, of Montreal, has been appointed treasurer of the Allan Cup trustees.

W. H. Biggar, Arts '20, Law '21, has been elected an alderman of the city of Montreal for Notre Dame de Grace ward.

Dr. Harold W. Trott, Med. '24, of Livonia, Mich., has become a flying enthusiast and has established a flying field near that place which he uses for the three-seated biplane which he has purchased.

Grace Low Shaw, widow of the Hon. N. W. Trenholme, D.C.L., Arts '63, Law '65, who died in Montreal on April 2nd, was the mother of Rev. E. C. Trenholme, Arts '90, of London, England, of Arthur K. Trenholme, Arts '97, of Portland, Ore., and of Miss Katherine T. Trenholme, Arts '10, of Montreal.

A. E. O'Meara, father of R. S. O'Meara, Arts '21, Canadian Trade Commissioner at Batavia, Java, and Miss Kathleen O'Meara, Arts '15, of Chilliwack, B.C., died on April 3rd, at Chilliwack. He was for many years an officer of the Department of Indian Affairs.

Miss Mary Murray, Arts '24, has graduated from the Missionary and Deaconess' Training Home of the Presbyterian Church in Canada at

Toronto with a scholarship and has been appointed head teacher of the girls' high school conducted by that church in British Guiana.

Dr. Gladys Cunningham (GLADYS STORY, Arts '15) has returned to West China with her husband, Dr. Edison R. Cunningham, and has resumed work under the United Church of Canada at Chengtu. Dr. Gladys Cunningham was the second woman to return to that part of China after the recent troubles.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL E. IBBOTSON LEONARD, Sci. '05, has been re-elected president of the London, Ont., Health Association.

GEORGE R. HODGSON, past student, has resigned as manager of sales for Greenshields & Co., Montreal, to become head of the investment firm of Hodgson, Robertson & Co., with offices in the Bank of Nova Scotia building in the same city.

E. A. CHARLTON, Sci. '17, is now vice-president and general manager of the International Power and Paper Company of Newfoundland, Limited, a subsidiary of the International Paper Company administering the plant at Corner Brook. He was formerly associated with the Abitibi Power & Paper Co., the Brompton Pulp & Paper Co. and the *New York World* Paper Mills.

PROFESSOR ETIENNE S. BIELER, M.Sc., Arts '15, has been appointed deputy director of an experimental geophysical survey in Australia which is being organized by the Australian government and the Imperial Marketing Board for the purpose of extending ore reserves. The survey will occupy two years' time, and Professor Bieler has been given leave of absence from the University for that period.

Among those who have been elected members of the Royal Society of Canada is DR. OSCAR KLOTZ, Med. '06, of the University of Toronto.

MAJOR H. H. HEMMING, M.C., Arts '14, now of London, England, has been appointed secretary of the Canadian History Society, an organization with headquarters in London which is devoting itself to the collection and publication of material bearing upon Canadian history.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. A. YOUNG, Med. '05, has been elected second vice-president of the Association of the Medical Services of Canada, of which MAJOR G. P. HOWLETT, Med. '06, also of Ottawa, is assistant secretary. COLONEL A. T. SHILLINGTON, Med. '94, is chairman of the Ottawa committee of the association, and COLONEL H. M. JACQUES, Med. '94, director-general of medical services at Militia Headquarters, Ottawa, is one of the honorary vice-presidents.

MAJOR MAURICE A. POPE, M.C., Sci. '11, who has been attached to the staff of Military District No. 11 at Vancouver, B.C., has been transferred to Quebec as General staff officer of Military District No. 5.

FRANK C. BADGLEY, past student, director of the motion picture bureau of the Department of Trade and Commerce at Ottawa, has sailed for Europe to make a survey of the film situation, particularly in reference to the new Film Quota Act in England.

Dr. George G. Gale, father of G. GORDON GALE, M.Sc., Sci. '03, vice-president and general manager of the Gatineau Power Company, Ottawa, died on April 11th in Quebec at the age of 80 years.

REV. JOHN W. CLAXTON, M.A., '27, has been appointed assistant pastor of Asbury Methodist Church in Watertown, N.Y. He has recently graduated from the Union Theological Seminary, New York City.

The Ramsay Memorial Fellowship, carrying with it an annual income of $1,600, has been awarded for a second year by the National Research Council to DR. W. H. BARNES, Sci. '24, who will continue the work that he has been carrying on at the Royal Institution in London on the action of X-rays in crystals.

Studentships of the National Research Council have been awarded for the ensuing year to A. C. CUTHBERTSON, Arts '26; T. C. LANE, Sci. '25, and E. E. WATSON, Sci. '25, while bursaries have been granted by the same organization to W. GALLAY, Arts '27; J. T. HENDERSON, Arts '27; J. K. L. MACDONALD, Arts '27; J. B. PHILLIPS, Sci. '27, and J. M. YOUNG, Arts '27.

MAJOR and BREVET LIEUTENANT-COLONEL F. J. TEES, M.C., Arts '01, Med. '05, has been promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the Canadian Militia and to the command of No. 3 General Hospital, succeeding LIEUTENANT-COLONEL L. H. MCKIM, Med. '12, who is appointed to the command of No. 2 Reserve General Hospital.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL K. M. PERRY, D.S.O., Arts '06, Sci. '08, has been permitted to resign his commission in the Canadian Permanent Active Militia, in which he was attached to the Royal Canadian Engineers, and has been placed on the Reserve of Officers.

MAJOR J. J. OWER, Arts '05, Med. '09, has been promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the Militia and to the command of No. 11 Stationary Hospital.

WING COMMANDER J. LINDSAY GORDON, D.F.C., past student, has been appointed an associate member of the Defence Council at Ottawa.

MISS RUTH N. SHATFORD, Arts '22, was presented at Court on May 9th.

DR. HENRY M. TORY, Arts '90, president of the University of Alberta since its inception, has resigned that position to accept the permanent chairmanship of the National Research Council, with headquarters at Ottawa, an office which he has occupied in an honorary capacity for a number of years. Dr. Tory was formerly a member of the teaching staff of McGill University and went west upon the organization of the University of Alberta. Since that time he has been employed in various public capacities, particularly in the matter of Royal Commissions.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL A. G. L. MCNAUGHTON, LL.D., Sci. '10, has been appointed district officer commanding, Military District No. 11, with headquarters in Victoria, B.C.

Command of Military District No. 3, with headquarters at Kingston, Ont., has been assumed by COLONEL W. B. ANDERSON, C.M.G., D.S.O., Sci. '98, who has been an officer of the Royal Canadian Engineers since 1905 and who occupied various staff appointments overseas during the late war. Colonel Anderson is also a graduate of the Royal Military College of Canada, and has been lately officer commanding Military District No. 7.

JOHN D. KEARNEY, Law '20, has been elected president of the Junior Bar Association of Montreal. ERSKINE B. Q. BUCHANAN, Law '21, is treasurer of the association.

REV. JAMES E. FEE, M.A., Arts '03, of Montreal, has been appointed a canon of Christ Church Cathedral, Montreal.

Mrs. Barnhart, widow of William H. Barnhart, and mother of DR. W. S. BARNHART, Med. '19, of Ottawa, died in that city in April.

DR. J. O. MCGREGOR, of Waterdown, Ont., one of the best known medical men in the Hamilton district, died in the latter city in April as the result of injuries sustained when he was struck by a motor car. DR. D. U. MCGREGOR, Med. '24, is a son.

The Hon. Senator G. G. King, who died in Edmonton, Alberta, on April 28th at the age of 92 years, was the father of the HON. J. H. KING, Med. '95, Minister of Health of Canada.

FRASER S. KEITH, Sci. '03, has been elected to the presidency of the Electrical Club of Montreal for the year 1927-28.

After a period in charge of St. Andrew's Church at Lancaster, Ont., REV. D. H. WOODHOUSE, Arts '23, has accepted a call from the Presbyterian church at Iroquois Falls, Ont. At the Montreal Presbyterian College, Mr. Woodhouse captured the Calvin and John Drysdale gold medals.

J. AUSTIN MURPHY, Law '22, for the past five years deputy prothonotary in the judgement department of the Court House at Montreal, has entered private practice in the same city in association with D. P. GILLMOR, K.C., Arts '11, Law '13.

A portrait of the late Dr. Hugh Pedley, Arts '76, the work of G. Horne Russell, was unveiled in the offices of the United Church of Canada in Toronto on May 1st in recognition of Dr. Pedley's efforts in behalf of church union in Canada. The portrait was unveiled by his son, Dr. Frank G. Pedley, Arts '13, Med. '16, and other members of the family attending the ceremony included Mrs. Pedley and The Rev. J. W. Pedley, Arts '84, of Toronto, a brother of Dr. Pedley.

J. H. Woods, past student, of the Calgary, Alberta, *Herald*, has been re-elected a director of the Canadian Press. He is the retiring president of that organization.

The Hon. Thibaudeau Rinfret, Law '00, of the Supreme Court of Canada, has been decorated by the Republic of France as a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour in recognition of his services as president of L'Alliance Française.

Mrs. John A. McGuire, mother of Dr. W. C. McGuire, Vet. '93, of Cornwall, Ont., died in Ottawa on April 24th in her 82nd year. She was formerly of Shawville, Que.

After a period in Brooklyn, N.Y., attached to the staff of a life insurance company, Dr. Arthur D. Redmond, Med. '26, has established himself in practice in Ogdensburg, N.Y., where he will also act as assistant to Dr. Henry A. McIlmoyl, Med. '76.

John Wolfe, Law '21, has been elected treasurer of the Bar of the St. Francis district of Quebec, of which F. S. Rugg, L.C., Law '03, is a councillor.

As an alderman of the city of Westmount, S. F. Rutherford, Sci. '96, is acting mayor of that municipality during the months of May, June and July.

George A. Campbell, K.C., Arts '96, Law '01, has been elected by acclamation as treasurer of the Montreal Bar Association.

Dr. J. C. Meakins, Med. '04, director of the Department of Medicine at the University, has been elected to the presidency of the American Society of Clinical Investigation. Dr. Meakins returned to Montreal in 1924, after a period of five years on the staff of the University of Edinburgh, in order to become director of the University Clinic at the Royal Victoria Hospital under the terms of the Rockefeller Foundation's gift.

Dr. P. D. Ross, Sci. '78, president of the Ottawa *Journal* newspaper, has been elected president of the Conservative Association of the city of Ottawa for the ensuing year.

When the annual meeting of the Association of American Physicians was held in Washington, D.C., recently, Dr. Campbell Howard, Arts '97, Med. '01, of the staff of the Faculty of Medicine, was elected to its presidency for the year 1928-29. Dr. Howard is a son of the late Dr. R. P. Howard, LL.D., Med. '48, and before assuming appointment to the staff of the University and to the post of senior physician to the Montreal General Hospital (one formerly held by his father) he was professor of medicine at the State University of Iowa.

Rev. Robert Hall, Arts '22, recently assistant minister of the American Church, Montreal, has accepted a call extended to him by the congregation of John Street United Church, Belleville, Ont., to assume the pulpit of that charge.

The American Society of Orthopædic Surgeons has chosen as its president for the ensuing year Dr. A. Mackenzie Forbes, Med. '98, who is clinical professor of orthopædic surgery at the University and also chief surgeon of the Children's Hospital and of the Shriners' Hospital for Crippled Children in Montreal

Richard Jenkins, father of Joseph Jenkins, Arts '05, Law '08, of Montreal, died at his home in Outremont on May 5th at the age of 79 years. He was one of the leading members of the Welsh community in Montreal and one of the founders of the St. David's Society there.

Professor Howard T. Barnes, Sci. '93, lectured in May before the students of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and before the Boston Society of Civil Engineers on the subject of "Ice Engineering."

In Montreal on May 8th the death took place of Florence Manning, wife of Dr. John O. McDonald, Med. '22, of Sudbury, Ont.

"Shanghai Jim," described as a tale of treasure and villainy, is the latest product of the prolific pen of Frank L. Packard, Sci. '97.

Temporarily to replace Miss Ruth Harvey, who has been granted a year's leave of absence from her position as assistant physical director for women at the University, Miss H. Zerada Slack, Arts '23, has been appointed to act for that period of time. Miss Slack graduated from the McGill School of Physical Education in 1924, and for two years was physical director of girls at the Central Collegiate Institute, Hamilton, Ont., returning to Montreal to become director of physical education at the Montreal Y.W.C.A.

Dr. William McClure, Arts '79, Med. '84, a medical missionary in China of long standing, escaped injury in the attack upon Tsinan in Shangtung carried out by Japanese troops early in May.

Rev. C. E. Jeakins, Arts '01, rector of St. Jude's church, Brantford, Ont., was one of the speakers at the Empire Day dinner of the British Empire Association held in Chicago.

Graham F. Towers, Arts '17, economist with the Royal Bank of Canada, sailed in May for Bolivia to undertake investigations in behalf of that institution.

Rev. Dr. George C. Pidgeon, Arts '91, of Toronto, preached the baccalaureate sermon at the closing exercises of Mount Allison University, Sackville, N.B., in May. He is a former moderator of the United Church of Canada.

Norman M. Scott, Sci. '15, who is rated one of the leading amateur golf players of the Dominion and who was the captain of the Canadian team which participated in the Lesley Cup matches in the United States last year, competed in the British amateur matches held on the Prestwick course in Ayrshire during the month of May. Mr. Scott is a member of the Royal Montreal Golf Club.

Benjamin Robinson, Law '18, has been elected president of the Jewish Immigrant Aid Society of Montreal.

Dr. Milton L. Hersey, Sci. '89, has been elected a director of the Montreal Reform Club. One of the French senior councillors of the club is Rene Theberge, Law '17, while amongst the English junior councillors are W. M. Bourke, Arts '21, Law '24, and Gerald H. Phillimore, Law '21. Mr. Phillimore is also the English secretary of the club.

Helen M. Plummer, widow of Dr. Thomas Simpson, Med. '54, died on May 15th at the home of her son-in-law, Dr. A. G. Morphy, Med. '90, in Montreal.

A. J. M. Smith, M.A., Arts '25, has been re-appointed student exchange scholar under the National Committee for the Training of Teachers in Scotland, and will continue his work in English and Education at Edinburgh University, leading to the degree of Ph.D.

Robert E. Palmer, Sci. '87, is to represent the University at the centennial celebration of the Institute of Civil Engineering in England. Mr. Palmer is the retiring president of the Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and visited Canada last year to attend the Empire Mining Congress.

Dr. J. L. Bristol, Med. '21, Medical Officer, District VI., St. Lucia, B.W.I., has been promoted to Medical Officer, District IV., and Med. Supt. of The Malgretoute Institutions (Pauper and Leper Asylums) of that Colony. In February, 1923, through the influence of Sir Arthur Currie, Dr. Bristol obtained an appointment in the Leeward Islands Medical Service, and was stationed in Dominica. In May, 1926, he obtained a transfer to the Windward Islands Medical Service and was appointed to District VI., St. Lucia.

Births - Marriages - Deaths

BIRTHS

ANTLIFF—In Montreal, on March 11th, to W. S. Antliff, Comm. '16, and Mrs. Antliff, a daughter.

ARMITAGE—In Toronto, on April 21st, to E. Trenholme Armitage, past student, and Mrs. Armitage, a son, Dickson Trenholme.

BOYCE—In Montreal, on February 24th, to Dr. J. Clifford Boyce, Med. '24, and Mrs. Boyce, of Solon, Me., a daughter.

BRISTOL—At St. Lucie, B.W.I., on February 23rd, to Dr. J. L. Bristol, Med. '21, and Mrs. Bristol, a daughter, Marilyn Consuelo.

DRUCKMAN—In Montreal, on March 7th, to Dr. Karl Druckman, Dent. Arts '17, Med. '22, and Mrs. Druckman, a son.

EDMISON—In Montreal, on April 28th, to Dr. Ralph W. Edmison, '19, and Mrs. Edmison, a son.

FERRABEE—In Huntington, W.Va., on March 17th, to Francis G. Ferrabee, Sci. '24, and Mrs. Ferrabee (Roberta Dunton, Arts '26), a daughter.

FREEDMAN—In Montreal, on April 3rd, to Dr. Nathan Freedman, Med. '19, and Mrs. Freedman, a son.

GOULD—In Montreal, on April 21st, to W. S. Gould, Sci. '22, and Mrs. Gould, a son.

GRIFFITH—In Montreal, on April 30th, to Dr. James J. Griffith, Med. '24, and Mrs. Griffith, a daughter.

HACKETT—In Montreal, on March 10th, to F. Winfield Hackett, Law '17, and Mrs. Hackett, a son.

HAGUE.—In Montreal, on March 13th, to Harry McLeod Hague' Law '21, and Mrs. Hague, a son.

HARROWER—In Montreal, on April 4th, to Gordon S. Harrower, past student, and Mrs. Harrower, a daughter.

HOLDEN—In Montreal, on April 18th, to J. Hastie Holden, Sci. '23, and Mrs. Holden,a son.

JOHNSTON—In Montreal, on April 18th, to Morgan M. Johnston, Arts '15, and Mrs. Johnston, a son.

KENNEDY-BICKFORD—In Ottawa, on April 4th, to Dr. J. W. Kennedy-Bickford, Med. '26, and Mrs. Kennedy-Bickford, a daughter, premature.

KER—In Montreal on April 12th, to T. R. Ker, Law '04, and Mrs. Ker, a son.

LANDRY—In Montreal, on April 3rd, to W. A. Landry, Sci. '10, and Mrs. Landry, a daughter.

LITTLE—In Montreal, on February 20th, to Harold B. Little, Sci. '20, and Mrs. Little, a son.

LOWRY—In Montreal, on April 6th, to Dr. I. K. Lowry, Dent. '24, and Mrs. Lowry, a daughter.

MACK—In Cornwall, Ont., on April 28th, to Dr. Harold J. Mack, Med. '16, and Mrs. Mack, a daughter.

MCCAMMON—In Montreal, on March 27th, to J. Whyte McCammon, Sci. '12, and Mrs. McCammon (Nora S. F. Morgan, Arts '19), a daughter, Mary Suzanne (died April 7th).

MCGIBBON—In Montreal on May 14th, to Dr. R. H. McGibbon, Med. '11, and Mrs. McGibbon, a daughter.

MORRISH—In Edmonton, Alberta, on March 6th, to Dr. Walter Morrish, Med. '18, and Mrs. Morrish, a son.

REID—In Montreal, on April 16th, to R. J. M. Reid, Agr. '18, and Mrs. Reid, Hemmingford, Que., a son.

ROBINSON—In Montreal, on May 7th, to Rev. B. S. Robinson, Arts '10, and Mrs. Robinson, a daughter.

ROGERS—In Montreal, on February 14th, to Dr. James T. Rogers, Med. '04, and Mrs. Rogers, a son.

SCOTT—On March 11th, to Dr. Walter Scott, Med. '03, and Mrs. Scott, of Grand Falls, Newfoundland, a daughter.

TIMMINS—In Montreal, on March 21st, to Leo. H. Timmins, Sci. '25, and Mrs. Timmins, a son.

VIPOND—In Montreal, on April 10th, to W. Stanley Vipond, M.Sc., Sci. '08, and Mrs. Vipond, a son.

WATERSTON—In Montreal, on April 15th, to E. J. Waterston, Arts '08, Law '11, and Mrs. Waterston, a daughter.

WATSON—In Montreal, on March 6th, to Conrad E. Watson, Sci. '21, and Mrs. Watson, a son.

WATT—At Windsor, Ont., on March 3rd, to Leslie A. Watt, Arch. '23, and Mrs. Watt, *nee* Margaret Ruth Cunningham, a daughter.

WIELAND—In Montreal, on March 22nd, to Walter A. Wieland, Arts '17, and Mrs. Wieland, of Drummondville, Que., a daughter.

YOUNG—In Montreal, on March 22nd, to Dr. Arthur Wilson Young, Med. '20, and Mrs. Young, a daughter.

MACGILLIVRAY—On May 9th, to Dr. and Mrs. A. M. MacGillivray (KATHERINE FORD, Arts '21) a son.

MARRIAGES

BARNES—On April 6th, in the Unitarian Church, Essex Street, Kensington, London, England, Margaret Helen, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Staniforth, Arundel, Que., and Dr. William Howard Barnes, Sci. '24, elder son of Dr. Howard T. Barnes, Sci. '93, of Montreal.

BUSHELL—On April 21st, at St. Matthias Church, Westmount, Que., Gwendolyn Brewster, youngest daughter of Mrs. Laurence Wilcocks, and Dr. Winston Churchill Bushell, Dent. '24, youngest son of Rev. Edward Bushell, all of Montreal.

COLEMAN—In Grace Church, Montreal, on March 17th, Jane Bryson, daughter of the Rev. Canon J. Ellis Ireland and Mrs. Ireland, and Charles Lester Coleman, Sci. '27, of Rhodesia, eldest son of the late Dr. Thomas Coleman and of Mrs. E. A. Ballou, Brooklyn, N.Y.

COTTON—In April, Mary Aylwyn, daughter of Dr. Robert Marshall Douglas, Isle of Man, and Dr. Thomas Forrest Cotton, Arts '05, Med. 09, of Brook Street, London, son of the late Dr. Cotton, of Cowansville, Que.

COWAN—In March, Vera Maud, only daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Ford Butler, Aurora, Ont., and Reginald Barnes Cowan, Arts '26, son of Dr. Alexander Cowan, Vet. '95, and of Mrs. Cowan, Montreal.

CROMBIE—In St. George's Church, Montreal, on March 14th, Joyce Greenough, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Cowie, and Hugh Arthur Crombie, Sci. '18, son of Mr. and Mrs. David Crombie, all of Montreal.

ELLIOTT—In St. George's Church, Montreal, on April 30th, Jean Skeoch, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Louson, of Charlottetown, P.E.I., and Dr. James Munro Elliott, Med. '24, of Quebec, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Elliott, Vancouver, B.C.

EMERY—In St. George's Church, Montreal, on April 5th, Phyllis Gwendolyn, youngest daughter of Colonel and Mrs. F. C. Young, Fort William, Ont., and Herbert James Emery, Sci. '20, of Montreal, eldest son of the late E. C. Emery, K.C., and of Mrs. Emery, Edmonton, Alberta.

GORDON—In the First Presbyterian Church, Montreal, on April 4th, Alice, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Purvis McDougall, Montreal, and Ney Kingsley Gordon, Comm. '27, son of the late D. A. Gordon, M.P., and of Mrs. Gordon, Wallaceburg, Ont.

HERSEY—In Erskine Church, Montreal, on April 11th, Mrs. Alfreda Lee Scott, widow of Dr. W. L. Scott, Arts '02, Med. '05, of Montreal, and Dr. Milton L. Hersey, Sci. '89, also of Montreal.

HOWELL—At the Church of St. John the Evangelist, Montreal, on March 29th, Miss Catherine Jean Sybil Cameron, only daughter of Dr. Duncan Alexander Cameron, Med. '85, of Alpena, Mich., and Dr. William Boyman Howell, Med. '96, of Montreal, son of the late Thomas Frederick Gilpin Howell.

JONES—In New York City on February 21st, Iva Isobel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. McFadden, Carleton Place, Ont., and Dr. Francis Edward Jones, Med. '21, of New York, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Jones, Ottawa.

KENNEDY—In Montreal on March 10th, Eva Catherine, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Hacker, Edinburgh, Scotland, and Harold Samuel Kennedy, Sci. '14, son of Dr. R. A. Kennedy, Arts '84, Med. '86, and Mrs. Kennedy, Ottawa.

LEWIS—In St. Paul's Church, Lachine, Que., on May 12th, Miss Doris Ethel Lewis, Arts '20, elder daughter of the Rev. W. P. R. Lewis, Arts '94, and Mrs. Lewis, and Allan Crawford Davenport Smart, son of James A. Stuart, all of Lachine.

MCCORMACK—On April 21st, at St. Matthew's Church, Ottawa, Mildred Le Moine, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Holden, Ottawa, and Dr. Colin W. McCormack, Med. '26, of Renfrew, Ont., son of Dr. Norman McCormack, Med. '85, and Mrs. McCormack, also of Renfrew.

MCCRIMMON—At St. Paul's Church, Toronto, on March 24th, Marion, daughter of the Rev. Kenneth Maclennan and Mrs. Maclennan, Mallaig, Inverness-shire, Scotland, and Alexander Murray McCrimmon, Arts '16, of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, son of the late Dr. John McCrimmon, Med. '78, and of Mrs. McCrimmon, Kincardine, Ont.

MCGUIRE—In London, Ont., on May 12th, Mrs. Maude Farr Atchison, of Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., and Dr. William G. McGuire, Vet. '93, of Cornwall, Ont.

MARLER—At St. George's Church, Montreal, on May 30th, Phyllis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert B. Walker, and George Carlyle Marler, Law '22, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. deM. Marler, all of Montreal.

MILLS—In Christ Church Cathedral, Montreal, on June 16th, Marion Platt, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John David Baile, Montreal, and Dr. Edward Sadler Mills, Arts '19, Med. '22, son of the late Alexander Mills, Ormstown, Que., and of Mrs. Mills, Montreal.

RUTHERFORD—On March 26th, in St. Mark's Chapel, Dorval, Que., Norton, daughter of Arthur H. Scott, Dorval, and widow of John Stevenson Fry, lieutenant, 42nd Royal Highlanders of Canada, and John Bulmer Rutherford, Arts '21, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Rutherford, Montreal.

SCOTT—In the Church of St. John the Evangelist, Montreal, on February 28th, Marian, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Dale, Montreal, and Frank R. Scott, Law '27, of Montreal, son of the Venerable Archdeacon F. G. Scott and of Mrs. Scott, Quebec.

STRANGE—At the China Inland Mission, Chefoo, China, on April 26th, Miss Winifred Naomi Vincent, formerly of London, England, and Rev. Arnold Vincent, Arts '23, son of Mr. and Mrs. James Strange, Montreal South.

RATNER.—In Montreal on May 8th, Minnie Ratner, R.V.C. '26, to Mr. Victor Friedman. They will reside in New York City.

SMART-LEWIS.—At St. Paul's Church, Lachine, on May 12th, by the Lord Bishop of Montreal, Doris Ethel Lewis (Arts '20), elder daughter of the Rev. W. P. R. Lewis, to Allan C. D. Smart, eldest son of James A. Smart of Lachine, and brother of Grant Smart, Arts '19.

DEATHS

AFFLECK—Dr. John Ernest Affleck, M.C., Med. '16, died on February 24th in the Kootenay Lake General Hospital, Nelson, B.C., of an illness attributable to his war services, in the course of which he was mentioned in despatches and received the Military Cross with bar. Dr. Affleck was the son of Mr. and Mrs. John Affleck, of Glasgow Station, Ont., and it was there that he was born. His preliminary education was obtained at the Arnprior High School, whence he proceeded to McGill and there followed a creditable course in Medicine. At graduation he enlisted for overseas service with the C.A.M.C. and was attached to a field ambulance at the front. At the conclusion of the war, he established a practice in Penticton, B.C., where it was thought that the climate would be beneficial to him. But a general practice proved too severe for his condition and he thereupon specialised in ear, nose and throat surgery at the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, and in Vienna, eventually opening practice in Nelson. After the war Dr. Affleck was married to Miss Barbara Euphemia Tait, Arts '14, of Bainsville, Ont., by whom he is survived, as well as by two children, a daughter and a son, aged, respectively, six and five years.

ALLEN—Dr. Hamilton Allen, Med. '72, died in March at San Diego, Diego, Cal., where he had resided for some years. He was a native of the vicinity of Kemptville, Ont., and attended the High School of that place before proceeding to McGill. Burial was made at Tacoma, Wash.

BLAKELY—Rev. Malcolm David Blakely, Arts '78, who died in Pembroke, Ont., on March 6th, had given 48 years of devoted service to the Presbyterian Church in Canada, 29 years of which were spent in the Township of Alice, close to Pembroke. He was born in the Township of Bristol, County of Pontiac, Quebec, on November 27th, 1850, the son of Malcolm Blakely, who had emigrated from Ireland in 1843, and he attended the local schools and the Arnprior public school. Having qualified as a school teacher, he taught for four and a half years, two of them at Chateauguay, Que., and then entered McGill. His theological studies were pursued at the Montreal Presbyterian College. For the past 27 winters he had resided in Pembroke. In 1926 he was moderator of the Presbytery of Lanark and Renfrew. Rev. Mr. Blakely was twice married, firstly to Miss Janet McJanet, of Bristol, and secondly to Miss Agnes Young, also of Bristol, who died in 1914. Four sons and three daughters survive.

GERRIE—Captain the Rev. John P. Gerrie, Arts '87, died on April 15th in Edmonton, Alberta, where he had resided for a number of years. Of Scottish parentage, he was born in West Garafraxa township, Wellington County, Ontario, and was educated for the Congregational ministry at McGill and at the Congregational College of Canada, also situated in Montreal. After having been ordained to the ministry, he served as pastor at Watford, Stratford and Broadview Avenue, Toronto, and from 1895 to 1902 also acted as editor of *The Congregationalist* in addition to his normal duties. Proceeding to the west, he settled at Kerrobert, Sask., subsequently moving to Edmonton. During the war he was connected with the Y.M.C.A. overseas as a chaplain and upon his return became chaplain of the Edmonton branch of the Canadian Legion, and giving most of his time to work amongst ex-soldiers and their families in that city. Mr. Gerrie was a frequent contributor to various Canadian and United States publications.

KEITH—Mrs. Henry J. Keith (Louise McDougall, Arts '99), whose death in Winnipeg, Man., was noted briefly in the March issue of *The McGill News*, was born in Montreal, and at graduation was valedictorian of her class. Afterwards she was a school teacher in Montreal for a short period and became one of the prominent workers in the Nazareth Street Mission. In 1904 she was married and she then accompanied her husband, Rev. Dr. H. J. Keith, Arts '99, in India, where they laboured under the auspices of the international committee of the Y.M.C.A. The climate of India, however, broke down her none too rugged constitution, and in 1906 she and her husband were obliged to return to Canada, where the latter assumed the pastorate of Knox Church, Peterboro, Ont. Later, Dr. Keith took charge of Westminster Church, Edmonton, and finally, in 1919, of St. Andrew's Church, Winnipeg. Throughout Mrs. Keith was an invaluable assistant to her husband, and was especially effective as a worker amongst children. Before her health failed in 1927, she was the author of a pageant entitled "Canada: Her Friends and Future," and there is shortly to appear a volume entitled "Flower Face," which will incorporate her sketches of child life in China, Japan, India and other countries.

LANCTOT—Husmer Lanctot, Law '78, for 12 years a police magistrate and judge of special sessions in Montreal, died on March 31st at his residence in Montreal after a comparatively short illness. He was born in St. Constant, Que., on April 12th, 1852, and was educated at Montreal College and at McGill. After years in private practise, he was appointed a district magistrate for Beauharnois and Iberville dis-

tricts in 1901 and in 1910 became police magistrate for Montreal, being made a Judge of Special Sessions in 1915. In April, 1922, he retired. Judge Lanctot had been secretary of the Montreal Bar and a vice-president of the Club National. He was also an officier de l'Instruction Publique of France. Married in 1890 to Miss Maria Sancarre, he was predeceased by his wife in 1923 and is survived by one son, Gerald Lanctot, of Montreal.

LANE—Dr. John A. Lane, Med. '77, died on May 9th in Syracuse, N.Y., where he had practised medicine for many years and occupied a number of public offices. He was born in the township of Augusta, county of Grenville, Ontario, and attended the Prescott High School before entering McGill.

LEBOURVEAU—Steadman Avery Lebourveau, K.C., Law '76, died in Montreal on April 1st in his 84th year. He was born at Eaton's Corner, Que., on August 30th, 1844, and was articled as a student to the late Sir John J. C. Abbott, Law '54, and the late Sir Melbourne Tait, Law '62. For many years he practised in Montreal. Mrs. Lebourveau and one daughter, Miss Maud Lebourveau, survive.

MACKAY—Dr. Malcolm Edward MacKay, Med. '05, died in the Royal Alexandra Hospital, Edmonton, Alberta, during January after a short illness of septic poisoning. He was born in Nova Scotia 50 years ago, a son of Mr. and Mrs. William MacKay, now of Paynton, Sask., and after graduation from McGill pursued further studies in Edinburgh and Glasgow, elaborated upon during 1927, when he took a course in Vienna. Dr. MacKay commenced practice in Edmonton in 1911 and rose to command a leading position in that city as a surgeon. He had been president of the Burns' Club of Edmonton, was an elder of the First Presbyterian Church, a member of the Kiwanis Club and St. Andrew's Society and a Freemason of some rank. Besides his parents, his wife and a son, Gordon, now a medical student at the University of Alberta, Dr. MacKay is survived by several brothers and sisters, among them Dr. W. A. MacKay, Med. '23, of Edmonton.

MCLEAN—Dr. James Rorison McLean, Med. '98, who died in Toronto on April 1st at the age of 57 years, was one of the best known medical practitioners in Northern Ontario and practised for many years in Sault Ste. Marie, where he was resident physician of the Algoma Steel Corporation and in private practice. He was born in Arnprior, Ont., a son of the late Rev. James McLean, and after having attended the public and high schools in that town, proceeded to Queen's University, Kingston, where he completed the course in Arts. After graduation from McGill in Medicine, he spent a year as house surgeon on the staffs of the Royal Victoria and Western Hospitals in Montreal and, in 1900, established himself in practice in Sault Ste. Marie. Late in 1915, Dr. McLean enlisted in the C.A.M.C. and became attached to the 119th Overseas Battalion as medical officer. When that unit was broken up, he went to France as a member of the staff of No. 2 Canadian Stationary Hospital and other institutions, and after the armistice was attached to the Ontario Military Hospital at Orpington. In 1919 he returned to Sault Ste. Marie and resumed practice. Dr. McLean was stricken with a hemorrhage of the brain while at work in the Plummer Memorial Hospital at Sault Ste. Marie and died a week later. In 1912 he was married to Miss May McCauley, of Sault Ste. Marie, and, in addition to his wife, is survived by three daughters and one son.

PERRIGO—Dr. James Perrigo, Arts '66, Med. '70, in other years one of the best known of Montreal's surgeons, died on May 6th at his home, 346 Sherbrooke street west, after an illness of six weeks. He was born in Montreal 83 years ago and received his education at the Montreal High School and at McGill, where, in addition to his bachelor's degree in Arts, he proceeded to his Master's degree in 1869. After a period spent in post-graduate study in London (M.R.C.S.) and in Paris and Berlin, Dr. Perrigo returned to Montreal and for three years was associated in practice with the late Sir William Hingston, Med. '51. He then entered into practice for himself, specializing in abdominal surgery, and he was also attached to the staff of the Western Hospital for 39 years. In addition, Dr. Perrigo was one of the founders of the medical faculty of the University of Bishop's College and a member of its teaching staff for more than ten years. He had been president of the Montreal Medico Chirurgical Society and a consultant on the staff of the Grace Dart Home. Marrried in 1885 to Miss Marion Gertrude Chandler, of Montreal, he is survived by her, as well as by one son and three daughters. Another daughter, the wife of Douglas M. Gall, Sci. '09, died six years ago.

ROBERTSON—Alex. Robertson, Arts '70, who died in Montreal on February 24th, was for 12 years secretary-treasurer of the Harbour Commissioners of Montreal and was active in other directions during a long period of residence in the city. Born in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1851, he accompanied his parents to Montreal two years later and after graduation (at which time he took first rank honours in natural science and the Logan gold medal), he became a partner in the commercial houses of R. Stephen & Co. and Robertsons, Linton & Co. He was one of the oldest members of the St. Andrew's Society and its secretary for some years; a governor of the Montreal General Hospital for an extended period; and in his younger days, a captain in the 1st Prince of Wales Regiment. He was also a member of the Board of Trade. In 1881 he was married to Laura Ellen, daughter of the late Archbishop Bond. She having died, he was married, secondly, in 1903, to Anna Sarah Jessie, second daughter of the late Rt. Rev. M. S. Baldwin, Bishop of Huron.

ROBINSON—Horace John Robinson, who died suddenly on April 25th in Winnipeg, where he was employed by General Motors of Canada, was a past student of the University and while serving during the South African War with Brabant's Horse was recommended for the Victoria Cross. He was a son of Amos Robinson, Brockville, Ont., and was born at Jasper, near there, in 1870.

SHARP—William Sharp, Law '80, died on February 6th at Bridgetown, Barbadoes, burial taking place there. He was born in London, England, in 1857, a son of the late George William Sharp, of Addiscombe, Surrey, and, after having attended private schools, came to Canada in 1876. After graduation he practised for some years at Regina, Sask., and acted as Crown prosecutor at Battleford in 1886 in connection with cases arising out of the Riel Rebellion. Returning to Montreal in the following year, he entered into practice in that city and became the author of an annotated edition of the Civil Code of Lower Canada.

STEWART—Dr. William Grant Stewart, Arts '85, Med. '88, died on April 21st at his home, 61 Sherbrooke street west, Montreal, after a protracted illness. He was born in Oro, Ont., in 1860, a son of the Rev. James Stewart, and after having attended the public schools of that vicinity, graduated in Arts at McGill with the Logan gold medal. In the Faculty of Medicine he was a prizeman, and after graduation he took post-graduate studies in Berlin, London and Edinburgh. Upon his return, he served for a year as a member of the resident staff of the Montreal General Hospital and subsequently became a lecturer in Medicine at the Bishop's College Medical School, then situated in Montreal, and a physician to the Western Hospital. In 1907 he was appointed physician-in-chief to the latter institution, a position which he held until 1921. He also acted as physician to the Boys' Home and the Protestant Orphans' Home, and for six years was a member of the Corporation of the University. He had also been president of the Medical and Chirurgical Society, a member of the Medical Board of the Montreal Maternity Hospital and the Alexandra Hospital and a vice-president of the McGill Graduates' Society.

Dr. Stewart's specialty was obstetrics and in this field he possessed a widespread reputation. In 1894 he was married to Miss Jeanie Macfarlane, by whom he is survived.

WARRINER—Miss Jessie Eva Warriner, Arts '02, died on March 20th at her home, 453 Old Orchard Avenue, Montreal. She was a daughter of the late Rev. Dr. W. H. Warriner, Arts '77, of Montreal, and of Mrs. Warriner, and was born in Toronto. Her education was obtained at the Montreal High School and at McGill, following which she became a school teacher and in succession was attached to the staffs of the Berthelet School and the Montreal High School for Girls. Besides her mother, Miss Warriner is survived by two brothers and a sister. One of the brothers is Norman D. Warriner, Sci. '21.

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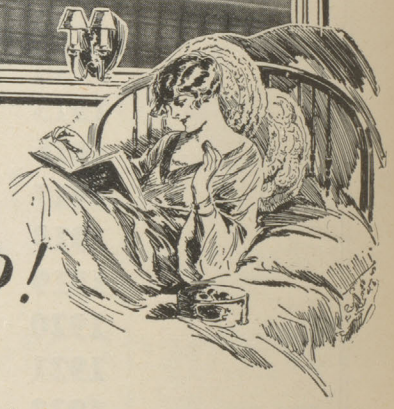
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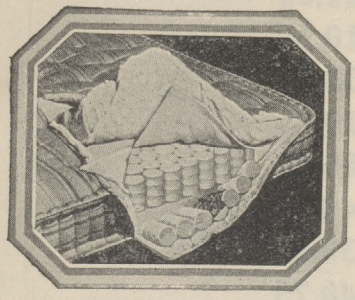
1910	$	944,189.16
1911		607,844.95
1912		683,428.98
1913		428,752.14
1914		376,008.80
1915		887,410.03
1916		211,294.69
1917		533,440.61
1918		2,134,558.28
1919		295,221.02
1920		951,910.50
1921		1,230,433.05
1922		5,033,419.45
1923		1,444,365.71
1924		1,303,440.17
1925		743,136.57
1926		1,520,146.75
1927		2,846,294.00
Total Surpluses		$22,175,294.86

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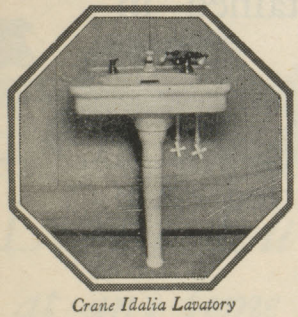
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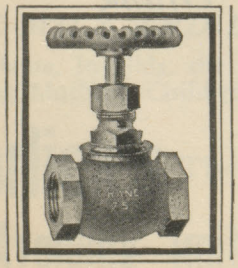
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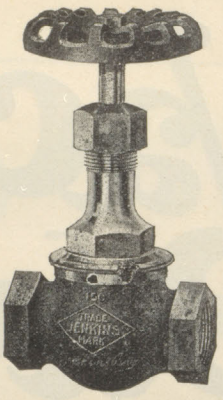


Fig. 106

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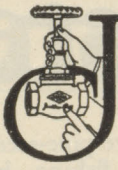
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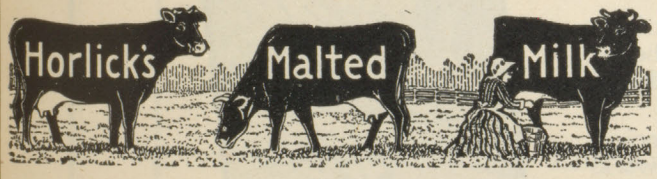
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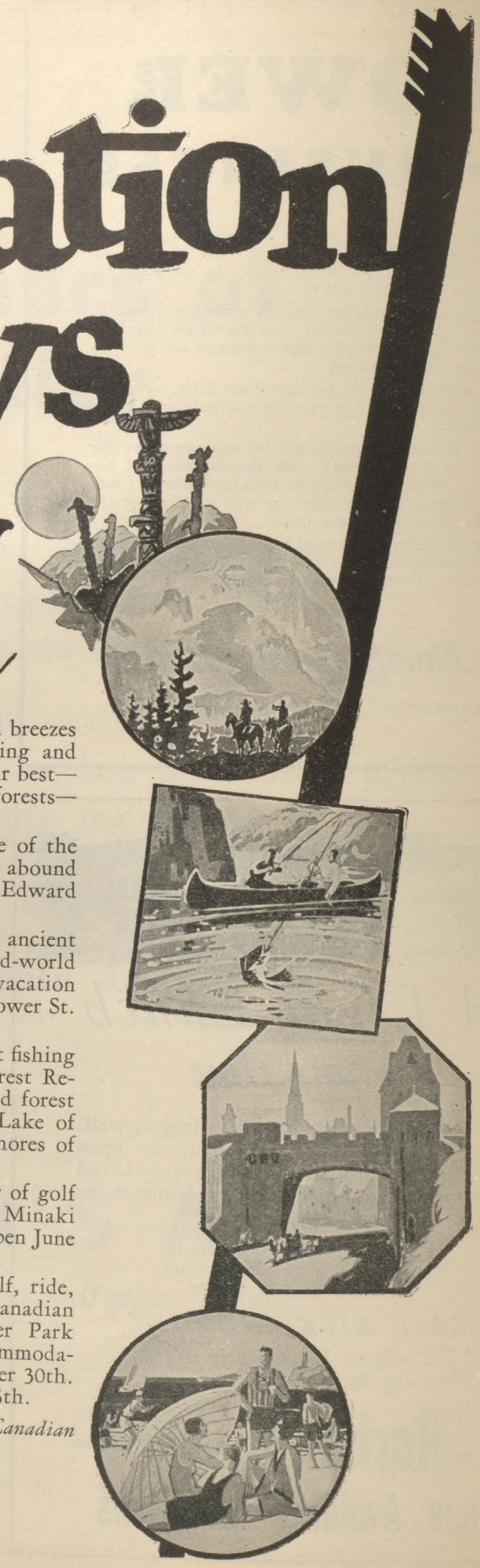
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THE McGILL NEWS

A Quarterly Publication

PUBLISHED BY THE GRADUATES' SOCIETY OF McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL

NUMBER 7 JUNE, 1928

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CORRESPONDENCE

POETRY

EDITORIAL NOTES

The Canadian League.

The March *Bulletin* of the Canadian League is mainly devoted to Canada's interests in the St. Lawrence valley, with shorter notice given to American magazines in Canada, the Press and the People, and Defence. Coming from all parts of the Dominion, the Reports of the Canadian League are an interesting reflection of a considerable body of otherwise inarticulate opinion. They show no partisan spirit and are plainly the result of a close rational study of our political and other problems.

How far the League can effect anything directly we cannot say. It has no political platform. But the quantity of hard work its members get done may well be the foundation of a profound change in the political life of the Dominion.

With a wealth of historical and contemporary European experience lying before her, and in the very beginnings of her national existence, Canada has a marvellous opportunity to develop herself along new lines in administration, education and every other department of national life. But it is by no means certain that she is doing so. We stick to our inherited parties, our educational systems show little or no real vitality or ability to use the lessons of other countries, and one looks almost in vain for an up-to-date understanding of the true significance of capital in the functioning of the state.

The modern state is essentially one governed by experts. If it is to be a democracy the people must be expert citizens, that is well-informed in public affairs. If it is to be a more autocratic state—and democracy is now out of date—it must produce men and women who combine keen and technical knowledge with a broad national outlook. It is because the work of the Canadian League seems to go on upon the principle of this combination that we see in it great possibilities for the future of Canada.

* * *

In the report of one group on the Chicago Diversion certain very important points are made clear. First, Chicago has no authority to divert the water without consent from the United States government, and the diversion has not been authorized by that government; secondly, Canada has protested steadily against the diversion since 1913 as an invasion of her rights under the Ashburton Treaty of 1842, because it "prejudically affects the navigation of the Great Lakes"; and, thirdly, that in the opinion of the Canadian government, now in power, this country is not committed by the Canadian Boundary Waters Treaty of 1909 to anything more than the diversion of 4,167 feet per second, at the most, as compared with the 10,000 feet now being used by the Sanitary District of Chicago.

Another report presented to the same group analyses the existing and proposed treaty rights between Canada and the United States in regard to the St. Lawrence. Here we are on less clear ground. From the 45th parallel where it ceases to form the boundary to the sea, the St. Lawrence is forever

free to the commerce of Canadian and American citizens. The Canal rights are not so definite. Technically, the United States have no rights in Canadian canals under the Washington Treaty. At the same time, if Canada deprived United States' vessels of their use, she in turn would lose reciprocal rights in certain state canals. Then as to the treaty rights under the Waterways Agreement, the report shows that the whole project is still so vague, so far as we can tell, that those rights can scarcely be defined. It appears they would involve a joint control over water depths, construction and power, and the recognition of a foreign jurisdiction in Canada. Even these suggested bases involve imperial and federal-provincial entanglements in Canada that are not yet measurable. The British North America Act still stands as the buttress of provincial rights, despite Imperial conferences, and these rights might be asserted to the grave detriment of a Waterways treaty between Canada and the United States.

Other papers deal with the power aspect, the engineering feasibility, and other details of the St. Lawrence Waterways project. The western views on the project given in this *Bulletin* are very interesting. They are definitely "not interested"—at least not as interested as they are in the Hudson's Bay route, and there seems some reason in the warnings of a Brandon report against increasing Canada's "overhead" at the present time.

The present session of Parliament has made a confusing display of retrenchment and expenditure. Technical education has lost its government grant (perhaps rightly), while vice-royalty has received substantial aid in keeping up its dignity and elegance. It is not strange, therefore, that we should hear an occasional plea for hastening slowly in such an undertaking as the Waterways.

* * *

Cleanliness and Godliness.

Thursday, May 17th, being Ascension Day, there was, according to the annual custom, no collection of garbage in Montreal, and the unfortunate citizens concerned had to store their rubbish until the following Monday, seven days after the previous collection. While one may agree with a strict observance of this feast of the Church, it is difficult to see why it should cause such a serious dislocation of municipal hygienic services. This year, too, it happened to come during hot weather, when the pestiferous insect is most fecund.

The matter may seem a purely municipal affair, and in some respects it is. But epidemics are not, as the last typhoid outbreak showed, and it is not fanciful to associate garbage left lying for a week with another outbreak of the same kind.

* * *

Professional Discipline.

Much interest has been aroused in Alberta in the Professional Discipline Act passed at the recent session of the legislature. Whatever else may be said, it undoubtedly has the distinction of originality, as no similar legislation has probably ever been enacted in any part of the English-speaking world.

The Act sets up a Board, none of the members of which need be a professional man, which has very extensive disciplinary powers over the prac-

titioners of any profession or calling listed in the schedule to the Act. The Board has power to act as a court of appeal from the decisions of the governing bodies of the professions concerned, and has also authority to originate proceedings. It can make its own definitions of professional misconduct and is not to be bound by established rules of evidence. Needless to say, the introduction of the bill caused a storm of protest from the legal, medical and dental professions, all of which passed very strongly worded resolutions denouncing it as an unjustifiable discrimination against the members of the professions concerned. Particular objection was taken to a clause which prevented any appeal to the courts from the decisions of the Board. The Government yielded to representations on this point and struck out the section; but when the bill made its final appearance in the House, it was found that the same result had been achieved by adding to another section a few words which declared that the decision of the Board should be final. The schedule to the Act has been left blank, so that up to the present it is inoperative. At any time, however, the Government may, by order-in-council, apply it to any profession or calling it desires.

The concensus of legal opinion in the province is that the legislature, in its desire to put teeth into the act, has over-reached itself and defeated its own ends. One section provides that in all matters within its jurisdiction, the Board shall have all the rights and powers of the Supreme Court of Alberta. It is contended that this constitutes the Board a court and its members judges; and that, as judges can only be appointed by Ottawa, the appointment of the Board by Edmonton is unconstitutional. If the act is brought into operation, this question will doubtless be fought through to the Privy Council.

* * *

The Act described by our correspondent has caused more than a local stir amongst members of professions concerned, and if or when it is applied, it will probably attract even wider notice.

We might add here that there have been no grounds of complaint against professional governing bodies on the score of laxity or excessive leniency. In a remarkably large number of cases handled by them in the past, appeals to the courts have been successful and both doctors and lawyers have felt that the judges have been too lenient. As a result of this, the branches of the Law Society, during the recent session, secured amendments to the Legal Profession Act, which allow an appeal to the courts from a decision of the branches in matters of discipline only when the branches have not been unanimous. Rightly or wrongly, the feeling does exist that the courts have been too lenient towards offending members of the learned professions.

* * *

Other Legislation.

Among other radical legislation also passed at the recent session in Alberta was an amendment to the Land Titles Act, which takes away the right to appeal to a judge from decisions of a Master in Chambers in mortgage foreclosure actions. It is contended by many members of the Bar that this amendment is open to the same constitutional objection as the Professional Dis-

cipline Act in that it purports to give to a Master in Chambers, who is an appointee of the provincial government, the powers of a judge. In all probability a test case will be commenced and carried to the foot of the throne in the near future.

* * *

Mathematics and Engineering.

The following remarks are taken from a recently printed speech of Dr. J. A. L. Waddell of New York, before an International Mathematical Congress at Toronto. Dr. Waddell has been a practising engineer for forty years; his conclusions are therefore derived from a considerable body of experience. His speech even in full is very short, but he manages to pack into it much shrewd educational wisdom, and it is reassuring to find a devoted engineer arriving at the same conclusions about college training as those who are more immediately engaged in conducting that training. For example, Dr. Waddell aims a sound blow at the divinity of mathematics as "mental training"; he exposes the folly of cheap instruction; and he puts "an absolute command "of language for the leading man of business where it belongs.

"The higher an engineer advances in his profession the less use does he personally make of mathematics, most of the figuring in his practice being done by his assistants. Under these conditions it is surprising to what an extent such an engineer will lose his knowledge of mathematics; for even a freshman examination in algebra would surely floor him! Once in a long time I find it necessary to use logarithms in my personal computation; and before applying them, I have to do some studying, in order to insure that I shall make no error in their application.

"The working data for my office, which are now so complete as to enable me to make in a single day an estimate of cost, correct to within two or three per cent., for a big and important bridge that in the long ago would have required all of a month's labour to figure, were, of course, established by the employment of several lines of mathematics—arithmetic, algebra, geometry, logarithms, conic sections, calculus, and mechanics; but after these data were computed and put into shape for use, the mathematics by which they were derived were no longer needed to anything like the extent they were formerly. To illustrate the character of such data, I might refer you to the numerous diagrams giving quantities of materials in bridges, as presented in my large treatise on "Bridge Engineering" and to somewhat similar diagrams in its sequel, "Economics of Bridgework." To appreciate the value and usefulness of such diagrams, it is necessary to employ them in preparing estimates of quantities of materials and cost for proposed bridges of great size or unusual type of construction. . . .

"Candidly speaking, I believe it is neither politic nor right for an engineer to permit himself to lose his knowledge or command of pure mathematics; for he ought to be able to afford the time to review both these and rational mechanics once every few years. American consulting engineers, however, are invariably so busy, and generally labour so many hours per day from one year's end to the next, that it would seem to them almost like stealing to take a large amount of time from their professional work for such a purpose. Many of

them feel that the reading of the daily newspapers, or even giving more than a cursory glance through the technical periodicals, involves a sacrifice of valuable time.

"For the first ten years of my professional career I did manage once in a while to review my mathematics, both pure and applied, but a rapidly increasing practice eventually put a stop to my so doing. If I were to live my life over, knowing what I do to-day, I believe I would make a practice of invariably devoting a certain fixed portion of my working hours to the reviewing of the pure mathematics and the mechanics I had learned at college; but I do not believe I would endeavour to carry my mathematical studies any further, because, in my opinion, the amount thereof now taught in our best technical schools is sufficient for almost all practising engineers. On the other hand, I would not omit any of the mathematical subjects that are regularly given in such schools. However, I should like to see them taught differently.

"If, in any individual case, it should appear that the mathematical instruction obtained at his technical school is insufficient for an engineer's special work, he could either take a postgraduate course in advanced mathematics or else lay out and pursue a course of study therein by himself.

"In respect to the methods employed in the teaching of mathematics, I have a drastic and fundamental criticism to make, yet I offer it in fear and trembling, because it is such a long time since I gave up direct connection with technical instruction—thirty-eight years, in fact,—and in that time conditions may have changed. However, during these four decades I have lectured in a great many of the technical schools of the United States and Canada, and, when so doing, I have looked more or less closely into their curricula—not particularly, however, in relation to instruction in mathematics. Nothing that I have seen in them has in any way caused me to change my mind.

"The criticism I desire to submit is as follows:

"The various branches of pure mathematics that engineering students learn are too often taught them either by young instructors who are merely hirelings,earning a living for a short time by teaching, or by enthusiastic mathematicians who are men of one idea—who appear to think that in this world nothing is as important as the subject they teach and adore. They do not show the engineering students how mathematics can be usefully applied to engineering practice, for the simple reason that they themselves do not know it—nor would they be likely to explain it, even if they could, because the hireling instructor does not care to exert himself any more than is strictly necessary for the fulfilment of his daily task, and because the mathematical enthusiast usually looks with disdain upon everything utilitarian.

"No; mathematics should be taught to engineering students by practical engineers, who have often had occasion in their experience to apply pure mathematics to actual engineering problems, and who have learned in so doing the true *raison d'être* of the theoretical science. Only a small percentage of engineers (or, for that matter, of educated men in any profession or calling) are capable of teaching properly any subject at all; and of these only a very few are expert in mathematics. It is, consequently, difficult to find, in a sufficient number, the right kind of mathematical instructors for the engineering schools. There are probably in the engineering profession enough of such

men to fill all the positions; but the first difficulty would be to discover them, and the second to offer them sufficient pecuniary inducement to warrant them in leaving their accustomed occupation and undertaking the rôle of instructor.

"It is a notorious fact that all technical teachers truly worthy of the name are underpaid, and that all the rest are overpaid, even if their salaries be nothing a year; because an incompetent, careless, or indifferent instructor does an incalculable amount of harm to young men who, under his teaching, are preparing themselves for their life's work. They need to have their enthusiasm for study roused to the highest pitch and kept there, in order to induce them to utilize their energies to the utmost in the acquisition of useful knowledge.

"It appears to be the general opinion of both teachers and laymen that the prime function of mathematics is to provide severe mental training and to force the student to think. This may be true for students in most of the departments, such as those of law, literature, theology, or medicine; but it is not so in the various lines of technics, because in these there is given in other subjects than mathematics all the mental training that the students could possibly need—in fact, from start to finish, engineering education provides in a most drastic manner mental training galore.

"For engineering students and practical engineers mathematics is neither a goddess to fall down before and worship nor merely a beautiful creation to admire, but is simply a valuable tool to employ in one's designs and constructions. In a way, a thorough knowledge of it is not as important to a consulting engineer (or to any other technical man occupying a high position in the business world) as is an absolute command of the language of the country in which he operates. One can readily hire men to make computations, but it is not feasible to find anyone able to express for another man clearly, concisely, and convincingly, in either writing or speech, the ideas it is necessary to convey to clients and to the public concerning the projects one desires to develop and the proper method to adopt for their materialization."

WHAT IS MEANT BY "TOWN-PLANNING"

Early History of the Movement and its Relation to Modern Days

By Dorothy A. Heneker

TO the uninitiated "Town-planning" often seems too difficult a matter to be understood except by technical experts, while to many people the term itself remains merely a name. In view of the rapid changes which this movement is making in the modern world, a brief study of its past history and development may prove interesting, and serve to illustrate the many aspects which this subject may assume.

Whilst hard and fast definitions are apt to be dangerous, possibly the term "Town-planning" may be best described as "the art of planning cities as harmonious wholes." The subject itself is not new, but on the contrary extremely old, and the authors of a fascinating book called "Towns and Town-Planning, Ancient and Modern," have pointed out that "the new word 'Town-planning' was probably coined by some apostle of progress in the Victorian era in the innocent belief that it represented a new art or science, concerned with problems unknown to our forefathers." "In reality a very little study of ancient cities proves that the art of planning cities . . . was studied and to some extent practised in every age, until it was swept away with . . . many other lovely things, in that great outburst of materialism called the industrial revolution."

The earliest example yet discovered of a town plan, *i.e.*, of a predesigned pattern formed by organized groups of buildings unified by throughfares, is the small town of Kahun, in Egypt. This was laid out in regular blocks to house the builders of one of the pyramids more than 2,500 years before Christ. Though only a small and temporary settlement, it proves the existence in ancient Egypt of towns laid out according to a definite scheme. It proves, too, that in Egypt the economic value of good housing had been realized; but the monotonous regularity of its oblong houseblocks shows that the designers had no recognition of any but material needs in the workmen who inhabited them. To them . . . a slave was simply 'a tool with life in it' to be housed well today that it might work well tomorrow." And so, though Kahun was probably more sanitary than some of our neglected slums, it was probably as uninspiring as our workhouses, barracks, and public elementary schools."①

Nothing is known, as yet, of other town plans in early Egypt, except that all the great Egyptian temples had imposing avenues laid out as approaches to them. One avenue which was paved and lined on each side with sphinxes was no less than one and a quarter miles in length.

The idea of a processional way was one of the outstanding features of the early cities of the Mesopotamian plain. This was a broad straight thorough-

① ("*Towns and Town-Planning*," p. 1-2).

fare along which the image of the god could be borne in solemn state from end to end of the city over which he presided. "Inscriptions found at Babylon record that Nebuchadnezzar paved the Aiburschabu with limestone flags for the procession of the great Lord Marduke, and spanned it with a triumphal arch, the *Istar* gate, while other streets cutting it at right angles allowed the worshippers to reach the line of the procession. But how far the rest of the city was laid out on a definite pattern excavation of the sites can alone reveal, though Babylon has been spoken of with enthusiasm as a city laid out with straight streets running at right-angles, planned in relation to the river and to the gates of the city wall."

An examination of the Greek cities of the fifth century shows in each a definite plan of right-angled streets, including two thoroughfares crossing in the centre of the city where the principal buildings and shops were placed. "The new cities founded by Alexander the Great and his successors in the conquered territories of Asia were laid out and built on pre-arranged plans; a chessboard pattern of crossing streets and rectangular building-blocks marks them all." An interesting point to notice is that so far, however, the grouping of buildings was still the grouping of mere convenience, and that the idea of vistas to and from a central point (which unify the whole) was yet to come.

Further, many of these cities were settlements of demobilized soldiers, and possibly the resemblance of the chessboard plan of building to a military camp may have been one reason for its adoption, for, as Napoleon knew in later years, the straight streets made it easy for the military garrison to control the inhabitants, as they could be cleared by a charge or a flight of arrows, while the twisting alleys of mediæval cities rendered invasion both difficult and dangerous.

Building regulations and by-laws existed in these early Grecian times and were designed to secure order and convenience in the streets and to safeguard the health of the citizens. Owners were made responsible for the repair of their property and of the adjacent roadway, and officers were appointed to see that they did not neglect these duties.

Under the Roman Empire this chessboard plan of building cities was almost universally adopted. The Roman settlements of veteran soldiers were all planned with two main streets crossing at the centre and dividing the town within into four quarters. Each of these quarters was subdivided into regular blocks by means of smaller streets running parallel and at right angles to the main thoroughfares. In these towns the public business was transacted in what was known as the Forum, a large open square like a college quadrangle with a portico running round it. This was generally placed in one of the angles formed at the intersection of the principal streets, and upon it opened the basilica or town-hall and other public buildings of the city.

Traces of this uniform city plan have been found from Asia Minor to Western Britain, and from the Alps to the Sahara Desert, bearing witness to the organizing genius of the Roman people. During the years 1890-1909 excavations carried out in England disclosed the complete plan of a town called Silchester, a notable example of this type of town-planning. This British city was retained by the Romans, after the conquest, as the seat of the local

government "and was rebuilt on Roman lines . . . with a Forum and basilica, a great inn, public baths, four small temples, and a tiny Christian church." This city is especially interesting as being an early example of a garden city, for while it has the street plan of a town, the houses are not built continuously, fronting on these streets, but many of them are country villas standing in plots of garden ground. Its area in proportion to its population was therefore large, while the great wall that now surrounds it was added in the troubled times before the final withdrawal of the Roman legions.

But the greatest and most lasting contribution which Rome made to the art of town-planning was not a particular type of town plan, but her conception of municipal dignity, of using large resources in a large way, of "an imperial people thinking imperially, and remembering that as a rural township in Britain was a unit in the Empire and shared its dignity, so its public buildings must be on a scale worthy of citizens of the Empire." "Thus a Roman Forum under the Empire was always an example of monumental planning, and, within its own area, illustrated, by the grouping of its public buildings, the three ruling principles of symmetry,—axial line, providing vistas, and the subordination of accessory parts to the whole design."

The relation of sites to buildings is one of the most essential features of artistic town-planning, and the Romans recognized that the site and situation of a building was its frame, and that it was useless to design fine buildings which could not be seen. They therefore placed their imposing public buildings where they would effectively close the end of a vista, or else grouped them together to form civic centres; while their use of triumphal arches to close the vistas of long streets gave a grandeur to these imperial cities of which the modern world seems to have almost lost the secret.

A few famous examples may, however, be noticed in the modern world, such as the Mall, in London, England, where the vista is closed at one end by Buckingham Palace, and half closed at the other by the Triumphal Arch. Traces can still be seen of this use of buildings during the Roman occupation of England, notably, Lincoln Cathedral. Lincoln Cathedral is built on the rising ground beside the river, on the site of a former building of Roman days. From the base of this mound ran one of the old Roman roads, now used as a modern highway. This road now runs in a straight line for some forty miles to Gainsborough, and, when motoring to Lincoln, the two Towers of the Cathedral can be seen most of the way, gradually coming nearer and nearer until the whole of the Cathedral comes into view and closes the vista. The road then passes round the base of the Cathedral, crosses the river, and runs on again for some twenty miles with the view of the Cathedral gradually fading out of sight.

This use of buildings has a practical utility, as besides providing something worth looking at, the buildings act as landmarks, and travellers need little help in finding their way about a strange city.

At the present time fine buildings may be noticed on poor sites all over Montreal, and this fault in town-planning is apparently not confined to the past, but is continuing in the present. Take as an example the new Court House building on Notre Dame Street. This is an imposing public building which faces nowhere, is related to nothing, and cannot be seen properly from any point of view! Other examples in the near neighbourhood include

the City Hall, the Drill Hall, and the old Court House, none of which is related to any other, and none of which closes any special vista.

There are a few instances in Montreal where a vista is closed by some important building. The Royal Victoria College closes the vista of Union Avenue, while the Dome of the Hotel-Dieu closes the vista of Ste. Famille Street. The Montreal Technical School is advantageously placed, as while not completely closing the vista of Ste. Famille Street, nevertheless it faces the little square dividing Ste. Famille and Church streets, and can be viewed from several angles.

Unfortunately no distant view of Christ Church Cathedral can be obtained, except from a little lane running down from Sherbrooke Street, where the vista was formerly closed by a view of the spire now, alas, demolished. For many years there was a vista of the beautiful Dome of St. James Cathedral from Little St. Antoine Street, but recently a boot-factory has been erected, and this view has been lost.

The relation of one building to another was a very important feature of Roman Town-planning. A modern author, Mr. Trystan Edwards, in an entertaining book called "Good and Bad Manners in Architecture," declares that "no haphazard assemblage of buildings, each conceived in isolation, and expressing nothing but its own immediate purpose, can really be described as a city!" He then proceeds to point out that each building must not only bear some relation to its immediate neighbours, but must more or less conform to the character of the city itself. He characterizes the skyscraper as an unsociable building,—besides being hopelessly bad-mannered, as it not only overbears all public buildings which are meant to have a social consequence, but makes them look mean and insignificant by comparison.

There are a few examples of good-mannered buildings in Montreal, but numerous examples of bad-mannered buildings. An often-quoted example is that of the Sun Life Building, which not only blocks the view of St. James Cathedral, but also refuses to acknowledge its existence, and looks across the square towards the Windsor Hotel.

Mr. Edwards is much averse to the modern skyscraper, and declares that while a building of even moderate size, if designed without reference to its neighbours, can upset the architectural balance of a street, a commercial skyscraper must inevitably upset the architectural balance of a whole city, He also points out that the Americans themselves, who have so boldly experimented with the skyscraper, are gradually coming to the conclusion that even on practical grounds it has been a failure, owing to the appalling congestion in the streets when some five thousand people simultaneously emerge from a single building.

France, in the rue de Rivoli, faintly preserves the idea of the covered colonnades that were one of the most striking features in Roman street-planning. In Rome, the colonnades sheltered part of the roadway as well as the pavement, and enabled horsemen to ride in shelter from one part of the city to the other, and so to take exercise in all weathers. The Roman baths, supplying splendid halls for all athletic pursuits, rooms for debate, and courts for social intercourse, might well be studied for the solution of present-day problems in the planning of recreation centres.

That climatic conditions were studied in connection with street-planning is shown by the remarks of a Roman architect called Vitruvius who, writing in the first century A.D., declares that "they will be properly laid out if foresight is employed to exclude the winds from the alleys. Cold winds are disagreeable, hot winds enervating, moist winds unhealthy. We must therefore avoid mistakes in this matter, and beware of the common experience of many communities. For example, Mytilene in the island of Lesbos is a town built with magnificence and good taste, but its position shows a lack of foresight. In that community when the wind is south the people fall ill; when it is north-west it sets them coughing; with a north wind they do indeed recover, but cannot stand about in the alleys and streets owing to the severe cold."

Although the problem of planning for a rapidly-increasing population is mainly modern, it presented itself in Rome, and found the Romans little better prepared than ourselves to meet it with prevision and adequate measures; and there are pictures still existing in Roman records which might have warned our statesmen in the nineteenth century of the dangers and miseries attendant on the ill-regulated growth of wealth and population. The State trusted to contractors to meet the problem of housing, and allowed them to disregard the old building laws and to run up jerry-built houses of timber to enormous heights, in narrow streets intended for buildings of a single story. The annual rent of a garret in one of these tenements would have purchased the freehold of a country cottage; and its occupant was exposed to two ever-present dangers,—the collapse of the house from jerry-building or earthquake, and its destruction by fire. "The wealthy kept private fire brigades of slaves to safeguard their premises, and there were at least seven fire-stations in the city with brigades in constant readiness." "After the great fire in Rome itself, in the reign of Nero, the Emperor prohibited the rebuilding of tenement houses and of narrow winding lanes, limited the height of buildings, and laid out broad streets flanked with colonnades."

Little of the Roman grand manner of planning was practised during the Middle Ages. It has been pointed out that "every mediæval town was primarily a city of refuge to which the neighbouring population could fly for safety when their countryside was invaded; the city wall then was its essential feature and largely controlled the others. Since walls had to be repaired and manned, the shorter the line, in proportion to the population and area enclosed, the more easily defensible the city." The tendency, therefore, was to crowd buildings together, often round a protecting castle, without garden grounds or open spaces, and to reduce the area of streets to the smallest possible minimum.

Some towns were, however, laid out according to a regularly designed plan, and it is interesting to read a letter written by Edward I. of England to the citizens of London, on the 21st of September, 1296, ordering them to elect "four skilful men . . . persons competent to lay out the plans of towns . . . the most able and clever, and those who know best how to devise, order, and array a new town to the most profit of us and the merchants, and who shall be ready and prepared to go for that purpose where we shall instruct them," and to send them to meet him at the parliament he had summoned at Bury St. Edmunds. Berwick-on-Tweed, in Scotland, which Edward had just captured and burnt, was the town which he thus designed to rebuild and

colonize with his own subjects, so as to make it an outpost of English influence, and a military base.

With the Renaissance came a revival of town-planning on the old Roman Imperial scale. A new beauty was added by the application of formal garden-planning; and formal gardening henceforth takes its place in the designs for street improvements and for new buildings both public and private. In Paris and many other towns large squares and open places became important features in plans for rebuilding, notable examples of which are the Place des Victoires and the Place Vendôme.

In 1715 an effort was made in Germany to improve upon the old mechanical chessboard pattern of streets, and Karlsruhe was an example of a city planned according to a radial or fan-shaped plan, with streets radiating in all directions from the imposing Prince's Palace.

Sir Thomas More's "Utopia," written in the years 1515-1516, has been called "the ultimate parent of all books on Town-planning and kindred subjects"; and, in the light of present-day requirements, it is interesting to notice his provision whereby each city had power to provide for the natural growth of its population by exercising control over the neighbouring lands, so that it might at any time be able to lay out a new colony.

Such is a very brief survey of some of the outstanding features of town planning in ancient times, and it may be noticed how the plans of ancient settlements, whether a Roman colony of discharged soldiers, a market town, or a military garrison, have expressed the needs of their age and of their makers.

It has been said with caustic significance of England that contemplation of our cities in the second half of the eighteenth century led Cowper to express the opinion that "God made the country, man made the town"; and it has been suggested that had he lived to comment on the most characteristic results of the architectural activities of the following century he would have been moved to add: "and the Devil ran up the suburbs." Certainly England, as well as other nations, was found quite unprepared for the unprecedented growth of towns and town life brought about by the industrial revolution, with its crowding of men and women into restricted areas, which from lack of prevision and planning, rapidly became what were to be known to future generations as "slum" districts.

The modern movement in Town-planning is chiefly concerned with the efforts of the various nations to try to remedy this evil in cities already in existence, and by careful planning to avoid the evil in new towns that were planned on virgin soil.

"Sweden, of all the progressive nations, suffered least in the slum-making age. Since the beginning of the seventeenth century she had been laying out towns upon considered plans, and she was the first to realize the necessity for legislation ensuring national control of town planning. A beginning was made in 1734, but the rapid growth of her cities led in 1874 to the passing of the far-seeing and far-reaching 'Building Laws for Towns,' which set an example that all civilized nations have since begun to follow. It is interesting to notice that it provides that 'for every town there shall be prepared a plan for the regulation of its general arrangement and of the buildings within it. The plan shall regulate not only the buildings but the streets, the market,

and other public places. No building must take place which contravened the arrangements of the prepared plan, nor shall a town be extended into an area for which no building plan has been prepared, or an existing plan is altered, for in the regulation of one or more districts of a town regard must at the same time be had to the future regulation of other town districts which may possibly come into existence, so that a harmonious arrangement of the whole town may be obtained'."

The carrying out of development schemes under this Act was aided by a law of 1907 dealing with the difficult question of compulsory purchase and the compensation of private owners.

France's main contribution to the art of town-planning was the lesson of spaciousness and dignity in the laying out of streets. The French were the first people to show the modern world how a tangle of mediæval lanes could be remodelled on a comprehensive plan of broad and handsome thoroughfares, linked together at numerous focal points, and skilfully arranged to provide vistas to the chief buildings.

It is the place of the artist in Town-planning to consider and study to preserve the distinctive character of streets. There are various classes of streets in the modern world. Considered according to the amount of traffic passing over a street it is either a rapid or slow transit street. Considered from the aspect of the type of buildings erected on each side of a street, the street may be residential, institutional or commercial in character.

For example, in Montreal Sherbrooke street is at present a great Institutional street. But it is also the only street running from the east to the west of the city. Therefore, from a traffic standpoint, its tendency is to become a rapid transit street, and there is a tendency to widen it. If it is widened it may be ruined commercially, as, generally speaking, a rapid transit street is not suitable for a shopping street, owing to the noise of the traffic and the difficulty of crossing the roadway; neither is an institutional street suitable for a shopping street, as few people will desire to walk past several blocks in order to get from one shop to another. Therefore the character of a street from a traffic and building standpoint is a very decided factor in Town Planning.

The ideal shopping street is a narrow street with a very moderate wheel traffic. Bond Street,in London, before the congestion caused by the increase of motor traffic, was an excellent example; and Regent Street, before the present change, has been spoken of as "the most beautiful (commercial) street in the world." Mr. Trystan Edwards has used Regent Street as the supreme example of a "good-mannered street"; and loudly laments what he looks upon as its fall from this proud eminence due to the present alterations. He declares : "No mean skill is required to design a palace, a cathedral, a town-hall, or any other important structure intended for a position of eminent detachment; but it is immeasurably more difficult to combine into a harmonious whole a group of purely commercial buildings, belonging to different owners and demanding the satisfaction of a variety of practical conditions. But in Regent Street, by an extraordinary piece of good fortune likely seldom to come again in the history of any city, this architectural miracle had occurred."

Now there are many details of street arrangement and design which require the most careful study. The character of a street, for example, may be

dull or it may be pleasing. Commonwealth Avenue in Boston is an example of bad street-planning, as it starts in an inconspicuous place for such a wide and important street, and then continues for miles without any distinctive features to vary its monotony.

In contrast may be noticed such streets as Spadina Avenue in Toronto, and as foreign examples, the Avenue des Champs-Élysées in Paris, with the Place de la Concorde at one end and the Great Arc de Triomphe at the other, and the Unter den Linden in Berlin. This latter is an interesting example of variety in street development. It starts from the Cathedral, and after running for a short distance suddenly widens out into a much broader street with houses set back on quieter side-streets divided from the main thoroughfare by a wide border of grass and streets. This broader street is terminated by the archway of the Branderburger Thor, through which the roadway passes into a wide expanse known as the Tiergarten. Variety in street development may be obtained in various ways. Mr. Hurst Seager, in an interesting article on Washington, deplores the fact that "there is not in the whole of Washington a curved street. The only curves are in the roads through the extremely beautiful parks, and in the circles which are in some cases formed at the intersection of the avenues." He goes on to say that "the beauty of effect which results from the combination of straight and curved streets can be seen in the London Strand improvement scheme . . . which, if carried to completion as commenced, will make this part of London notable among the civic improvements of any country." An added interest is the use of names instead of numbers for streets. In Brisbane the streets running in one direction are named after the English kings, and those running in the other direction after the English queens. The resulting convenience led a visitor to exclaim that "Brisbane was a beautifully planned city, for all the gentlemen streets ran one way, and all the lady streets the other."

Streets which will be likely to widen in time can now be designed with the knowledge that the sidewalks will eventually be arcaded into the buildings while the buildings themselves will be set back. This is a modern device which can all be arranged for in advance on the original plan. In Montreal one of the most striking examples of lack of proper street-planning is Burnside Place, which begins, for no special reason, at Union Avenue, and instead of running through to the west, and so relieving the congestion on Sherbrooke and St. Catherine streets, is blocked at Stanley Street by the unsightly bulk of the Drummond Apartments, which only allows pedestrian traffic to Drummond Sreet by way of the hideous and draughty chasm between the two buildings. At neither end is the vista closed by any attractive or important building, and instead of becoming a useful and important artery the street is an ugly and rather unimportant side-street ending in a *cul-de-sac*.

Realization soon came that the old rigid and monotonous chessboard plan of building cities was ill-adapted to modern conditions, and many of the huge town-planning schemes carried out in the United States, some of which are still in course of completion at the present time, were mainly concerned with the rectification of these original plans.

Most of the early American cities, Washington being a notable exception, were built on the gridiron plan, largely because of the conditions which were then creating the commercial town. These were chiefly the dominance of

trade and traffic, and land speculation. A dogma was accepted then, and for many years, that a city existed solely for the purpose of commercial gain, and that therefore cities must grow without limit, and that anything which would fundamentally alter the lines of growth and upset the tissue of realty values must not be tolerated.

The provision made for traffic streets by the New York Commissioners may illustrate how the interests of commerce prevailed over the more fundamental needs of the community. Assuming that the maximum traffic would be across the town, they placed their rectangular parcels of land lengthwise from river to river, thus ignoring the fact that the houses under this system would never receive direct sunlight on one side; whereas had the blocks run north and south all the houses would have had a double exposure. They also naively confessed, when they failed to provide for more open spaces, that recreation and housing could take their chances; indeed the amount of park space was deliberately reduced to a minimum in order not to put land out of the market.

Land speculation, the second animus in the gridiron scheme, was largely responsible for the adoption of the deep, narrow, rectangular lot, because such "wasted" less land than irregular plots; and for the same reason diagonals and ovals were set aside as frivolous. With this uniform shape of lot, sales could be made as well as transferences under one legal formula, and lots could be marked out long before anyone knew whether a house, factory or shop would eventually be built on the ground. So successfulwas this type of planning from the commercial standpoint that it became the inevitable mould into which every American city was poured.

But the evils of the system gradually became more and more apparent, until today they seriously threaten the objective of commercialism on which the original plan was based. To day the over crowding encouraged by these traditional lot plans results in nothing but a dead loss, while the outstanding evils of bad housing, inadequate light and ventilation, and the lack of privacy, are as often caused by the narrow lot subdivisions as by the overcrowding of the population.

Three solutions have been tried with more or less success in the case of cities already built, namely:

(*a*) The widening of traffic avenues, and the provision of further traffic facilities by means of bridges, tunnels and viaducts.

(*b*) "Zoning" or dividing the city into belts or areas, in each of which only a definite kind of building is allowed, *e.g.*, in a residential district only houses of a certain type and price can be erected.

(*c*) The limitation of the height of buildings.

But it is becoming more and more apparent that the question for the future is not how to make a large city into one even larger, but rather to decide how big a city should be to perform effectively all of its social, educational and industrial functions, in order that the welfare and happiness of the community as a whole will be increased.

One of the most interesting developments of the modern town-planning movement is that known under the name of the "Garden City Movement."

It is hardly necessary to explain to readers living near one of the few "Model Cities" of Canada, the meaning of such a term, but it may be of in-

terest to know how this movement was begun and how far it has been successful.

The first "garden suburb" was created in 1876 at a place called Bedford Park in England. It was a private enterprise, and paved the way perhaps for the foundation, in 1888, of the now famous Port Sunlight which was built by Lord Leverhulme.

Mr. W. H. Lever, as he was then known, had found the sites of his works at Warrington too small for their expansion, and had therefore moved to the West bank of the Mersey some three miles south of Birkenhead. Here he decided to build a colony for his work-people, and he reserved thirty-two acres for a residential area, building his new works on the remaining twenty-four of the fifty-six he had purchased in all.

"The settlement is thus essentially industrial; it has been built for workmen out of the profits they have themselves helped to create, and its houses are let to them at such rents as merely cover upkeep and repair. It is an example of prosperity-sharing, and, as the founder has stated, "the plan is most effective in elevating and bettering the conditions of labour, and has the additional advantage of ensuring that the wives and children shall share in it."

The next venture of a somewhat similar character was the creation of the Model village of Bournville, through the philanthropic efforts of Mr. George Cadbury which, however, did not confine residence therein to the work-people of any particular firm.

It would take too long to go into the details of these two "Garden Village" schemes, interesting though they are, but it may be pointed out that while they were both private enterprises, and primarily plans for definitely industrial villages, they have both proved successful financially, and have paved the way for the Garden Cities of later years.

The first Garden City was the outcome of a book published by a Mr. Ebenezer Howard in 1898, and re-issued four years later with the title of "Garden Cities of Tomorrow,"—in which he advocated the establishment of a model town having a population of about 32,000, the town to be laid out on the best modern methods to provide healthy homes for all classes, and to induce a migratory movement from overcrowded industrial areas to semi-rural districts. The book provoked much interest and discussion; and as a result of its theories a Garden City Association was formed, and in 1903 a site of some 3,818 acres was purchased at Letchworth, Hertfordshire, upon which Mr. Howard's scheme with modifications was carried out.

Two years ago, Letchworth commemorated its twenty-first birthday or its coming-of-age, as the papers called it, and the event was celebrated by the holding of a Civic Week, during which the Duke of York visited the town. A leading editorial on this celebration of the foundation of the city declares: "At the very moment when the problems of land, housing, transport, industry, agriculture, etc., have reached their various states of crisis, men point to Letchworth as the symbol of solution—no longer a mere idea but a great reality. At Letchworth the housing schemes adopted are a model to the country at large, and even to lands beyond. Here the factories fall into suitable places without being an eyesore to the town or a menace to its health and sanitation; while agriculture, the basic industry of national life, is protected from invasion and provided with a market at its gates. At Letchworth

the town plan was made before the town,—not 150 years afterwards, under duress, as in most of our large cities. Last of all, and in a sense first as well as last, Letchworth pays! If it were not so all the other good things enumerated above would hardly be able to insure its future or its imitation. The First Garden City, Limited, has demonstrated that the method followed,—and to be followed, we hope, elsewhere,—is economically sound; that a town so planned and developed is able, theoretically and practically, to enrich itself and its enterprising promoters. Here we are no longer in the doubtful realm of theory, but in the tested world of facts, and can learn the lessons of success or failure which Letchworth teaches."

In conclusion it might be pointed out that the greatest part of this work of Town-planning should be to avoid a repetition of defects by careful planning for the future. This has been fully recognized by the Australian Commonwealth, which has undertaken one of the most outstanding town-planning schemes of to-day. The new Federal Capital, Yass-Canberra, is unique as being the first example of a large city to be planned on virgin soil. "Here a city is being created with a proper grouping of its various parts, with a government centre, market centre, manufacturing area and residential area, each centre finely designed and yet providing for future expansion; and the whole with its fine streets and park system planned as one complete unit, and taking full advantage of the configuration of a very fine site.

"Canberra will be the first city to show, on a large scale, the embodiment of the principles and ideals, both æsthetic and practical, which the experience of the past century have proved to be essential to the realization of an adequate town-plan."

While Town-planning is not to be regarded as a panacea for all our modern ills, it will undoubtedly assist in the cure; and it seems more than sad that Montreal which should, by right of situation, be one of the most beautiful of all beautiful cities in the world, should lag so far behind modern civilization in this respect, and allow her future development to remain chaotic and unplanned.

UKRAINIAN MIGRATION TO CANADA

By A. J. Hunter

THE Ukrainians are the most important of the submerged races of Europe. With a distinct language and literature of their own, they have been denied nationhood and have been crushed between the hostile powers of Poland on the one side, and Russia on the other. The Ukrainian population is estimated at about thirty-five millions and if their national dream should ever be realized they would become one of the great powers of Europe, occupying all the Southern part of Russia in Europe, with part of the present Roumania, a very large part of Poland and a slice of Czecho-Slovakia. The League of Nations is not popular with the Ukrainians and the Treaty of Versailles is anathema, because these have utterly ignored their claims to self-determination.

As to the number of people of Ukrainian stock now living in Canada, no exact figures are possible. The census reports on this matter are worthless because most of the Ukrainians are registered according to their country of origin; most of those listed as Russians, Roumanians, etc., in the census reports are Ukrainian speaking people. So also many are called Poles, Austrians, Galicians, and so forth. The most careful estimates, made by persons qualified to speak on the question, give the number of Ukrainians in Canada as about 400,000.

Mr. Bychinsky, Editor of the "Canadian Ranok," has made some investigations as to the beginnings of the migration which he has kindly allowed me to make use of in this article.

The pioneers of the Ukrainian immigration to Canada were a group of peasants from the village of Nebyloff in the County of Kalush in the Province of Galicia. These people heard about Canada from some Germans of a neighbouring village and decided to send some of their number to investigate. In the month of October, 1892, three men, William Lenyak, John Philipivski and George Panischek, set out for Canada. When they reached the border between Germany and Austria, they were stopped and held for examination. It appeared that only one of them, William Lenyak, had money enough for the journey. John Philipivski lacked five gulden and George Panischek was short thirty gulden. The difficulty was solved by Panischek giving part of his money to Philipivski, and going back home himself. The other two reached Winnipeg that autumn, but nobody there knew their language. However, some one sent them on to the Mennonite settlement at Gretna. As many of the Mennonites knew Russian, this language served as a means of intercommunication.

Lenyak remained with the Mennonites, but Philipivski, after earning some money, went back to make his report in the Old Country. He reached his own village on Christmas, 1892, and the news of his return from Canada

spread through the whole neighbourhood. When it was learned that both Philipivski and Panischek were preparing to take their families to Canada, ten other families from Nebyloff decided to sell their property and go with them.

But soliciting immigration was contrary to the laws of the land, so the leaders were arrested by the police and put in jail, and the other ten families had to go without them. By the time Philipivski and Panischek got out of prison, it was too late to go that year, and they had to postpone their journey till the year following.

The ten families scattered; some went to Gretna, one family remained in Winnipeg, six families went on to Alberta settling on farms near the Germans, who had been their neighbours in the Old Country. This first Ukrainian colony in Canada was near the town of Lamont, in Alberta, where now is Star Post Office.

When the emigration fever seized on the Ukrainians in Galicia, many went to Brazil, others came to Canada. In the year 1895 the Lemberg Ukrainian Societies sent one Professor Oleskiw to Western Canada to report on the situation, and he wrote a pamphlet on the subject, in which he advised emigration to Canada rather than to Brazil. In the same year Clifford Sifton began his vigorous campaign for immigration, and from this time began the mass movement of Ukrainians and people of other nationalities to the prairies of the West.

In Manitoba the oldest colonies are found around Stuartburn in the south-eastern part of the province, and north of Teulon in the district between the lakes. Other colonies are near Dauphin in the north-west of the province, this also being an old settlement, and around Rossburn in Central Manitoba. Practically all these Manitoba colonies are settled on inferior land.

In Saskatchewan the Ukrainians have been more fortunate. On the eastern side of the province they occupy a great stretch of fertile land near Canora and Yorkton, while in the north and west there are very large colonies in the vicinity of Rosthern, Radisson, Prince Albert and Melfort.

In Alberta the Ukrainians occupy large stretches of territory from the borders of Saskatchewan to near Edmonton, and there are other settlements along the Peace River and in Athabasca. In these rural areas the Ukrainians are settled in solid masses. Elsewhere, in the mines, along the railroads, and in the manufacturing centres, they are found mingled with numbers of other nationalities. Large Ukrainian colonies are found in Winnipeg, Toronto, Montreal, Edmonton, Fort William, Saskatoon, Oshawa, Hamilton, and in smaller numbers representatives of this people are to be found in almost every part of Canada.

My own experience has been as a medical missionary stationed close to the great Ukrainian settlement that begins a little north of Teulon, in Manitoba. In this district there is some good land, but the bulk of the territory in which the Ukrainian settlers were placed consists of an alternation of gravel ridges and swamps. Indeed, much of the land of Manitoba that has been occupied by these people bears evident marks of having been the playground of the glaciers of a not very remote age of ice.

The early days of settlement were a time of great activity in railroad construction, and the young cities of the west were rising like mushrooms in a

night. The land was not needed by the new settlers for farms, but for homes, though in building these homes their spirits were cheered by the vision of themselves as great landed proprietors in the future.

Roads were cut in primitive fashion through the woods, and wagon-loads of settlers were driven in and dumped off at the rate of a man to each half-mile square. A finger was pointed to a spot in the bush, with the information: "This is your farm." After a while the settlers would learn to read the surveyor's marks, and so calculate the boundaries of their land. But the first problem would be the erection of a house for the family still waiting at the Immigration Hall.

Luckily these people had not lost the primitive arts of our ancestors of many thousand years ago. With an axe they could chop down logs to build the frame of a house; smaller trees would do for rafters for the roof, and marsh grass would make an excellent thatch. The usual task of the women is to make a plaster of clay and water and chopped-up grass or straw, pretty much the same stuff of which the children made bricks for Pharoah. This is filled in between the spaces of the logs and over the surfaces, outside and in. It may not be very grand, but it costs nothing but labour, and is warmer than the costliest walls of brick or stone.

The stove too could be made of a basket work of willow twigs coated over with the clay found in the swamps. The floor is of clay also, the furniture may be home made. With a good coating of whitewash inside, and out, the house looks quite cozy and neat. It is true that the clay walls will soon crumble if neglected, but it needs only a little labour to repair them.

The greatest danger is from fire, and if that occurs in the night, with the thermometer at thirty degrees below zero, it is likely to mean a tragedy. It may be a choice between burning with the house, or freezing outside, especially if neighbours are far away.

The Ukrainian peasants have been accustomed to living in villages where each would have a small garden, patch-worked usually by the women, while the men would go out to work for the large landowners or else to distant mines or factories. In settling the rougher lands of the Canadian West some similar plan to this is essential, for it takes the best part of a working man's life to clear such a farm and in the meantime he must earn a living for his family.

The first concern, then, is to clear an acre or two for a garden patch that can be cultivated by the wife and children, while the man is at work somewhere on the railways or on the large farms of the old-established settlers. By slow degrees, in spare time, an effort is made towards making the beginnings of a farm. While the timber of the Western bush is much lighter than that of Old Ontario or Quebec, it is probably harder to get the soil here under cultivation, owing to the huge tangle of willow and balm of gilead roots in the low swampy ground. Much of the land, too, needs to be cleared and drained and exposed to the air for some time, in order to sweeten it and make it productive.

This is a description of the rough lands of the West that we have just been giving, and in our talk about the vast resources of the country we must remember that there is a great deal of such land, and we ought not to be in too great haste to settle it, for the people who try to develop this kind of

land must for a long time maintain themselves by going out to work elsewhere for part of the year. Such lands may be gradually developed and prove also a great source of labour power when we have sufficient employment to offer outside in railroad building and maintenance, manufacturing, lumbering, and so forth. These remarks apply to settlers of every nationality, but we may note that the Central European peasants have been accustomed to hardship, and will get along fairly contentedly where others would give up in disgust.

Yet we should give a very erroneous impression if we allowed the reader to suppose that all the rural Ukrainian population of Canada has been settled on rough, swampy and stony land. Parts of the Manitoba lands given them, and most of their lands in Saskatchewan and Alberta, are fertile and easy to bring under cultivation.

Taken on the whole, the advancement of these people in a generation is remarkable. In most of the districts the mud-walled house with thatched roof has been replaced by fine wooden farmhouses. We hear of Ukrainian farm homes with eight or ten rooms, with furnaces and all modern improvements. In fact, in the way of accumulating wealth the Ukrainian is doing quite as well as our own English-speaking people.

But how about education and the higher things of life?

In general we may say that Ukrainian parents have been anxious to secure education for their boys, but not so interested in giving school privileges to their girls. However, a generation or two in Canada makes quite a difference in the status of the womankind. The serious problem in the first place was to find English-speaking teachers willing to live in the foreign settlements. Of course, the upper classes in Europe live pretty much as we do, but the customs of the peasantry used to be somewhat primitive.

To meet this difficulty some of the Western provinces established teachers' preparatory courses for students who had already studied in secondary schools in Europe. This plan served to bridge a gap, but unfortunately many of the teachers thus secured had a very imperfect knowledge of the English language.

Next the Protestant Churches took up the "School Home" idea. In these School Homes, boys and girls are boarded at low cost and allowed to attend the public and high schools of the towns where the homes are situated. This plan gave the young people a better opportunity of learning the English language, and also of understanding the ideals and point of view of the English-speaking Canadians. Such homes are found at Teulon, Vegreville, Prince Albert, Yorkton and other places.

In 1917 the Ukrainians established the Institute of Peter Mohyla at Saskatoon, with accommodation for about one hundred and fifty students—boys and girls. In Edmonton a similar institution has been established bearing the name of Prof. Hrushevsky. In Yorkton the Catholic Church established in 1919 the College of St. Joseph for a similar purpose.

In addition to these institutions that serve to prepare for professional and business life, there are to be found everywhere that Ukrainians live, community halls under the auspices either of the Labour Party or of the Ukrainian Nationalists, or of some of the churches. In these halls children learn the Ukrainian language, history, songs and music. Excellent plays and concerts are rendered, and it is interesting to note that a Canadian literature in Ukrainian is gradually developing. The Ukrainian People's Home in Winnipeg,

and the Labour Home in the same city, are rather imposing institutions; the latter being erected at a cost of over a hundred thousand dollars. The talents of this people are especially shown in music and singing. Some of their choirs, especially when arrayed in national costume, are quite delightful to see and listen to.

I have a list of ten newspapers and magazines published in the Ukrainian language in the City of Winnipeg. Seven of them are registered with the Post Office. The combined circulation of these papers is well over thirty thousand. Several of these represent the views of labour, and are, of course, somewhat radical. Others are organs of various churches and some are business ventures.

It is to be remembered that the Ukrainians have come to this country fresh from an almost hopeless struggle for national freedom. Poles, Roumanians and Russians have for centuries been trying to destroy their language and nationality. Their whole history has been a struggle against assimilation by surrounding peoples. It follows that it is necessary to deal somewhat tactfully with these fellow citizens of ours, and no to talk too much about "assimilation." Violent means of assimilation have been tried on them for centuries over in Europe, and have had little result. However, they are after all a practical people, and the economic advantages of English are so great on this continent that there is hardly a Ukrainian who does not wish to know it.

There is a tendency for their old churches and Nationalist politicians to appeal to the old traditions, while on the other hand the labour people are Internationalists and fight against all nationalism and imperialism. Of course these various influences tend to neutralize one another. If we are asked what is likely to be the attitude of these people towards British ideals the answer is not simple. It is fairly easy to gain their assent to an ideal of a new Canadian nation in which the various streams of racial influence shall play their part and make their appropriate contribution. But if we wish to create among them enthusiasm for the British Empire we shall need a much more tactful type of propaganda than has yet been offered. With sympathetic and reasonably intelligent treatment all these central European peoples will, I believe, become good and loyal Canadians.

THE CANADIAN WHEAT POOL

By George McIvor

CONTRARY to most opinions, the development of the Canadian Wheat Pool is not an outgrowth of the war period of wheat marketing but rather an outgrowth of twenty-two years' effort on the part of the Western Canadian farmers to develop the system of properly marketing their main product and to enable themselves to make sufficient return on the sale of their wheat to provide for the necessities of life and secure better living conditions.

In September, 1906, the farmers of Western Canada formed the Grain Growers Grain Company, now the United Grain Growers. In 1911 the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company was launched along similar lines. Both companies, as marketing organizations, were very successful, but neither enabled the farmers to meet the problems with which they were confronted in the marketing of their wheat.

The world war brought into being Government control of the movement and sale of wheat, but it was not until the debacle in prices after the war that the farmers had it brought forcibly home to them that the centralized selling of their product as a permanent policy and the endeavour to obtain a price which would enable them to meet the prices on manufactured goods they had to buy, was the only practical solution to their difficulties. A campaign for a voluntary Wheat Pool was launched simultaneously in the three prairie provinces. The Alberta Wheat Pool was the first organized and came into being on October 19th, 1923, with a membership of 26,000 and 2,536,500 acres under contract. Saskatchewan and Manitoba completed their organizations the following year, Manitoba with 8,000 members and 720,000 acres under contract and Saskatchewan with 47,000 members and approximately 7,000,000 acres under contract. Then followed the organization of the Central Selling Agency with a Board composed of three representatives from each of the three Provincial Boards. This Selling Agency now markets the grain for the three Provincial Pools and the more recently organized Ontario Grain Pool.

The iron-clad five-year contract, which has stood the test of the courts and is legally enforced, is a vital feature of the Pool organization. This contract requires the farmer to deliver during the term of the contract all the wheat grown by him except registered seed wheat.

The Central Selling Agency, which, of course, is the marketing body for the three Pools, is to-day the largest wheat marketing organization in the world. The Head Office of this organization is in Winnipeg and the bulk of the selling is controlled from the Winnipeg office. For the purpose, however, of handling and selling wheat for shipment from the Pacific Coast, a Western Sales office is established in Calgary, and this office controls the movement of grain shipped from Vancouver and Prince Rupert. The Pool has also opened offices at London and Paris, at Montreal, Toronto and New York.

It is the concensus of opinion among the farmers and business men of Western Canada, and also of Eastern Canada, that the Canadian Wheat Pool has been an important factor in contributing to the present era of prosperity existing throughout Canada. Eight hundred million bushels of wheat enter into the world's markets and undoubtedly merchandizing, instead of dumping 25 per cent of that quantity, which is the amount controlled by the Pool, has exerted considerable influence not only on Canadian prices but on world prices. The difficulty with the old system as far as the farmer was concerned was that he was required to market in three months what normally the world would buy in a year, and, while the world did not import in three months the entire Canadian crop, the bulk of it was held by speculators who year in and year out obtained a tremendous profit, which should have gone into the hands of the producers of wheat. Under the Pool system the sales are spread out over a year; the farmer obtains the average world's price for the year; the wheat is not dumped on the market during the period that the market is not in a position to absorb it, but is methodically fed to the world's markets as they require it. One hundred and forty thousand farmers are to-day marketing their wheat through the Pool channel. There is every indication that the sign-up of the new contract will be stronger than that of the old contract which expires this present crop season. The Central Selling Agency ships grain direct to consumers. Last year grain was shipped to twenty-four countries through sixty ports, exporting directly over 124,000,000 bushels. The Pool's largest customers, in the order mentioned, are Great Britain, Italy, Holland, Germany, Belgium, France and Japan. The amount of Pool wheat taken by these countries varied from 50,000,000 bushels imported by Great Britain to 6,500,000 imported by Japan.

The psychological effect of the Wheat Pool in Western Canada has been tremendous and farmers now feel that they have a definite marketing system which will take care of their wheat. They have not the problem of selling it themselves, but they turn it over to the Pool at country points and it is fed out to the world's markets by the Central Selling Agency.

The three Pools now have combined assets in the form of elevators at country points and terminals of approximately $15,000,000. They operate nearly a thousand country elevators with a total capacity of over 30,000,000 bushels, and ten terminal elevators with a total capacity of 23,000,000 bushels. The bulk of these facilities are owned outright by the Pool. Two new terminal elevators, one at Vancouver for the Alberta Wheat Pool and one at Port Arthur for the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool, with a combined capacity of more than ten million bushels, are now under construction.

There is a different feeling prevailing throughout the Prairies from that which existed before the Pool started. The farmers to-day are co-operating in the proper marketing of their wheat. Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been spent by the grain trade in the form of propaganda directed against the Wheat Pool, but, if it has had any effect so far, it has increased the solidity of the Pool. The Pool will not be satisfied until there is a 100 per cent membership in the organization. Pool members feel that when the true facts of the situation are brought home to all the farmers, those that are not yet in the Pool will ultimately sign a contract. The Pool to-day is recognized as past the experimental stage and is looked upon by all interests as being a big

successful business organization with a definite objective in view, and this objective is being reached as rapidly as good business methods will allow it to be reached.

This year the Pool opened an office in London with a view to encouraging the sale of our wheat abroad. It has its own man in the Argentine who reports the condition of the crops in that area. The Wheat Pool is a very definite factor in the marketing of the world's wheat and, as far as future development is concerned, I may simply quote the words of one of the founders of the Pool: "The Pool is really in its initial stages."

THE U.F.W.A.—AN ORGANIZATION OF THE FARM WOMEN OF ALBERTA

By Edna M. Hull

ORGANIZATION—what force, what power, lies behind that word! And especially is it filled with meaning for the farm men and women of the West. With their organizing has come a higher, broader philosophy of life; improvement in their economic conditions; better community and home life. The farmer of the West is beginning to realize the age-long hopes and aspirations of the farmer, and it is only through efficient organization that he has gone so far or can hope to go further.

When little groups of farmers first got together and talked of the necessity for organization, they were laughed at and told that farmers would never organize because they couldn't stick together. Today in Albert we have some 12,175 farm men, women and children banded together, working for one great cause; and they have demonstrated that the farmer is capable of organizing and co-operating upon a scale that has attracted the attention of the whole world.

For some years before the women of Canada began their struggle for equal franchise, the U.F.A. organization had thrown wide the door of the organization to the farm women, and the women, seeing in this a long-awaited opportunity, at once seized it. Anything that affects the men on the farms affects the women, so it is little wonder that they have taken up public affairs in general with such enthusiasm and deep interest.

With her equality in the association assured, the farm woman looked about her and saw that there were many things which demanded her attention—special work for her to do in the field of community improvements, social service, health work, education. So, during the U.F.A. Convention at Edmonton, in 1915, a little group of women met together and formed an auxiliary to the U.F.A., and, with a zeal founded on the conviction that they were working in a cause worthy of their utmost effort, they plunged into a programme of work that has grown and widened every year since its inception.

The work of the U.F.W.A. during its first years was confined almost entirely to community life, for the Locals brought all their rapidly increasing influence to bear on the securing of better educational facilities, public health nurses, travelling dentists and doctors, municipal hospitals, community halls. The farm women wanted to improve home life, and they were beginning to realize that conditions outside the home have a large influence on those within. They were beginning, because of their efforts to become better citizens, for the first time to realize their true responsibilities as mothers and home makers. There is an old saying, "The hand that rocks the cradle rules the world," but that is only true when the hand is guided by an intelligence that

takes into account the world's activities. If woman's place is in the home, her influence reaches far beyond its doors, as do her interests, and so the farm women began to give deep study to all questions related to the home—education, social service, peace, health, immigration, co-operative marketing. As their education along these lines increased, there was a gradual widening out of their influence, until, with the securing of the franchise, the Provincial, and even Federal field was included.

Since the inception of the organization in 1915, the members have seen many of the ideas submitted by them accepted as solutions to Provincial questions. This organization was responsible for the securing of legislative reform in regard to the Dower Act, Mother's Allowance, and other legislation affecting women and children. To the U.F.W.A. belongs the credit for the securing of municipal hospitals, travelling clinics, obstetrical nurses, and increased support of public health nurses. And it was instrumental in securing the passage of an Act providing for the sterilization of the mentally deficient in certain circumstances at the recent session of the Alberta Legislative Assembly.

But the securing of this legislation is only one of the many phases of the work undertaken by the farm women. Their thoughts have also turned to that very important side of life—the economic. Our women have worked long and faithfully, side by side with their men, to apply the principles of co-operation in the selling of farm produce. Perhaps there has been little mention of the work done by these women, but they have done their bit in establishing the Pool idea in the prairie provinces. Because wheat growing is almost exclusively the work of men, women have had little to do with the Wheat Pool except in helping with the sign-up, but in the Dairy Pool women have had representatives, and to the women goes the credit for the forming of the Egg and Poultry Pool. In the latter Pool we have three women directors, and the second vice-president is a woman. On most farms the egg and poultry produce is only a side line under the management of the women of the farm. The money secured from this branch was never very much, but what was gained went into the home. With the better prices now obtainable the farm woman is enabled to add to her home surroundings those little touches which change the dull, dreary house into a real "home."

It is only by making the home pleasant and comfortable, by making farm life and work attractive, by creating in the minds of the young people a proper pride in their vocation, by making the social life in the community so pleasant that there is no appeal made by other communities, that we can hope to prevent the great influx of country youth into the cities. Every year a number of our cleverest, brightest boys and girls flock to the cities, not because city life as such holds any greater attraction, but because of its greater opportunities. This is indeed deplorable, and to prevent this draining of the countryside, the U.F.W.A. formed a "Junior Branch." In a short while, so rapidly did this branch develop, it was found to be too large an undertaking for the U.F.W.A. alone, and so a committee was formed with representatives from both U.F.A. and U.F.W.A., and this work is now carried on under their supervision. In this Junior Branch, which by its formation is a constant reminder of co-operative effort (for it is not a girl's organization, or a boy's organization, but a uniting of the two), we see the young people of the rural districts earnestly

studying together, with the aid of the parent organizations, to improve the economic conditions of the farmers, to improve their intellectual status, to bring dignity to their vocation, and joy and happiness and beauty into the social life in rural districts. With Equity, their motto; Service, their watchword; Usefulness, their ideal; Co-operation and Organization, their aim; when these boys and girls take their place in the world, will there be any work too difficult for them to undertake, any obstacle too great for them to surmount?

The U.F.A., which, of course, also includes the U.F.W.A., is the greatest farmers' movement in the world—and this because it is democracy in its highest form. Our policies are not dictated to us by those in the lead. The generating power is located at the logical place—the base of the structure, and all action originates with the persons most concerned—the farm men and women. The Convention, the fountain-head of the organization, is supreme, and all organization activities radiate from its sessions. The unit of the organization is the local, and each local sends one delegate for every twenty members or major part of twenty. All resolutions sent in by the locals to be brought up before the Convention must be sent to Central Office, and from there they are circulated amongst the Locals, where they are discussed and the local delegates instructed how to act on them. In this way the action taken is a true expression of the will of the Association. The U.F.W.A. has its own Convention, but all members of the Women's Section are also members of the U.F.A., and their delegates have all the privileges of that Convention also. The fundamental principles of these organizations are identical and the two are inseparable.

For its finances the U.F.W.A. is absolutely dependent on the membership of the organization. But this proves a blessing rather than a handicap, for it calls forth the expression of all the self-reliance that has been developed by the members through years of lonely struggle. If we would be financially independent, we must keep our membership large, for on that depend our funds and our strength. So it becomes a necessity for our Locals to get every woman in the district into the Local, and for our District Directors to organize and keep active every possible Local in the constituency. We are kept "on our toes" perpetually to see that no possible member is lost to the organization. And we have long recognized the futility of government aid in the solving of the many problems that surround the farmer. True, a certain amount of legislation might be necessary, but we have long been taught self-reliance, and we feel that the solution of the farmers' problems rests with the farmers themselves. We do not want governments to "spoon feed" us; all we ask is the opportunity to work out our own problems in our own way.

The United Farm Women of Alberta are working toward an ideal—the perfecting of the social order of things—and the tops of the castles of our dreams are discernible in the dim distance, coming nearer each year.

And, with the determination that no obstacle shall deter us, we shall push onward,
"..... *ever reaping something new,*
That which we have done but earnest of the things we yet shall do."

CORRESPONDENCE

To the Editor,
The McGill News.

Dear Sir,

I was much interested in Mr. Eugene Forsey's excellent article, which so effectively pulled to pieces the loose and wild statements made by Mr. C. Henry Warren in his book, "The Wild Goose Chase."

However, may I point out that, as a result of the undue notice given to such writings as those of Mr. Warren, there is a great danger of many Canadians forming a wholly unjust view of the attitude of the British Press towards Canada. Numberless articles lauding Canada have been appearing in the British Press, and are continuing to appear. The *Times* and the *Financial Times*, for example, have recently published large supplements, wholly devoted to Canada. Of such writings as these, however, our Canadian correspondents in the British Isles take very little notice. The result is that the impression is conveyed that the Old Country press is either antagonistic or cold towards Canada. I do not say that this unjust view is widely held, but it is held by many, and can be traced directly to the prominence given to unimportant articles written in small uninfluential journals, whilst of the numerous articles favourable to Canada, and appearing in British journals of all classes, we are told very little.

I hope that Mr. Forsey will see fit to tackle Mr. Warren on his own ground—the British Press. If Mr. Forsey's article, which was published in the *McGill News*, is also published in some widely-read London journal, it should very effectively dispose of these absurd writings of Mr. Warren. The best way to deal with a slander is to pull it to pieces before those who heard it.

Yours faithfully,

R. R. Thompson.

487 Argyle Avenue,
Westmount, Que.
April 12th, 1928.

TO THE DEAD

And the Living, and the Unborn, Countrymen of mine, in Ukraine, or out of it, My Epistle of Friendship.

* * *

This is the national poem of the Ukrainians, recited at all their gatherings. I have given the thought and something of the feeling. The music of the original I could not give. It begins like a Highland dirge with wailing amphibrachs, and there are other measures in it not used in our language. Perhaps some future student may be moved to put this poem in such English form as will give the true impression of the original.

The motive of the poem is, in part, to awaken the conscience of the young educated Ukrainians who, for the sake of gain, were allowing themselves to be used as tools by foreign oppressors.

'TWAS dawn, 'tis evening light,
So passes Day divine.
Again the weary folk
And all things earthly
Take their rest.
I alone, remorseful
For my country's woes,
Weep day and night,
By the thronged cross-roads,
Unheeded by all.
They see not, they know not;
Deaf ears, they hear not.
They trade old fetters for new
And barter righteousness,
Make nothing of their God.
They harness the people
With heavy yokes.
Evil they plough,
With evil they sow.
What crops will spring?
What harvest will you see?

Arouse ye, unnatural ones,
Children of Herod!
Look on this calm Eden.
Your own Ukraine,
Bestow on her tender love,
Mighty in her ruins.
Break your fetters,
Join in brotherhood.
Seek not in foreign lands
Things that are not.
Nor yet in Heaven,
Nor in stranger's fields,
But in your own house
Lies your righteousness,
Your strength and your liberty.

In the world is but one Ukraine,
Dnieper—there is only one.
But you must off to foreign lands
To look for something grand and good.
Wealth of goodness and liberty,
Fraternity and so forth, you found.
And back you brought to Ukraine
From places far away
A wondrous force
of lofty sounding words,
And nothing more.
Shout aloud
That God created you for this,
To bow the knee to lies,
To bend and bend again
Your spineless backs
And skin again
Your brothers—
These ignorant buckwheat farmers.

Try again
to ripen crops of truth and light
In Germany
or some other foreign place.
If one should add
all our present misery
To the wealth
Our fathers stole
Orphaned, indeed, would Dnieper be
with all his holy hills.
Faugh! if it should happen
that you would never come back,
Or get snuffed out
just where you were spawned
No children would weep
nor mothers lament,
Nor in God's house be heard
the story of your shame.
The sun would not shine
on the stench of your filth
O'er the clean, broad, free land,
Nor would the people know
what eagles you were
Nor turn their heads to gaze.

Arouse ye, be men!
For evil days come.
Quickly a people enchained
Shall tear off their fetters;
Judgment will come,
Dnieper and the hills will speak.
A hundred rivers
flow to the sea
with your children's blood,
Nor will there be any to help.

Smoke clouds hide the sun
Through the ages
Your sons shall curse you.

Wash yourselves—
The divine likeness in you
defile not with slime.
Befool not your children
that they were born to the world
to be lordlings.
The eyes of men untaught
see deep, deep
into your soul.
Poor things they may be,
yet they know the ass
in the lion's skin.
And they will judge you,
the foolish will pronounce the doom
of the wise.

* * * * * *

ON THE ELEVENTH PSALM

* * *

MERCIFUL God, how few
Good folk remain on earth.
Behold, each one in heart
Is setting snares for another.
But with fine words,
And lips honey-sweet
They kiss—and wait
To see how soon
Their brother to his grave
Will find his way.

But Thou who art Lord alone
Shuttest up the evil lips,
That great-speaking tongue
That says:—
"No trifling thing are we,
How glorious shall we show
In intellect and speech.
Who is that Lord
that will forbid
Our thoughts and words?"

Yea, the Lord shall say to Thee
"I shall arise, this day
On their behalf—
People of mine in chains,
The poor and humble ones
These will I glorify.
Little, dumb and slaves are they,
Yet on guard about them
Will I set my Word."

Like trampled grass
Shall perish your thoughts
And words alike.

Like silver, hammered, beaten,
Seven times melted o'er the fire,
Are thy words, Oh Lord.
Scatter these holy words of Thine,
O'er all the earth,
That Thy children
little and poor
May believe in miracles on earth.

* * * * * *

OUR CONTRIBUTORS

Miss Dorothy A. Heneker is a graduate of McGill University and the author of a recent book on The Seigneurial Régime in Canada.

Miss E. M. Hull is Secretary of the United Farm Women of Alberta.

Dr. A. J. Hunter writes from long experience with the Ukrainians in Manitoba, as a physician. Two selections from his translation of Ukrainian verse are in this issue.

Mr. George McIvor is General Sales Manager of The Canadian Wheat Pool.



ON THE ROOF *of the* WORLD

THERE'S a new golf course at Banff this year. Mt. Rundle, 9,660 feet high, is your out-of-bounds on one side. On the other . . . theBow River, rushing torrent of green. Turf from the lowlands. One of the sportiest courses on the continent. 6,640 yards long,—a par 73.

When you aren't golfing, you ride . . . you motor . . . you boat on Lake Minnewanka or the Bow River . . . you fish for mountain trout . . . you climb mountains . . . you swim in the warm sulphur pool . . . you dance . . . you frivol pleasantly over the English tea-cups on the terrace . . . you join the Annual Trail Ride in August . . . you look on at such original spectacles as the Indian Pow Wow in July, or the Highland Games in September. The new wing, completed this year, gives the hotel a capacity of 600 rooms with baths, but it's still wise to make your reservations in advance.

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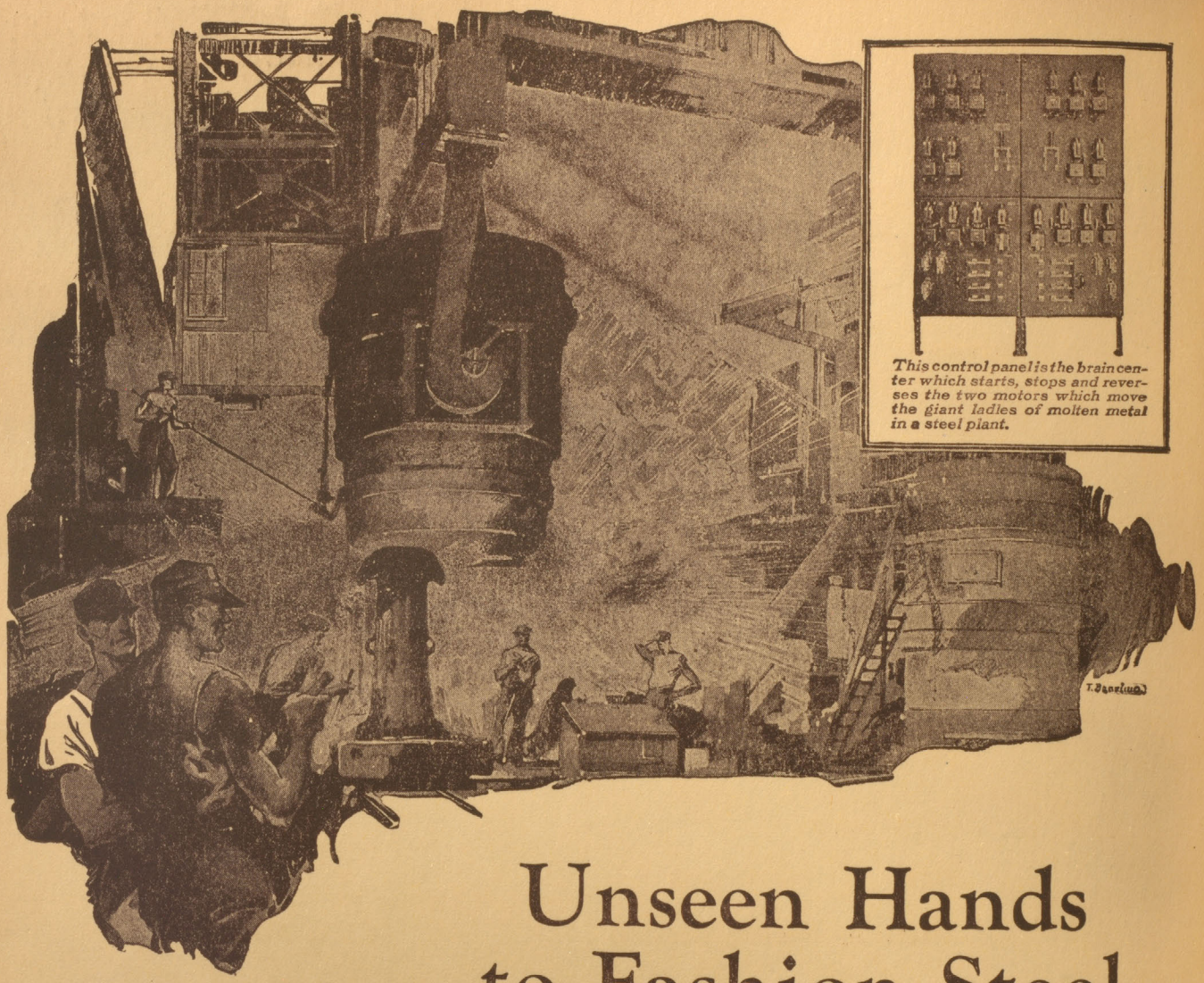
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Montreal



This control panel is the brain center which starts, stops and reverses the two motors which move the giant ladles of molten metal in a steel plant.

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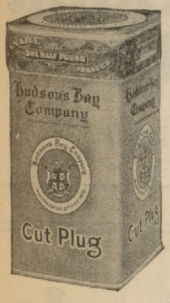
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Alumnae Society Section

ALUMNÆ REPRESENTATIVES ON THE EDITORIAL BOARD:
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"THE DAILY GRIND IN DIVERS FIELDS"

FLORENCE A. JOHNSTON, Dent. '26

PEDODONTIA

PEDODONTIA, dentistry for children, is the most important form of preventive dentistry. Its aim is to preserve and retain the thirty-two dental organs so necessary to the child's present and future health. Even before the permanent teeth have come, most parents know that children should pay regular visits to the dentist to safeguard the baby teeth, and to prevent toothache, that harassing experience which racks a child physically, mentally, and even morally.

In practising pedodontia, winning the confidence of the patient is the most delightful and the most difficult feature of the dentist's experiences. It is no secret that most modern children are not sufficiently disciplined to make them obey their elders unquestioningly, so they must be coaxed, and humoured, and reasoned with, in the dentist's office much the same as at home. This involves many interesting experiments and experiences. One little lad is a model patient because he hopes to be a soldier and scorns any exhibition of pain or emotion. A tiny boy of four does not cry because he has never suffered pain in the dentist's chair, and does not connect the two at all. A little girl of six is as good as gold because she is naturally neat and trim, and takes pride in white, shining teeth. Another lady of three likes to come to the office to show the admiring dentist a red coat, her Easter bonnet, or a new doll. A boy of eight is so fascinated by the mechanism of the chair and engine that he has already determined to become a dentist himself. I have found working with children keenly interesting and enjoyable.

Of course there are failures in gaining the co-operation of some decidedly prejudiced young patients; but it is a fascinating game to make these failures as few as possible. I unhesitatingly recommend my profession to any girl who aspires to earn her living in a way not only satisfying to herself but beneficial to humanity.

LIBRARY WORK

For some years now MARION F. WILLIAMS (Arts '11) has been engaged in work in the Art Institute of Chicago, "the only known museum," she writes, "with a railroad running through it." Owing to the Institute's great expansion in late years, and to the fact that by city ordinance it must not rise any higher into the air, it has had to span the railway-tracks and to establish itself firmly again on the other side.

An amazing number of activities are carried on in the Art Institute, and every variety of information demanded and given. On Sunday foreign-born children bring mothers with shawls on their heads to gaze at the wonders they themselves have witnessed during the week. "The guard force," Miss Williams says, "must be prepared to answer courteously and convincingly questions covering everything from cabbages to kings."

Miss Williams urges any McGill Graduates who may be strangers in Chicago to make their way to the Institute. "We can tell you the best places to visit and the best things to do, and promise you a wonderful experience even if you have but a few hours to spend in the city."

* * *

HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION

BEATRICE M. HADRILL, Arts '12, is in charge of the District of Bedford General Hospital at Sweetsburg, Que., in one of the most beautiful parts of the Eastern Townships.

As is to be expected in a hospital serving a large country district, every variety of case is received and treated. Miss Hadrill is enjoying a rich and varied experience herself, as well as superintending an institution which fills an important place in an extended community.

Alumnae Notes

NOTES

1911.—Evie Grimes, who has been for some years in the French Department at Elmira College, N.Y., has this year received her Ph.D. from Columbia.

Anna Schafheitlin has been appointed Associate Professor of German and Acting Head of the Department at Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa. She will take up her new duties at the beginning of next session, and will be the only woman at the head of a department there.

1919.—Helen Hague has received her M.A. in History.

1924.—Dorothea Hay, who has been doing library work in Victoria (B.C.) High School, has just completed the special summer course at Columbia for School Librarians.

Mary Murray has been appointed Principal of the Girls' High School, in British Guiana, which belongs to the Presbyterian Women's Missionary Society in Canada. In April she was announced as a scholarship winner in the graduating class at the closing exercises of the Toronto Missionary and Deaconess Training Home of the Presbyterian Church in Canada.

Margaret B. Cameron and Nettie A. Pidgeon have obtained their degrees in Medicine.

Katherine H. Dawson led the second year in Medicine.

1925.—Jean E. Banford has obtained her M.A. in Latin.

Mary Laura Chalk has received her Ph.D. in Physics.

1926.—Mary Winifred MacLean has her M.A. in Psychology.

Beatrice Ida Silverman has her M.A. in German.

1927.—Isabel Jean Hasley has her M.A. in English.

Mae Florence Murray has her M.A. in English.

Donna Schleien has her M.A. in German.

Alice W. Turner is the first woman to obtain her M.A. in Mathematics.

Pauline Morrison is moving to Montreal.

1928.—Regina Turley is a chemist with the Dominion Rubber Co.

Madeleine Edith DeBlois, '27, was awarded the degree of Master of Arts at the Commencement at Smith College on June 18th. Her thesis was on "The Total Ionization produced in Nitrogen by slow moving Electrons."

Miss DeBlois has received the appointment of Instructor in Physics at Vassar, and will assume her duties there in the Fall.

Notes

Dr. Gordon M. Hume, Med. '05, has been elected a member of the Board of Protestant School Commissioners of Sherbrooke, Que.

John Russell, M.A. '26, is leaving the instructional staff of the Department of Chemistry at the University of Western Ontario, London, to become assistant director of the research department of the Eastman Kodak Company at Rochester, N.Y.

As instructor of the newly-formed Halifax Aero Club, Professor J. H. Reid, Sci. '16, of the Nova Scotia Technical College, recently completed a refresher course in aviation at the DeHaviland Works, Weston, Ont., and then flew a moth plane from Weston to Ottawa and thence to Halifax.

Graduates who have passed the examinations of the Medical Council of Canada include the following: W. S. Allan, '27; A. C. Bradford, '28; C. E. Brooks, '28; R. J. Caldwell, '28; S. S. Chipman, '28; G. W. Chisholm, '27; H. R. Christie, '28; E. Daniels, '27; H. R. Davis, '28; S. B. Fraser, '28; A. B. Hall, '28; R. T. Hayes, '27; W. A. Jarrett, '28; J. G. Lee, '28; B. Lipson, '28; I. G. Macdonald, '28; D. A. MacKercher, '28; O. McDonald, '28; J. Moscovich, '28; C. H. O'Regan, '28; R. G. Reid, '28; H. L. Shankman, '28; R. B. Shaw, '27; J. Stockhousen, '28; G. F. Sutherland, '28; G. D. Taylor, '28; C. S. Touzel, '28.

The Government, led by the Hon. Dr. J. D. MacLean, Med. '05, went down to defeat in the British Columbia general elections held in July, Dr. MacLean sustaining personal defeat in Victoria City. One of his Cabinet colleagues, Hon. Dr. W. H. Sutherland, Med. '99, however, was successful in being re-elected in Revelstoke. Other Graduates in the new House, all of them supporters of the Tolmie administration, are Dr. G. K. McNaughton, Med. '06 (Comox); and G. A. Walkem, Sci. '96.

Mrs. Euphemia McGougan, who died in Vancouver in July, was ormerly of Glencoe, Ont., and the mother of Rev. Edward McGougan, Arts '04, of Vancouver.

Captain A. E. Lundon, Med. '14, has been promoted to the command of No. 6 Field Ambulance, C.A.M.C., in succession to Colonel S. H. McKee, C.M.G., Med. '00, who is appointed to the command of No. 6 Reserve Field Ambulance.

M. P. Delahanty, past student, has been promoted to become assistant general superintendent of western hotels for the Canadian Pacific Railway. He was formerly assistant manager and manager of the Chateau Lake Louise and then became manager of the Banff Springs Hotel at the opening of the 1927 season.

In Cornwall, Ont., on July 15th, the death took place of Nellie Evelyn Sherwood, widow of Dr. W. H. Craig, Vet. '90.

Eric H. Wait, Sci. '22, has been promoted as an engineer in the Mines Branch at Ottawa.

Dr. G. E. Hodge, Med. '15, has returned to Montreal after having spent six months in Europe carrying on post-graduate studies.

On Sunday, June 17th, in Chalmers Church, Quebec, Dr. Joseph Oscar Thomson, Med. '09, was designated as a medical missionary of the United Church of Canada at Canton, in Southern China. Dr. Thomson is not without extensive connection with hospital work in China. Indeed, he has been stationed in Canton for a period of 16 years, having gone there after one year on the staff of the Jeffrey Hale Hospital in Quebec and having taken charge of the Canton Hospital. Mrs. Thomson died not long after her return to Canada, in company with her husband and daughter, and Dr. Thomson now goes back to China to resume his work in the Canton Hospital, but this time as a missionary of the United Church of Canada.

In Montreal, on July 15th, the death took place of Letitia Caroline Chambers, wife of David Ross McCord, LL.D., Arts '63, Law '67. She was 83 years of age.

The University of Saskatchewan has conferred the honorary degree of LL.D. upon Dr. H. M. Tory, Arts '90, the former president of the University of Alberta and now chairman of the National Research Council.

Norman M. Scott, Sci. '15, has been appointed sales manager for the metropolitan district of Montreal for the Royal Securities Corporation. For the past eight years he has been connected with the financial firm of Hanson Brothers in Montreal.

The D lta Upsilon Memorial Scholarship has been awarded to E. B. Copland, Arts '22, who is at present a student in the United Theological College, Montreal, and who will devote the scholarship to the prosecution of further studies in theology at the University of Edinburgh.

John C. Moynan, Agr. '16, has been promoted in the service of the Dominion Department of Agriculture at Ottawa to be Chief of the Illustration Stations division of the Experimental Farms Branch. Mr. Moynan was previously assistant to the Chief of that division, after having acted as vocational supervisor for the D.S.C.R., with headquarters at Macdonald College, and since the death of John Fixter has been acting chief. The division now supervises the operation of 195 illustration stations throughout Canada.

L. S. Rene Morin, M.P., Law '05, of St. Hyacinthe, Que., has been appointed General Manager of the General Investment Trust of Canada, with office in Montreal.

Dr. Otto Marcuse, Arts '06, Med. '11, of Montreal, is spending some months in Europe carrying on post-graduate studies principally in Vienna.

After having spent a year and a half attending clinics in Vienna, Budapest and Frankfurt, Dr. Maxwell Fineberg, Med. '23, has returned to Montreal.

At the conclusion of many years' practice in Watertown, N.Y., Dr. Gilbert Cannon, Med. '77, has retired from the profession and temporarily assumed residence in Almonte, Ont., his birthplace.

In Victoria, B.C., on July 28th, the death took place of Mrs. Sutherland, wife of the Hon. Dr. W. H. Sutherland, Med. '99, Minister of Public Works of British Columbia.

Dr. Norman McCormack, Med. '85, dean of the medical practitioners in Renfrew, Ont., has been elected president of the County of Renfrew Medical Society. Dr. W. B. McNaughton, Med. '05, of Arnprior, is a member of the executive committee.

John Cliff, who died at Lac Quenouille, Que., on July 31st, at the age of 72 years, was for many years connected with the British-American Dyeing Company in Montreal and was the father of Rev. H. W. Cliff, Arts '07, of Kingston, Ont., and of E. Howard Cliff, Arts '16, Law '21, of Montreal.

For the first time since his graduation, Dr. Charles B. H. Hanvery, Med. '83, accompanied by his wife and by Miss Marguerite Hanvery, revisited Montreal and McGill during July. He is in practice at Berkeley, Cal.

Major T. A. Williams, Sci. '15, of Ottawa, who has been officer commanding the First Field Battery, C.F.A., is succeeding to the command of the First Brigade, C.F.A., with the rank of lieutenant-colonel.

Howells Frechette, M.Sc., Sci. '01, of the Department of Mines at Ottawa, spent part of the summer in Prince Edward Island carrying out an examination of its gravel resources.

Dr. G. R. Lomer, Arts '03, librarian of the University, spent part of the summer in Great Britain, where he collected material for use in connection with the library course at the University.

Manuel A. Mendell, Arts '24, and Charles Brownstein, M.A., Arts '24, both of whom completed their studies in law at the Université

de Montréal, have entered into a law partnership with offices in La Sauvegarde Building, Notre Dame Street east.

Oliver Hall, M.Sc., Sci. '03, has been appointed general manager of the Canadian operations of the Mond Nickel Company, with headquarters at Sudbury. Mr. Hall was originally exploration engineer for the Mond Nickel Company and later became general superintendent and manager of its mines.

Eugene A. Forsey, M.A., Arts '25, who is attending Oxford, has been successful in being awarded first class honors by the examiners in the final honour school of philosophy, politics and economics, being one of ten to attain that distinction, and the sole representative of the overseas Dominions to figure in the modern greats list of "firsts" this year.

In Montreal, on August 4th, the death took place of Jennie Wallace, wife of Dr. Neil Malloch, Med. '97, of Winchester, Ont.

Rev. Dr. Walter M. Patton, until recently principal of Carleton College, Northfield, Minn., and formerly a member of the teaching staff of the Montreal Wesleyan Theological College, died in Montreal on August 5th. He was a past student of the University.

After four years as general secretary of the McGill Student Christian Association, with headquarters in Strathcona Hall, H. R. C. Avison, Arts '22, has resigned to become one of the national secretaries of the Student Christian Movement in Canada. From 1924 to 1926 he also served as chairman of the general committee of that movement and in 1925-26 was associate minister of the American Presbyterian Church in Montreal.

Dr. W. H. Rose, Med. '22, of Avonmore, Ont., has established himself in practice in Potsdam, N.Y. During the war he enlisted as a private and rose to the rank of captain.

James O. Hyndman, who died in Marrickville, Ont., on August 6th, was the father of Dr. A. B. Hyndman, Med. '15, of Carp, Ont.

Major James Stevenson, Arts '97, Med. '01, has been promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel and placed in command of No. 6 Stationary Hospital, C.A.M.C., Quebec. During the war, he was officer in charge of the Quebec Military Hospital.

Rev. Charles Paterson-Smyth, M.A., B.D., Arts '10, for some years past rector of Christ Church, Windsor, N.S., has been appointed rector of the parish of Prescott, Ont.

Graduate friends of Dr. Charles T. Fink, Med. '21, will sympathize with him and Mrs. Fink in the death at Pembroke, Ont., on August 12th, of their infant daughter, Marguerite Theresa.

The McGill School for Social Workers' scholarship of the value of $240 and established for the purpose of facilitating the continuance of studies by the recipient, has been awarded to Miss Dorothy Bloomfield, Arts '28.

Mrs. E. A. Keeble (Jessie M. Thornton, Arts '21) is now residing in Bombay, India, where her husband is connected with the staff of General Motors India, Limited. Mr. and Mrs. Keeble previously spent 15 months in Japan, Java and Calcutta, and will probably remain in India for another year and a half. Their address is care General Motors India, Limited, P.O. Box 39, Bombay.

Miss Janet L. Reid, Arts '22, has gone to Scotland to participate in the teachers' exchange with Great Britain. She has been teaching under the auspices of the Protestant School Board of Montreal.

Upon appointment to the General Staff by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Major Leslie C. Goodeve, D.S.O., Sci. '11, of the Royal Canadian Horse Artillery, was presented at the King's levée held on June 1st.

Professor G. S. Whitby, Ph.D. '20, of the Department of Chemistry at the University, has been honored by being created an Officier d'Académie by the Republic of France in recognition of his scientific attainments.

Rev. David N. Coburn, Arts '96, recently of Granby, Que., has accepted an invitation to become pastor of St. Paul's United Church at Prescott, Ont.

Dr. D. M. Robertson, Med. '98, superintendent of the Ottawa Civic Hospital, represented that institution at the annual meeting of the American Hospitals Association held in San Francisco in August.

John W. Bell, M.Sc., Sci. '97, has been promoted from associate professor of mining at the University to be professor of ore dressing in the Faculty of Applied Science.

H. S. Cunningham, Agr. '17, has received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from Cornell University and has been appointed plant pathologist in the service of the Government of Bermuda. Before entering upon post-graduate studies at Cornell, he was professor of botany at the Nova Scotia Agricultural College at Truro, and before that was professor of agriculture and farm mechanics at the same institution.

Colonel C. H. L. Jones, past student, has resigned from the position of vice-president and manager of the operations for the Spanish River Pulp and Paper Mills, Limited, to be associated with the management of a paper mill about to be established at Liverpool, N.S.

Dr. Otto Schmidt, Med. '22, late of the staff of the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, spent part of the summer in Europe engaged in post-graduate study.

Dr. W. J. Patterson, Med. '06, has been promoted from demonstrator to lecturer in orthopædic surgery in the Faculty of Medicine at the University.

Frank Scott, Law '27, has been appointed an assistant professor in the Faculty of Law at the University.

Dr. J. A. Wright, Med. '28, has been appointed research fellow in pathology in the Faculty of Medicine and Dr. P. J. Kearns, Med. '21, Clara Law Fellow in obstetrics and gynæcology. Dr. R. R. Fitzgerald, Arts '19, Med. '22; Dr. Dudley E. Ross, Med. '21; Dr. H. M. Elder, Med. '23, and Dr. P. G. Silver, Arts '20, Med. '23, have been appointed demonstrators in anatomy, while Dr. G. G. Miller, Med. '22, has been appointed an assistant demonstrator in surgery. Those appointed to be assistant demonstrators in pathology are Dr. Neil McLeod, Arts '23, Med. '27; Dr. John E. deBelle, Med. '26; Dr. A. W. Blair, Med. '28; Dr. George D. L. Taylor, Med. '28; Dr. P. N. MacDermot, Med. '27, and Dr. G. N. Paterson-Smyth, Med. '27.

A. L. Patterson, Arts '25, has been appointed lecturer in physics at the University for a period of two years.

The president of the Canadian Medical Association for the ensuing year is Dr. A. T. Bazin, Med. '94, of Montreal. Associated with him on the executive of the association are Dr. W. G. Reilly, Med. '95, of Montreal, as honorary treasurer; Dr. H. H. Murphy, Arts '02, Med. '04, of Kamloops, B.C., and Dr. A. McG. Young, Med. '06, of Saskatoon, Sask., as members of the executive. Dr. F. J. Shepherd, LL.D., Med. '73, of Montreal, former Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, has been created a life member of the Association.

Dr. H. D. Johnson, Med. '85, of Charlottetown, has been elected as the representative of Prince Edward Island upon the executive of the Canadian Legion, British Empire Service League.

James M. McCarthy, Sci. '87, vice-president of the firm of Messrs. Price Brothers and Co., Limited, has been elected a member of the Quebec Advisory Board of the Royal Trust Company.

Harry Newman, Arts '06, of Montreal, has been elected one of the vice-presidents of the Investment Bankers' Association of Canada.

Dr. Henry M. Ami, Arts '82, has returned to France to explore prehistoric remains under the auspices of the Prehistoric Society of France.

Francis M. Archibald, Sci. '23, has received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from the University of Toronto at the conclusion of post-graduate studies.

Miss Sara W. Hill, Arts '25, has received the degree of Master of Arts from Columbia University, New York.

R. J. Booth, Arts '25, of Ottawa, was called to the Bar of Ontario on June 21st at Osgoode Hall, Toronto.

Gordon H. Nichol, Comm. '22, has joined the staff of the Canadian Department Stores, Limited, and is at present stationed in Brockville, Ont.

In Montreal, on July 2nd, the death took place of Jessie Clifford MacCree, widow of Dr. Joseph Dougald Acton MacDonald, Med. '73.

Rev. James Grier, Arts '19, who has been minister of St. Andrew's Church, Campbellford, Ont., has accepted a call to assume charge of the Presbyterian Church at Lindsay, Ont.

Dr. Reginald Ruggles Gates, Arts '06, professor of botany at the University of London, spent the summer on an expedition down the Mackenzie River for the purpose of comparing the tundra of Northern Canada and the Mackenzie Basin with that of Russian Lapland. He also interested himself in various problems concerning the Eskimo. Prof. Gates was assisted by the Dominion Government and by the Hudson's Bay Company.

Colonel Casey A. Wood, Med. Reserve Corps U.S.A., D.C.L. (Bishop's), LL.D., Med. '06, Non-Resident Representative Fellow on the University Corporation for countries outside Canada and Newfoundland, has been recently elected an honorary member of the New York Charaka Club, devoted to the study of the history of Medicine. It is of interest to note that of the three honorary members of this Club two have been McGill graduates, Sir William Osler and Dr. Casey Wood, the third being the late Dr. Weir Mitchell of Philadelp' ia. Dr. Wood has spent several years since his retirement from practice in the pursuit of a favourite study—ornithology—and, in this connection has been made Honorary Collaborator of Birds in the Smithsonian Insitution. At present he is engaged in research work at Stanford University, California, where he holds the honcrary position of Lecturer in Zoology. A part of the research referred to is the study and review of a famous and very rare manuscript (transcribed in Herat, *ca.* 1390, A.D.) on Zoology, now in the Blacker Library of McGill. In this task he has the co-operation of Prof. Seddon, Reader in Persian at O. ford, and that eminent Oriental scholar, Mr. Wladimir Ivanow of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, Calcutta, India.

Dr. Hugh A. Stuart, Med. '28, has entered upon three years' post-graduate work at the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal.

During the meeting of the Mining Society of Nova Scotia, held in Halifax in June, Sir Stopford Brunton, M.Sc., Sci. '10, was presented with the Leonard medal, the joint gift of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and the Engineering Institute of Canada, for his paper on "Gold Mining in Nova Scotia," read before the annual meeting of the Mining Society of Nova Scotia in 1926.

Dr. John McCombe, Med. '99, of Montreal, is now Chief Medical Officer of the Canadian National Railways.

After having spent two years as an interne in New York hospitals, Dr. W. Keith Burwell, Med. '26, has proceeded to France to spend a year in the American Hospital at Neuilly prosecuting post-graduate studies in surgery.

Accompanied by Mrs. Goldbloom and their two sons, Dr. Alton Goldbloom, Arts '13, Med. '16, of Montreal, spent a portion of the summer in Berlin, Vienna, Paris and London.

Two recent graduates of the University are included amongst the recipients of Province of Quebec scholarships entitling them to continue their studies abroad. They are Leo Edel, M.A., Arts '27, who acted as an assistant in the English Department while attending the Graduate School, and Laurence Wooley, Arts '28, who will attend the Sorbonne. A. Edel, M.A. '28, brother of Leo Edel, is the holder of the Moyse Scholarship and will proceed to Oxford to continue his studies in Classics.

After some connection with the staff of the Montreal General Hospital, Dr. W. A. Milligan, Med. '27, has opened an office for the practice of his profession in Cornwall, Ont.

Dr. Mortimer R. Kaufman, Med. '25, has been awarded the Harvard research scholarship entitling him to study psychiatry in Germany and will proceed to that country to prosecute post-graduate studies. Dr. Kaufman has been latterly on the staff of the Manhattan State Hospital and the Boston Psychopathic Hospital, and on his return will resume his connection with the latter institution, becoming, as well, an instructor in the Harvard Medical School.

Among those who have passed their examinations for entrance to the Quebec Bar are J. H. Blumenstein, Arthur E. Laverty, Hazen Hansard, G. M. Webster and David Miller, all members of the class of Law '28.

Dr. Helen R. Y. Reid, Arts '89, of Montreal, has been appointed director of the division on immigration of the Canadian National Committee for Mental Hygiene.

At Calgary, Alberta, on May 29th, the death took place of Elizabeth Allan, wife of Peter Turner Bone and mother of Allan Turner Bone, Sci. '16, of Montreal.

J. Armitage Ewing, K.C., Law '97, of Montreal, attended a conference of the Association of Life Insurance Counsel at White Sulphur Springs, W.Va., in May, and delivered an address on the Life Insurance Laws of the Province of Quebec.

At Cornwall, Ont., on May 25th, the death took place of John H. Jerrom, the father of Cyril L. Jerrom, Sci. '23, now in Peru.

During the summer Dr. James B. Mawdsley, Sci. '21, as an officer of the Geological Survey of Canada, undertook a detailed survey of the Desmeloizes area of Western Quebec and an investigation of the numerous mineral deposits existing in that district. He also engaged in a study of electrical prospecting.

Rev. William Timberlake, one of the veteran ministers of the former Methodist Church in Eastern Canada, who died in Montreal on June 3rd, was the father of Rev. Ralph M. Timberlake, Arts '08, of Dalton, Mass., and of John N. Timberlake, Sci. '10, of Montreal.

Dr. W. F. James, M.Sc. '21, has left the service of the Geological Survey of Canada at Ottawa to establish a consulting practice as a mining geologist at Amos, Que.

Alfred W. Martin, Arts '82, who is leader of the New York Society for Ethical Culture, was one of 90 delegates from all parts of the world invited to attend a peace conference to be held in Geneva during the month of September under the auspices of the Carnegie Peace Foundation. Mr. Martin is to speak on the subject of "The Ethical Attitude to the Problem of World Peace."

From far-off Uganda comes news of the activities of Henry Slingsby, Sci. '10, who is now employed as locating engineer for the Kenya and Uganda Railway with headquarters at Jinja, Uganda, British East Africa.

Rev. Prof. F. Scott McKenzie, Arts '14, of the Montreal Presbyterian College, represented the Presbyterian Church in Canada at the tercentenary of the Dutch Reformed Church in America, celebrated in New York early in June.

Henri S. Labelle, Arch. '17, has been appointed manager of the recently-opened Montreal office of the Sterling Appraisal Co. Mr. Labelle is a member of the Province of Quebec Association of Architects.

Captain L. H. Leeson, Med. '15, has been promoted to the rank of major attached to No. 18 Field Ambulance, C.A.M.C.

E. Bruce Copland, Arts '22; John R. Wheeler, Arts '25; and Hugh McPhail, Arts '25, were ordained to the ministry of the United Church of Canada in Montreal in June. Mr. Copland has been a missionary in China for some years and is resuming work there next year, after having pursued post-graduate studies in Scotland.

Graduate friends will sympathize with Willard F. Crocker, past student, and Mrs. Crocker, in the death, on June 7th, at 808 Upper Lansdowne Avenue, Montreal, of their only child, Willard Reed, aged ten months.

Cecil O. Scott, Arts '18, is now editor of the Sunday edition of the Province, published in Vancouver, B.C.

Charles C. Ross, Sci. '09, has been transferred from Calgary, Alberta, to Ottawa as supervisory mining engineer in the service of the Department of the Interior.

John Godfrey Saxe, M.A., Arts '97, has been appointed chariman of the Bar Association of the City of New York, the president of which is Secretary of State Charles E. Hughes.

Suddenly, in Montreal, on June 12th, the death took place of Annie Westover, widow of Dr. A. D. Struthers, Med. '81, in his lifetime of Bedford, Que. She was 71 years of age.

After a long period of service in the former Methodist Church and in the United Church of Canada, Rev. Dr. Salem G. Bland, Arts '77, has retired from the active ministry and will devote his leisure to writing and lecturing. Latterly, Dr. Bland has been a member of the Toronto Conference of the United Church.

The name of Dr. H. M. Tory, Arts '90, chairman of the National Research Council, has been added to the central executive of the League of Nations Society of Canada.

Promotion to the rank of Dean of the Faculty of Law at the University has come to Prof. Percy E. Corbett, M.A., Arts '13, who succeeds Mr. Justice R. A. E. Greenshields, Arts '83, Law '85. Mr. Corbett has been Professor of Law at McGill since 1924, while Mr. Justice Greenshields has had a connection with the Faculty since 1913, when he was appointed associate professor of civil law.

Keith H. Butler, Ph.D. '28, has been appointed to the teaching staff of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Promotions in the Faculty of Medicine at the University include the following: Dr. F. H. Mackay, Med. '12, from lecturer to clinical professor of neurology; Dr. J. A. Nutter, Arts '00, Med. '04, from lecturer to clinical professor of orthopædic surgery; Dr. H. M. Little, Med. '01, from assistant professor to clinical professor of obstetrics and gynæcology; Dr. J. R. Fraser, Med. '10, from lecturer to clinical professor of obstetrics and gynæcology; Dr. H. C. Burgess, Med. '05, from lecturer to professor of gynæcology and obstetrics; Dr. J. R. Goodall, Arts '99, Med. '01, from lecturer to clinical professor of obstetrics and gynæcology; Dr. J. W. Duncan, Med. '01, from lecturer to clinical professor of obstetrics and gynæcology; Dr. E. Hamilton White, Arts '99, Med. '01, from demonstrator to lecturer in oto-laryngology; Dr. A. W. Young, Med. '20, from demonstrator in neuro-pathology to lecturer in neurology.

Charles S. LeMesurier, Arts '09, Law '12, has been promoted from associate professor to professor of commercial law in the Faculty of Law at the University.

The degree of Doctor of Science has been conferred by Harvard University upon T. Cunliffe Barnes, past student, son of Prof. Howard T. Barnes, Sci. '93, upon the completion of a most meritorious post-graduate course. Dr. Barnes took the first two years of the course in Arts at McGill and then proceeded to Cornell, where he graduated as A.B. in 1925. He receives the degree of Doctor of Science at Harvard at the early age of 24 years. During the summer, he has been continuing investigations into the pine tree weevil for the Conservative Commission of the State of New York, a work upon which he has been engaged for four years, and he read a paper in connection with it at the International Entomological Congress held in Ithaca in August. He has now been appointed instructor in physiology and tutor in biology at Harvard.

Agnes Ellen Brennan, wife of Raymond S. Kelsch, who died in Montreal on June 16th, was the mother of Chester S. Kelsch, past student, also of Montreal.

As an alderman of the City of Montreal, J. Arthur Mathewson, Arts '12, Law '15, has been appointed representative of the city on the Protestant Board of School Commissioners.

Colonel J. A. Macphail, Sci. '93, who formerly commanded the Queen's University Contingent of the Canadian Officers' Training Corps, has been transferred to the command of the reserve unit of the Contingent.

After four years as pastor of the United Church at Iroquois, Ont., Rev. Mahlon I. Robinson, Arts '12, has been transferred to assume charge of the congregation at Cardinal, Ont.

Cyril J. Watson, Agr. '21, of Ottawa, has completed a post-graduate course at Cornell University and received the degree of Ph.D.

Acadia University has conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Letters upon Newton MacTavish, past student, who is a member of the Civil Service Commission at Ottawa and who is a trustee of the National Gallery of Canada. The degree has been conferred in recognition of Dr. MacTavish's work as a member of the Board of Trustees of the National Gallery and of the encouragement which he has given to the advancement of painting and literature throughout the Dominion.

At Nice, France, on May 20th, the death took place of Adine Chauvin, widow of Walter R. L. Shanks, Arts '08, Law '11, of Montreal.

Rev. William Hales Hingston, S.J., past student, has been appointed Provincial of the Province of Upper Canada of the Society of Jesus, after a period in Winnipeg as assistant priest of St. Ignatius' Church and as editor of *The Canadian Messenger*. Father Hingston is a former rector of Loyola College, Montreal, and spent a year in the Faculty of Law at McGill.

Edward F. O'Brien, Comm. '22, and George W. Mitchell, Comm. '23, have successfully passed the examinations of the Society of Chartered Accountants of the Province of Quebec.

At Saranac Lake, N.Y., on May 24, the death took place of Winnifred Harriet Marson, widow of Dr. Robert Patterson, Arts '98, Med. '02.

George D. Matthews, Agr. '21, has been promoted from experimental farm assistant at Indian Head, Sask., under the Dominion Department of Agriculture, to be superintendent of the experimental farm at Scott, Sask.

A mountain 11,000 feet in height in the Coast mountains of British Columbia has been named "Hickson" after Professor J. W. A. Hickson, Arts '93, of the University, who is a celebrated mountain climber.

Graduates will sympathize with the Hon. Narcisse Perodeau, Law '76, Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, in the loss of his daughter, Mrs. Francis E. McKenna, who acted as the châtelaine of Spencer Wood, the gubernatorial residence.

Rev. Errol C. Amaron, Arts '23, has accepted an invitation to become assistant pastor of the American United Church, Montreal, in succession to Rev. Robert Hall, Arts '22, who has assumed charge of a congregation in Belleville, Ont. Latterly, Mr. Amaron, who is a former president of the Students' Society of the University, has been acting as assistant in the Congregational Church at White Plains, N.Y. He is a son of the late Rev. Dr. Calvin E. Amaron, Arts '77.

Rev. H. P. S. Luttrell, B.A., formerly of Honan, China, has been inducted minister of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Victoria, in succession to the late Rt. Rev. W. L. Clay, D.D., who died last February during his term of office as Moderator of the Presbyterian Church in Canada.

Births - Marriages - Deaths

BIRTHS

CULPEPER—At Port Arthur, Ont., on July 20th, to B. A. Culpeper, Sci. '23, and Mrs. Culpeper, 33 Maudslay Court, Port Arther, a son.

RADLEY—At Shawinigan Falls, Que., on July 25th. to P.rcy E. Radley, Sci. '23, and Mrs. Radley, a daughter.

MACKEEN—In Boston, Mass., on July 17th, to Dr. R. A. H. Mackeen, Med. '24, and Mrs. Mackeen, a son.

GRAFFTEY—In Montreal, on August 5th, to W. Arthur F. Grafftey, Sci. '14, and Mrs. Grafftey, a son.

BUSBY—In Montreal, on August 14th, to Dr. E. S. Busby, Arts '14, Med. '18, and Mrs. Busby, of Calgary, Alberta, a son.

MACINTOSH—In Montreal, on August 9th, to Dr. D. S. MacIntosh, Med. '23, and Mrs. MacIntosh, of 295 Querbes Avenue, Outremont, a daughter.

SNETSINGER—In Cornwall, Ont., on August 17th, to W. L. G. Snetsinger, past student, and Mrs. Snetsinger, a son.

MACLAREN—At Ottawa, on August 12th, to A. Roy MacLaren, Sci. '23, and Mrs. MacLaren, of Buckingham, Que., a daughter.

HARWOOD—At Owen Sound, Ont., on August 13th, to Dr. W. L. Harwood, Med. '23, and Mrs. Harwood, a daughter.

HALL—In Montreal, on June 12th, to John S. Hall, Sci. '14, and Mrs. Hall, a son.

MCGILL—In Montreal, on June 9th, to Frank S. McGill, past student, and Mrs. McGill, a daughter.

ROBERTS—In Montreal, on June 17th, to Leslie Roberts, past student, and Mrs. Roberts, a son.

BONE—In Montreal, on June 21st, to Allan Turner Bone, Sci. '16, and Mrs. Turner Bone (ENID MARGARET PRICE, M.A., Arts '17), a son.

CREWSON—At Cornwall, Ont., on June 25th, to Dr. A. L. Crewson, Med. '23, and Mrs. Crewson, a son.

FOX—In St. John's, Newfoundland, on July 1st, to J. E. J. Fox and Mrs. Fox (HELEN FRASER, Arts '16), a daughter.

DUNCAN—In Philadelphia, Pa., on July 8th, to Dr. Garfield G. Duncan, Med. '23, and Mrs. Duncan, a son.

ROSEN—In Montreal, on July 9th, to Dr. Louis J. Rosen, Dent. '22, and Mrs. Rosen, a son.

RICHARDSON—In Montreal, on July 1st, to Dr. A. D. Richardson, Dent. '24, and Mrs. Richardson, a son.

KENT—In Lachine, Que., on July 22nd, to Dr. Leonard E. Kent, Dent. '23, and Mrs. Kent, a daughter (still-born).

ELDER—In Montreal, on July 17th, to Aubrey H. Elder, Arts '10, Law '13, and Mrs. Elder, a daughter.

TASCHEREAU—At Noranda, Que., on May 18th, to Rogers H. Taschereau, Sci. '23, and Mrs. Taschereau, a son.

TILDEN—On May 23rd, in Montreal, to S. F. Tilden, past student, and Mrs. Tilden, a son.

REFORD—In Montreal, on June 3rd, to Eric Reford, Arts '21, and Mrs. Reford, a son.

FORMAN—In Montreal, on June 3rd, to J. F. Forman, past student, and Mrs. Forman, a daughter.

SIMPSON—In Pittsburgh, Pa., on May 11th, to Richard L. Simpson, Sci. '23, and Mrs. Simpson, a son.

ABBOTT—In Montreal, on May 30th, to Douglas C. Abbott, Law '21, and Mrs. Abbott, a daughter.

SHEETS—At Caulsboro, N.J., on May 24th, to Dr. Cecil C. Sheets, Med. '23, and Mrs. Sheets, a son, Allan Merritt.

BAILLIE—In Montreal, on June 10th, to Donald A. Baillie, Sci. '23, and Mrs. Baillie, a son.

WICKENDEN—In Montreal, on May 25th, to John F. Wickenden, Sci. '20, and Mrs. Wickenden, of Three Rivers, Que., a daughter.

WHEATLEY—In Montreal, on May 26th, to Dr. R. A. Wheatley, Dent. '26, and Mrs. Wheatley, a daughter.

WILDER—In Montreal, on June 14th, to Hartland B. Wilder, Sci. '22, and Mrs. Wilder, a daughter.

NESS—On Monday, August 6th, 1928, at Macdonald College, to Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Ness, a son.

MACLEAY—In Hartsdale, New York, on April 29th, to Alfred Alexander Macleay, Arts '91, Med. '95, and Mrs. Macleay, a granddaughter.

FARNSWORTH—In Quebec, June 23rd, 1928, to Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Farnsworth (CONSTANCE FORD, '21) a son.

LAZIER—On May 20th, at the Royal Victoria Maternity Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. Frederick R. L. Lazier (REBECCA CONTANT, '21) a son.

MARRIAGES

ABBOTT-SMITH—On June 2nd, in the Chapel of the Montreal Diocesan Theological College, Alice Nevada, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Wisdom, Shawinigan Falls, Que., and Henry Abbott-Smith, Sci. '23, son of the Rev. Canon Abbott-Smith and of Mrs. Abbott-Smith, Montreal.

AMARON-ROY—In the American Presbyterian Church, Montreal, on June 23rd, Miss Alice Rosslyn Roy, Arts '23, daughter of the late James Inglis Roy and of Mrs. Roy, Ahuntsic, Que., and Errol Calvin Amaron, Arts '23, son of the late Rev. Dr. Calvin E. Amaron, Arts '77, and of Mrs. Amaron, of Quebec.

ANTLIFF—In Dominion-Douglas Church, Montreal, on July 3rd, Lily Evelyn, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert B. Brown, Murray avenue, Westmount, and James Cooper Antliff, Sci. '23, son of the late John Holden Antliff, M.Sc., Sci. '89, and of Mrs. Antliff, Westmount.

ASHBY—In St. Matthias Church, Montreal, on June 9th, Beatrice, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Roper, Westmount, and Reginald Beale Ashby, Sci. '24, son of the late H. W. Ashby, and of Mrs. Ashby, Montreal.

BENNET—In St. Giles' Church, Montreal, on June 2nd, Mary Winnifred, daughter of Henry Goodchild, Stanstead, Que., and William Herbert Bennet, past student, son of the late George Bennet, New Glasgow, Que.

BRADLEY—In July, Norma Maude, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert S. Carruth, Toronto, and Herbert Ellison Bradley, Sci. '20, of Toronto, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ellison Bradley, of Smiths Falls, Ont.

BREWER—To Wendell Baxter Brewer, Com. '23, of Cobalt, Ont. Beulah Mae, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harold Ferris, August 21st, 1928, at Harrow, Ont.

BREMNER—On June 6th at St. Andrew's Church, Montreal, Isobel Margaret, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Geraghty, Elm Avenue, Westmount, and Douglas Orrin Bremner, Sci. '26, only son of Mr. and Mrs. John A. Bremner, Roslyn Avenue.

CUMMING—At Buckingham, Que., on July 24th, Miss Agnes Beahen and Dr. William Allan Cumming, Med. '99, both of Buckingham.

ELLS—On July 27th, at St. James' United Church, Montreal, Irene, daughter of the Hon. William Currie and Mrs. Currie, of Campbellton, N.B., and Sidney Clarke Ells, Arts '00, Sci. '08, son of the late Dr. R. W. Ells, Arts '72, and of Mrs. Ells, Ottawa.

EMO—In Christ Church, Aylmer, Que., on August 11th, Margaret Jean, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Parker, Ottawa, and John Currie Emo, Comm. '23, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Emo, Montreal.

FINDLAY—On June 14th, at the residence of the bride's father, Jean Stalker, only daughter of R. T. MacLeay, Clifton Avenue, Montreal, and Robert Elliott Findlay, Sci. '26, only son of Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Findlay, Compton, Que.

FINLAYSON—On June 21st, at Glace Bay, N.S., Marjorie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Archibald, of Glace Bay, and Stuart Milner Finlayson, Sci '24, son of Mr. and Mrs. Norman Finlayson, Outremont, Que.

FRANCIS—In Mountain Street United Church, Montreal, on July 31st, Mae Athena, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George F. Grimes, St. John's, Newfoundland, and Selby Wilson Francis, M.A., Arts '27, of Essex Jct., Vt.

GARLAND—At the residence of the bride's parents on August 3rd, Eva Lamb, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert F. Candish, Ahuntsic, Montreal, and Rev. Sidney George Garland, Arts '28, of Georgia, Vt., son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Garland, Lower Island Cove, Newfoundland.

GILLIES—On July 7th, at Lachute, Que., Margaret Grace, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. Dobbie, Lachute, and Dr. James Noel Gillies, Med. '25, of New Carlisle, Que., only son of Mr. and Mrs. A. Gillies, Port Daniel Centre, Que.

GLASSCO—On June 9th, at the Cathedral of the Holy Trinity, Quebec, Willa Blanche, daughter of the late Sir William Price and of Lady Price, Quebec, and John Grant Glassco, Comm. '25, also of Quebec, son of John G. Glassco, M.Sc., Sci. '00, and of Mrs. Glassco, Winnipeg.

GORDON—On April 14th, in Carbondale, Pa., Elizabeth Watt, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James H. Paul, of Carbondale, and Dr. Donald C. Gordon, Med. '22, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. John C. Gordon, of Ottawa.

GROSS—At "Ridgewood Park," Goderich, Ont., the summer home of the bride's parents, on June 30th, Jean Helene, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. O. E. Fleming, of Windsor, Ont., and Philip Norcross Gross, Sci. '25, of Toronto, son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry J. Gross, of Montreal.

HOLDEN-GRAY—On July 14th, at Christ Church Cathedral, Montreal, Miss Ethel Marguerita Gray, Arts '19, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Gray, Montreal, and George Wilfred Holden, Ph.D., M.Sc., '24, youngest son of the late A. Homer Holden and of Mrs. Holden, Frelighsburg, Que.

HUGHES—On September 3rd, at Almonte, Ont., Norah, daughter of the late Alexander Rosamond, and of Mrs. Rosamond, Pinehurst, Almonte, and Henry Gordon Hughes, Arch. '27, son of Brigadier-General H. T. Hughes and Mrs. Hughes, Victoria, B.C.

HUNTER—In June, at St. John's Cathedral, Saskatoon, Sask., Gertrude May, only daughter of Harry Stubbs, Montreal, and Piercy Starkey Hunter, Arch. '25, of Saskatoon, only son of Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Hunter, Moncton, N.B.

IRWIN—On July 5th, in Montreal, Elizabeth A. Irwin, M.A., Arts '96 (née Hammond), and Antony Vladimir Seferovitch, M.A., M.C.L., Ph.D., Consul-General in Canada for the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes and Acting Consul-General for the Hellenic Republic. Address: The Travancore, 70 Cedar Avenue, Montreal.

JOHNSON—In St. Paul's Cathedral, Detroit, Mich., on July 2nd, Marguerite, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Beale, of Savannah, Ga., and the Very Rev. Herbert Lansdowne Johnson, M.A., B.D., Arts '12, Dean of St. Paul's Cathedral, Detroit, and son of Mr. and Mrs. George Johnson, Montreal.

KEARNS—On June 16th, at Montreal, Catherine Cecilia, daughter of the late John Mulcair, and of Mrs. Mulcair, Montreal, and Dr. Peter J. Kearns, Med. '21, also of Montreal, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Peter Kearns, Ottawa.

KINGHORN—On June 27th, at Stanley Presbyterian Church, Montreal, Emma Pearle, daughter of Mrs. J. Wynnes Smith, Westmount, and Dr. Hugh McLennan Kinghorn, Arts '90, Med. '94, of Saranac Lake, N.Y.

LONG—On July 28th, in St. Mary's Church, Kerrisdale, Vancouver, B.C., Hilda Gertrude, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Wallace Jarman, Calgary, Alberta, and Dr. Cyrill Norman Hugh Long, Med. '28, of Montreal, son of J. E. Long, Manchester, England.

McNAMEE—In Christ Church Cathedral, Victoria, B.C., on August 7th, Christine, daughter of Mrs. Duncan Ross, Victoria, and Dr. Francis Patrick McNamee, Med. '22, of Kamloops, B.C.

McNAUGHTON—On August 4th, at the First United Church, Victoria, B.C., Dorothy Leneta, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Millen, Montreal, and Ronald Russell McNaughton, Sci. '23, of Trail, B.C., son of Mr. and Mrs. Peter F. McNaughton, Victoria, B.C.

McOUAT—At St. Andrew's United Church, Westmount, on June 12th, Grace Isobel, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh B. Cowper, Westmount, and Thomas Edward McOuat, Agr. '23, of Campbell's Bay, Que., son of John W. McOuat, Arts '85, Inspector of Public Schools, Lachute, Que.

MANSON—On June 18th, at St. Michael's Church, Montreal, Gertrude, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Gallery, and Francis St. Clair Manson, Sci. '24, son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert C. Manson, all of Montreal.

MEAKINS—In the First Presbyterian Church, New York City, on June 28th, Sara Caldwell Young, widow of Lawrence A. Young, of Chicago and Paris, and Dr. Jonathan Campbell Meakins, LL.D., Med. '04, of Montreal, son of the late Charles W. Meakins, and of Mrs. Meakins, Hamilton, Ont.

MOSHER—At the Church of St. John the Evangelist, Shawinigan Falls, Que., on June 6th, Theo., elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David Page, Shawinigan Falls, and Wilfrid Douglas Mosher, Sci. '20, also of Shawinigan Falls, son of Captain and Mrs. John W. Mosher, Lunenburg, N.S.

PARKE—On June 16th, at the Episcopal Church, Akron, O., Harriet, daughter of the late Judge Doyle and of Mrs. D. A. Doyle, Akron, and Dr. George Kenneth Parke, Med. '22, also of Akron, son of Dr. George H. Parke, Med. '91, and Mrs. Parke, Montreal.

READ—At the home of Mr. and Mrs. John T. Ross, Edmonton, Alberta, on July 2nd, B. Burns, daughter of Rev. Dr. and Mrs. R. W. Ross, Halifax, N.S., and Douglas Ellery Read, Sci. '23, of Camas, Wash., son of Rev. Dr. and Mrs. G. Ellery Read, Sherbrooke, Que.

ROBERTSON—At the Mount Royal Vale Presbyterian Church, Montreal, on June 20th, Mildred Jane, daughter of J. S. Prescott, Sussex, N.B., and Murray Robertson, M.C., Sci. '21, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Robertson, Notre Dame de Grace.

ROBINSON—On June 5th, at St. Andrew's Church, Westmount, Florence Walker, daughter of Andrew R. McMaster, Arts '97, Law '01, and Mrs. McMaster, of Montreal, and Jonathan Robinson, Law '23, son of the late Arthur F. Robinson and of Mrs. Robinson, Waterloo, Que.

VOISARD—On June 4th, at St. Michael's Church, Montreal, Muriel, daughter of the Hon. Mr. Justice J. C. Walsh, Law '94, and Dr. Amaury Charles Voisard, Dent. '27, son of the late Joseph Voisard and of Mrs. Voisard, all of Montreal.

WATSON—At the residence of the bride's parents, on June 28th, Ruth, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Francis Henry Penniston, Montreal, and Dr. Edgar Robert Watson, Med. '22, son of the late John R. Watson and of Mrs. Watson, Hawkesbury, Ont.

WHITE—On September 8th, in the Church of St. Andrew and St. Paul, Montreal, Helena Blanche, daughter of the late Captain Henry Franklyn Bissett, and of Mrs. Bissett, Windsor, N.S., and Dr. George Milburn White, Med. '24, son of Mr. and Mrs. G. Milburn White, Marysville, N.B.

WILLIAMS—At Granby, Que., on June 30th, Miss Janet H. Wallace and Frederick Harold Williams, M.Sc., Sci. '07, of Montreal.

WINSLOW—In St. John's, Newfoundland, on August 7th, Mary Florence, only daughter of Mrs. John Syme, of St. John's, and Terence Hansard Winslow, Comm. '23, of Montreal, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Pelham Winslow, Montreal.

DEATHS

ANDERSON—Dr. Charles Magee Anderson, D.P.H., Med. '16, director of the division of laboratories of the Ontario Department of Health at Toronto, died under sudden and peculiarly tragic circumstances on July 18th at his summer cottage at Burritt's Rapids, Ont., whither he had gone on a holiday. He was born in Ottawa 37 years ago, and was educated in the public schools of that city, at the Lisgar Collegiate Institute at Ashbury College, Ottawa, and at McGill. For his post-graduate studies he went to Johns Hopkins University. After having served during the war as a medical officer with the 12th Battalion of the Sussex Regiment, B.E.F., he returned to Canada and entered the service of the Ontario Department of Health, being appointed to the responsible post of director of laboratories, with headquarters in Toronto. In 1921 he was married to Miss Mabel Firth, of Ottawa, and is survived by his wife and by two children.

BARLOW—Joseph Crossman Barlow, Law '01, member of the Montreal notarial firm of Decary, Barlow and Joron, died on July 6th at his home in Westmount, after an illness of some duration. He was particularly well known in Montreal musical circles, having been a member of the choir of the Church of St. James the Apostle for a period of half a century and having also been at one time tenor soloist in the choir of St. Paul's Presbyterian Church (now the Church of St. Andrew and St. Paul). Mr. Barlow was also an active member of the Philharmonic Society and of the Mendelssohn Choir and for several years took leading parts in the performances of the old Montreal Operatic Company. He was born in Montreal in 1867, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick C. Barlow, and received his education at the Montreal High School and at McGill. In 1908 he was married to Christina Margaret, daughter of the late George D. Ross, and is survived by his wife and by one daughter, as well as by one sister and two brothers.

BAYNE—On Wednesday, July 18th, 1928, at Sherbrooke General Hospital, LILLIAN YOUNGER (Arts '12), beloved wife of Dr. H. D. Bayne of Sherbrooke.

BROSSARD—Dr. Jean Baptiste J. Brossard, Med. '75, died at Laprairie, Que., on June 23rd, at the age of 78 years. He had been in practice in that community for an extended period of time.

DEVLIN—At Aylmer, Que., on June 3rd, the death took place of Joseph A. Devlin, Law '95, who had filled a prominent place in the political life of Wright County and who had practised law in Aylmer since graduation. He was 56 years of age and a brother of the late E. B. Devlin, M.P., Law '95.

HUNT—One of the older graduates of the Faculty of Medicine passed away in Richmond, Surrey, on June 14th, in Dr. Lewis Gibson Hunt, Med. '71, who was a member of the Municipal Council of Richmond for 12 years and twice Mayor of that Royal Borough. The eldest son of the late Rev. A. S. Hunt, sometime Superintendent of Education for Nova Scotia, Dr. Hunt was born at Canard, in that province, and received his earlier education at Acadia University, where he obtained his Bachelor's degree in 1868. The degree of M.A., in due course, was conferred upon him by the same institution in 1863 and that of D.C.L. in 1909. After graduation from McGill in Medicine, he pursued postgraduate studies in Edinburgh and London and then established himself in practice in Sheffield, where he remained for many years, occupying a number of important positions. Upon retirement, he removed to Richmond and there became a well known public figure. The King of the Belgians conferred upon him the Order of Leopold II in recognition of the efforts which he exerted in behalf of Belgian refugees during the War. Dr. Hunt is survived by his wife, formerly Miss Flora Vaughan, daughter of Rev. J. S. Vaughan, of Balliol College, Oxford, and by one daughter, Ethelreda. Dr. Hunt's last visit to Canada and to McGill was paid during the summer of 1927.

LAZIER—On June 10th, at 63 Hillcrest Ave., Montreal West, Ralph Lingham, aged three weeks, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick R. L. Lazier (REBECCA CONTANT, '21).

LOVE—Dr. Andrew Love, Med. '91, who died at New Glasgow, N.S., on June 16th, was one of the best known and best loved men in that part of the province and, in the words of the Halifax *Chronicle*, "commanded the respect of everybody who had the privilege of his acquaintance." He was born at Linacy, N.S., 62 years ago and attended the public schools and the Pictou Academy, teaching school for seven years before entering the Faculty of Medicine at McGill. After graduation he practised in succession at Stellarton, Bridgeville and Sydney Mines before proceeding overseas with the Canadian Army Medical Corps. Upon his return, he established himself in practice at New Glasgow and remained there until the time of his death, which followed a short illness. He was greatly interested in the Boy Scout movement and headed the Pictou County Boy Scouts' Executive, as well as being a Scoutmaster. An active Conservative, he had declined nomination as the party candidate for the Nova Scotia Legislature and had taken a leading part in other community undertakings. Dr. Love is survived by his wife, one son and one daughter.

O'HALLORAN—Universal regret was expressed amongst recent graduates of the University when news reached them of the very sudden death at Camp Petawawa on July 9th of Major Melbourne O'Halloran, M.C., Arts '15, who was struck and instantly killed by lightning when attending the camp as officer commanding the 7th (Montreal) Battery, 2nd Brigade, Canadian Field Artillery. Major O'Halloran (best known to his undergraduate associates as "Tim") was born at Cowansville, Que., in 1893, the son of George F. O'Halloran, Arts '83, Law '85, and Mrs. O'Halloran, of Ottawa, and the grandson of the late Sir Melbourne Tait, D.C.L., LL.D., Law '62. He received his preliminary education at Ashbury College, Ottawa, where he betrayed promise of a brilliant career, and when a student in Arts at the University continued to pursue a most creditable course, graduating with honors in economics. He also took a leading part in the direction of *McGill Daily*, the undergraduate newspaper. Immediately upon graduation, he proceeded overseas and was attached to the Canadian artillery until the conclusion of hostilities, being awarded the Military Cross for his services. He then carried on the study of law, but did not attempt to practice, instead joining the staff of the Royal Bank of Canada, whence he entered the insurance business, at first with the Travellers' Insurance Company and later in partnership with H. E. Vautelet, Law '16. He is survived by his wife, formerly Miss Mary McLean, of Ottawa, and by two children.

SHERRILL—One of the oldest living graduates of the University passed away at his home in Davenport, Fla., on July 3rd, in Rev. Alvan Foote Sherrill, D.D., Arts '64, who was previously Dean of the Atlanta Theological Seminary at Atlanta, Ga. The University of Iowa had conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity. Dr. Sherrill was born in the year 1842, and his remains were taken to his old home at Lee, Mass., for interment.

STANLEY—After only three days' illness of diphtheria, Major Harold Poole Stanley, D.S.O., Sci. '14, died on June 25th in the Alexandra Hospital, Montreal, after a career which gave great promise and which included gallant service oversea with the 73rd Battalion, Royal Highlanders of Canada. Major Stanley was born in Charlottetown, P.E.I., on May 13th, 1891, the son of George and Annie L. Stanley, and after having attended the public schools and Prince of Wales College there, entered McGill from which he graduated in Civil Engineering. His first professional employment was with the engineering department of the City of Montreal, following which he enlisted for overseas service with the Canadian Engineers and later transferred to the Royal Highlanders of Canada. He was wounded in 1917 and, as well, received the Distinguished Service Order and was twice mentioned in despatches. Upon his return, Major Stanley was attached to the staff of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, and in 1918 joined the Royal Insurance Company as inspector of agencies in the life department. In 1920 he went to Winnipeg in that capacity and in the same year resigned his position to embark in business for himself. In 1925 he formed a partnership with Geoffrey O. Merrill in the general insurance brokerage business. Major Stanley, who was unmarried, was interested in various forms of athletics, notably boxing and yachting, and belonged to the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club and the United Sports Club, London. He was also one of the leading spirits in the United Services Club, Montreal, of which he had been president.

SULLIVAN—Walter F. Sullivan, who died in the Montreal General Hospital on June 24th after a long illness, was a past student of the University of Arts and was known as a member of the Senior football squad until ill-health dictated his retirement from athletics. He had also played basketball with the Montreal High School and M.A.A.A. teams, and was only 23 years of age at the time of his death.

TAYLOR—Dr. Thomas Harold Taylor, Med. '09, who died in the Western Hospital, Montreal, on June 11th, was a former superintendent of that institution and had practised in Montreal West since leaving that position. He was born at Cumberland Mills, Que., in 1883, and was educated at the Quebec High School and at McGill. While an undergraduate he took a deep interest in rifle shooting, was a member of the University rifle team and was known as an excellent shot. At the time of his death he had been practising in Montreal West for a period of 15 years, following several years on the staff of the Western Hospital, at first as an interne and later as its superintendent. He was an Anglican and a Freemason, and is survived by his wife and four children.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CANADIAN AUTHORS' ASSOCIATION AT CALGARY, ALTA.

By H. WYATT JOHNSTON Sci. '21

LAST summer the Canadian Authors' Association held its Annual Meeting at Calgary from July 4th to July 7th, and received a true western welcome. Since the Association numbers amongst its members many graduates of Canadian Universities, including a number of illustrious writers upon whom McGill has conferred degrees, the convention at Calgary is of special interest to the Graduates' Society of McGill University.

As the hotbed of culture for coming generations, the University has ever owed a great debt to the fertilizing influence of literature, and the contributions of university graduates to literature in Canada show that not only is the University aware of the obligation, but is zealous in its repayment. It is therefore right and due that Canadian universities and their graduates take a friendly and active interest in such organizations as the Canadian Authors' Association, which endeavour to set up standards whereby Canadian literature may be judged and machinery which will aid in securing to Canadian writers the due reward which their labours merit.

Owing to the courtesy of the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Canadian National Railways, free transportation was available for all journalists wishing to attend the convention. The writer was permitted by the Editorial Board of the *McGill News* to attend as their representative.

On arrival the delegates were cordially welcomed by a reception committee headed by Mrs. J. F. Price of Calgary. After the registration was completed, the delegates were the guests at a luncheon tendered by the Women's Canadian Club of Calgary. The speakers were Mrs. J. F. Price, Dr Charles G. D. Roberts, Professor E. A. Hardy (University of Toronto), Mr. J. M. Elson (Western University), Mr. Arthur Stringer. In the evening the delegates were guests at the official Civic Reception held by his Worship, Mayor F. E. Osborne, followed by supper and dancing. The next day the members were shown the city in the afternoon and entertained at tea by Mrs. Nellie L. McClung, whose work in the cause of women's rights is known to all. In the evening Mrs. J. F. Price entertained the delegates at a house dance. On Friday a reception was held at the home of Judge Winter, followed by a dinner to Dr. Kerby at the Mount Royal College in Calgary, when Dr. Kerby was presented by his Board of Governors with a portrait of himself in oils. A reception by Mrs. A. J. Gordon closed the day. On Saturday morning an interesting ceremony was held at Sarcee Indian Reservation, when Dr. Roberts was made a chief of the Sarcee Tribe. The delegates then proceeded to Banff for the Annual Dinner at Banff Springs Hotel. On Monday a number of the delegates were guests of Mr. H. A. Kennedy of Montreal at his ranch at Lacombe.

In Vancouver those delegates who proceeded to the coast were entertained by Mrs. O. O. Lefebvre and by the Vancouver Branch. The success of the trip was chiefly due to the hospitality of Mrs. Price and her Calgary Group, and to the untiring energy of Mr. Murray Gibbon and Mr. H. A. Kennedy in arranging transportation.

As the salient points of the meeting have been dealt with elsewhere, the report will be curtailed and not presented in chronological order. The retiring executive were re-elected unanimously according to the practice of granting two-year terms. The officers are as under:

National President	CHARLES G. D. ROBERTS, M.A., LL.D., F.R.S.C.
National Vice-Presidents	HON. E. FABRE SURVEYER.
	LT.-COL. G. E. MARQUIS.
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	ROBERT WATSON.
	W. T. ALLISON, M.A., B.D., Ph.D.
	L. J. BURPEE, F.R.G.S., F.R.S.C.
	J. W. L. FORSTER, O.S.A.
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	J. MURRAY GIBBON, F.R.S.C.
	WATSON KIRCONNELL, M.A., F.R.G.S., F.R.His.S., F.S.S.
	H. H. LOCKE, M.A., LL.D.
	M. LOUVIGNY DE MONTIGNY.
	H. A. KENNEDY.

Councillors at Large.....STEPHEN LEACOCK, B.A. Ph.D., Litt.D., LL.D., F.R.S.C.
(*inter alios*) VICTOR MORIN.

Proceeding to the business meetings, the only item of interest was the visit of Mr. L. J. Burpee to Rome during the session of the Copyright Congress. As the meetings were held *in camera*, there was little to report, except that there was a substantial measure of agreement attained. Even the United States, it is hoped, will enter the Berne Convention.

The outstanding papers were one on "Literature in French Canada," read by M. Gustave Dutaud, K.C., in the absence of the author, M. Victor Morin; a short talk on "Publishing a Book" by Donald G. French, full of pithy advice to would-be writers; another by Mr. Lee Martin of the C.N.R. Radio Service on the complicated nature of copyright with "movies," "talkies," and broadcasting, to consider, and an address on "Inaccuracies in recent historical monuments" by Mr. H. A. Kennedy, pointing out the necessity for vigilance on the part of local residents and historical societies. A resolution was addressed on this score to His Majesty's Government requesting the appointment of more qualified local representatives to the constituted authority. A paper (which shall be nameless) on the dearth of books for Canadian boys about Canadian boys by Canadian writers, provoked much wrath. The fiery Professor MacMechan of Halifax drew fire (*in absentia*) with the assertion that only Maritime universities had produced any Canadian writers of note. The late Sir William Osler, Stephen Leacock, Sir Andrew MacPhail, Marjorie Pickthall, Frank Packard and Archibald Lampman were promptly cited by the writer and Nathaniel Benson of the *Mail and Empire* in refutation of the charge. The cream of the event was Mr. J. Murray Gibbon's defense of the musical quality of "free verse" against the attack of Alfred Noyes, whom he dubbed "poetaster." Armed with a phonograph, he demonstrated his theory and when challenged to remember a poem in free verse quoted without blushing the twenty-third psalm.

His choice was made the target of a counter-attack, which he countered at Banff in his charming manner when he produced several of his own poems in "free verse" with musical settings by Mr. H. E. Key.

The musical part of this dinner at Banff was remarkable, in that two French songs of Mary Queen of Scots were sung by Miss Frances James, one to a modern setting and one to the original setting by David Rizzio. The visions of Holyrood conjured up would bring tears to the eyes of the stoutest Whig or harshest Covenanter, while the lilting grace of Mr. Gibbons' verse as set by Mr. Key captivated the audience.

The speeches at the dinner were numerous, Dr. Roberts, Mrs. McClung, the Minister of Education in Alberta and Mr. Arthur Stringer being the chief speakers. Finally the convention broke up reluctantly, with the feeling that it was excellent that Canadian Writers should thus be enabled to become at least on bowing terms with one another and with the various parts of Canada, since the mutual understandings thus created are the best bulwark against sectionalism which the hand of man can rear.

Branch Societies - Class Notes

McGILL SOCIETY OF TORONTO

As a result of the recent elections, the following are the officers of the McGill Society of Toronto for the ensuing year:

President.....DR. A. L. LOCKWOOD, Med. '10.
Vice-Presidents.....MRS. W. L. GRANT.
T. T. IRVING, Esq., Sci. '98.
MAJOR J. A. G. WHITE, Sci. '11.
Treasurer.....H. C. DAVIES, Esq., Sci. '08.
Secretary.....K. D. JOSEPH, Esq., Sci. '13.
Committee.....MISS ALICE WESTLAKE.
DR. STANLEY CLARK, Med. '22.
GEORGE D. FLOYD, Sci. '15.
DR. W. L. HOLMAN, Med. '07.
REX. F. TAYLOR, Sci. '04.

On June 6th, 1928, JOHN GODFREY SAXE was elected Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Bar Association of the City of New York. Charles E. Hughes is the President of the Association. Senator Saxe was graduated from McGill University, Arts, 1897, and in 1914, while he was President of the McGill Graduates' Society of New York, McGill conferred on him the Honorary Degree of Master of Arts. Since then, Middlebury College has conferred on him the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws. He is an officer of Columbia University, holding the position of Attorney for the University.

CLASS NOTES—SCIENCE '14

R. E. JAMIESON, *Sec'y.*, Engineering Building.

We wish to remind our members that our Annual Dinner this year will be held at the Faculty Club, University Street, Montreal, at 7 p.m., on Saturday, November 10th.

It is our sad duty to record the untimely death of our President, Harold Poole Stanley, notice of which appears in another column. "H.P." had apparently been enjoying excellent health, although troubled for a few days by some apparently minor throat ailment. Diphtheria developed suddenly, however, and he succumbed after only three days' illness, in his 38th year. We of this Class will realize a particularly poignant sense of loss in the passing of one who has ever been foremost among us in maintaining and strengthening our bonds of fellowship. To matters pertaining to the Class he gave unstinted attention and support, both by word and deed, and to his energy and enthusiasm is due in large measure the success which has attended our activities. He will be greatly missed.

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Frontenac News Reviews

by F. LeMessurier



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1915		887,410.03
1916		211,294.69
1917		533,440.61
1918		2,134,558.28
1919		295,221.02
1920		951,910.50
1921		1,230,433.05
1922		5,033,419.45
1923		1,444,365.71
1924		1,303,440.17
1925		743,136.57
1926		1,520,146.75
1927		2,846,294.00
Total Surpluses		$22,175,294.86

NET PUBLIC DEBT at 30th June, 1927—
$58,812,951.45 or $20.90 per capita

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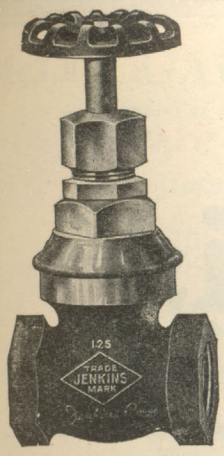
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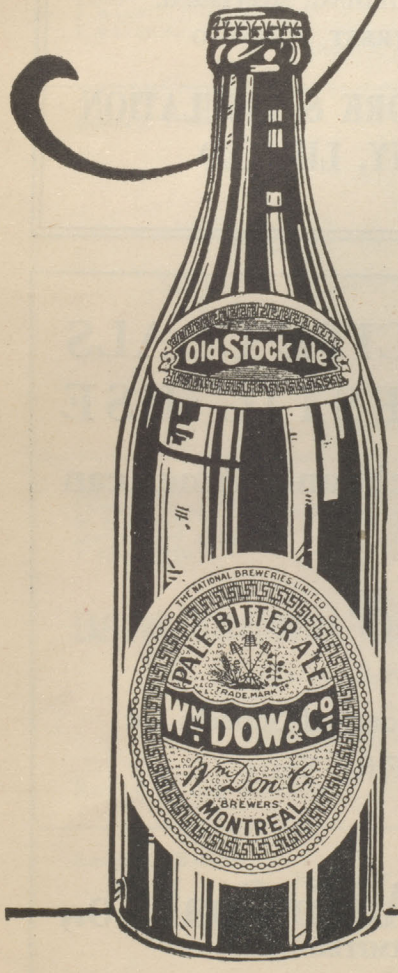
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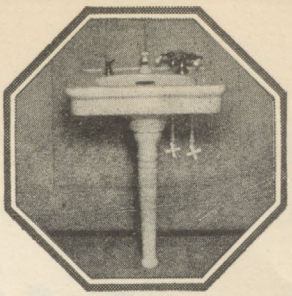
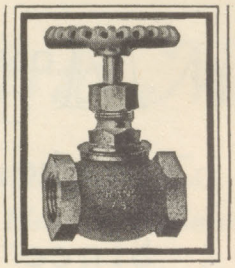
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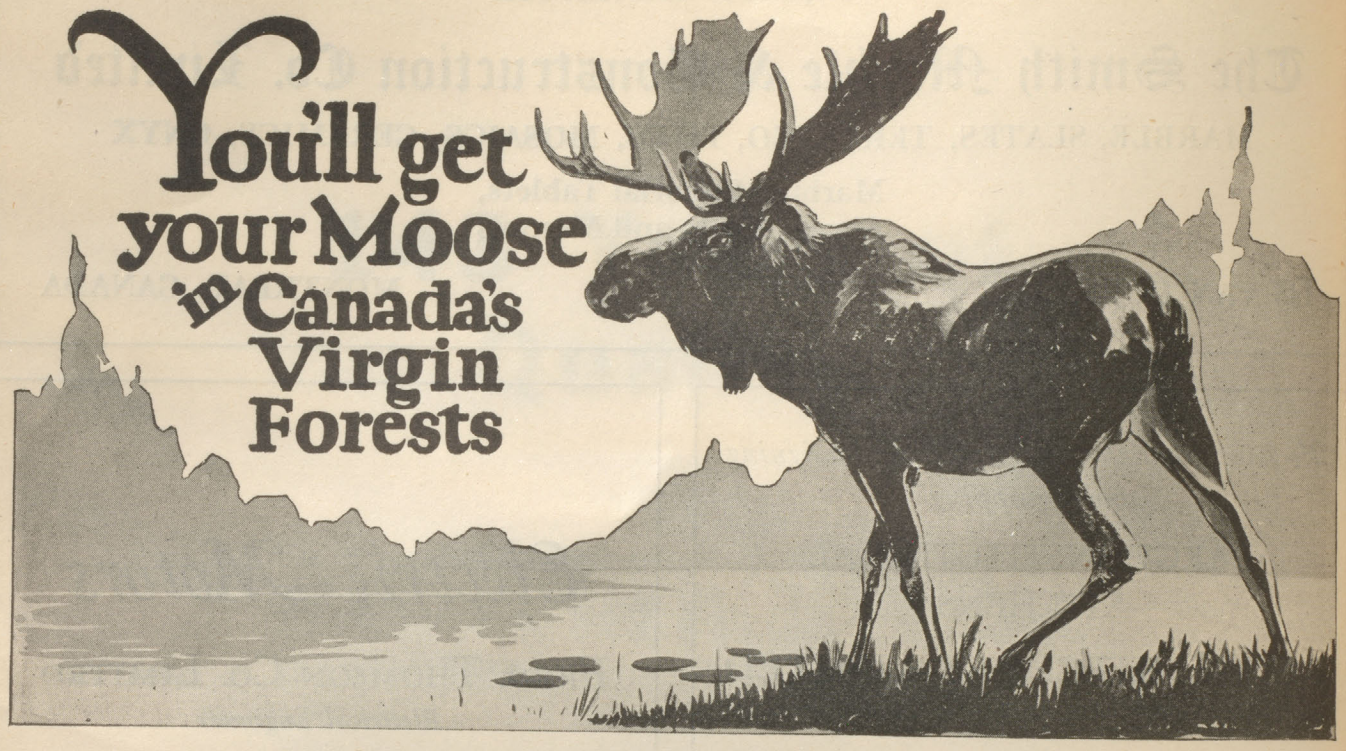
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SUPPLEMENT

TO

THE McGILL NEWS

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EDITORIAL NOTES

The Lure of Geology.

It is claimed that fewer and fewer men are taking up geology, and more particularly in the United States. Various reasons are suggested as being responsible for this loss of interest in the subject, one being that it is not presented to the general public in a more popular and palatable form. Another is that the best type of student does not find it worth his while to study geology. Apparently there was a period some fifty years ago when much greater enthusiasm was shown, much of which was attributed to the influence of Professor Nathaniel Shaler at Harvard, but coincident with this there were also great developments in the search for minerals, and the U. S. Geological Survey afforded opportunity for the employment and training of many geologists.

It is chiefly this pioneer work which attracts geologists, according to A. F. Buddington (*Science*, August 3rd, 1928), in an article on "What Draws Men into Geology," and his conclusions are of considerable interest to Canadians. He says:

"At the present time the University of British Columbia has an outstanding record in North America for the number of its graduates who have proceeded to advanced work in geology during the last few years. At my request, Dr. S. J. Schofield furnished me with a list of them, which shows that during the last six years twenty-seven graduates of British Columbia have taken or are taking graduate work in geology, and that twenty-three of these have taken or are studying for the doctor's degree in geology. In order to ascertain the causes of this success, I asked a number of these men how they explained it, and their answers are summarized herewith:

"(1) Environment is an important factor. British Columbia is still largely in a pioneer state, with great undeveloped mineral resources, and a consequent respect in the community for the geologist. It is a mountainous country, with a corresponding attraction for youth. As one man expressed it, 'The rising generation grasps more readily at a prospecting pick than a brief case, and leans more towards a transit than a golf club; there is an appeal to romp over the rugged peaks of the Cordillera, rather than languish on the office stool.' The attractions of business are not so prominent or so omnipresent there as they are in some parts of the United States.

"(2) The geological faculty comprises a strong and inspiring group of men, who emphasize the high standing of the profession, the ability of the pioneer Canadian geologists and the necessity for a thorough training for those who would follow in their footsteps.

"(3) An unusually good opportunity is afforded of doing summer work and getting field training; because of the exceptionally enlightened policy of the Canadian Geological Survey, whereby the most able students are selected for field assistants to geological parties, every effort is made to further their education and to afford field work suitable for doctorate theses, and publication of satisfactory theses is assured.

"(4) There are good opportunities for positions with the Canadian Geological Survey, with universities or with mining companies, after completion of training.

"I believe that there is more interest in geology in general in the Canadian universities than in those of the United States, due to the combination of these factors. The existence, popularity or stimulus of an 'easy' course, as such, is not a vital factor, but a mere incident drawing men into geology. To judge from the number of popular books on geology which are being written and the number of summer schools and summer tours in geology which are springing up on every side, the universities recognize the desirability of popularizing geology, and the geological faculties are aiming to supply the needs of the amateur in different ways.

"But for the potential professional geologist, the opportunities for the long period of systematic training in field work, so necessary to his education, are meager, for the expense is beyond the means of most of such students. This is the serious problem. A revival of the state geological surveys and a definite recognized system for aiding men in getting their field training by such surveys and by the U. S. Geological Survey, would, I believe, attract more able men into the profession and produce better trained geologists."

* * *

Ambassadors of Empire.

The group of fifty young men and maidens composing the "Ambassadors of Empire" have come and gone—and one is inclined to ask what it has all been about, and what the effects of this extraordinary "stunt" will be.

"Stunt" is perhaps only partly applicable to the expedition: the word belongs only to those spectacular aspects provided by the national publicity given it, and to some of the highly keyed generosity poured out before these young Britishers. Much of this could not fail to suffer somewhat from the "stunt" hue.

At the same time the consequences to Canada in the future are worth considering. These "Select Fifty" were chosen from a quarter of a million applicants, who ransacked the libraries of England; pored over histories and geographies; examined the private life of the Pre-Cambrian Shield; placed the Bay of Fundy and Lake Superior; and generally exhausted the external features of Canada, in thousands of English homes which before this had probably never heard of the least of those features. They go back bursting with enthusiasm and criticism, for while their youth has indulged the first, their brains and wits have no less practised the second. At the same time there is no doubt that enthusiasm is the greater, and already many of them have quite settled in their own minds where they will be situated in a year's time.

Everyone who is connected with these visits from England is emphatic about one thing, however, and that is that the more closely the visitors can see Canadian people and Canadian people through natural conversation and reception in our homes, the more valuable their visit will be. For lack of time and money, of course, it is often impossible to avoid the public reception and the garden party. These kill a good many Canadian birds with one stone, most effectively. Unfortunately they are apt to kill the foreign bird as well, kill him with kindness, and the result of his visit to our shores is washed out.

A Prosperous Alberta.

Not for more than ten years has Alberta been so prosperous as at present. The largest crop since 1923 is assured. During seeding there was a lack of rain and too much wind. Otherwise, the weather has been ideal—heavy rains throughout June and the early part of July, followed by clear skies and warm sun for the past five weeks. There is extensive building activity in both Calgary and Edmonton and a spirit of the greatest optimism is apparent everywhere.

* * *

The New President of Alberta University.

The appointment of Dr. R. C. Wallace, Professor of Mineralogy at the University of Manitoba and Commissioner of Mines for the province of Manitoba, to the presidency of the University of Alberta, in succession to Dr. Tory, now head of the National Bureau of Scientific Research, is very popular. He is a Scotsman who has won no small reputation in Winnipeg for his learning, his administrative ability and his personality. It is felt that the Government could not have chosen a better qualified man to continue and extend the work so well done by his predecessor.

* * *

Alberta's Natural Resources.

The appointment of a commission to make the financial adjustment arising out of the transfer of natural resources in Manitoba from federal to provincial control has stimulated interest in the question of a similar transfer in Alberta. This would have been accomplished two years ago had it not been for outside interference. The federal and provincial governments had actually drafted an agreement which was ready for signature, when Mr. Henri Bourassa demanded, on the floor of parliament, that the resources should not be transferred until the province saw fit to guarantee for all time the administration of school lands in accordance with the educational clauses of the Autonomy Act of 1905. The constitutional right of parliament to pass these clauses affecting education has always been open to doubt and was the occasion of heated controversy at the time. However, now that Roman Catholic separate schools have become established, no one has the slightest desire to abolish them. The Roman Catholics of the province are quite content to leave their rights and privileges in the keeping of provincial authority. At the same time, it is almost unanimously felt that natural resources should vest in the province and that no strings should be attached to the transfer.

The whole question has been discussed in the provincial legislature freely and candidly, but with a commendable absence of rancour and pettiness. Mr. Shaw, the Liberal Leader, supported Ottawa's stand, while Mr. McGillivray, the Conservative chief, supported Edmonton's. The federal government, with doubtful relevance, referred the constitutionality of the act of 1905, first, to the Supreme Court of Canada, which upheld it, and then to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, which, following its usual course, refused to consider the abstract question until the concrete case should arise. Thus the matter stands.

Whether justly or not, the people of Alberta are pretty well agreed in doubting the sincerity of Mr. Bourassa's interest in the question. They feel that he seized on it to make a little political capital of value to him in Quebec, and that his example was promptly followed by a few extremists on the other side of the fence in Ontario. In the meantime, while these gentlemen are making a political football of the issue, Alberta waits, but waits impatiently. That province is, happily, free from the political suspicions and contentions between creed and creed which are not unknown in some others. Consequently, her people would be grateful if Parliament, as a whole, would proceed to an early settlement of the question undeterred by the obstructive tactics of a small handful of its members. As Mr. Bourassa commenced the fight, he must bear the greatest share of the blame; and, to do him justice, he will probably be only too glad to do so.

* * *

Canada and the Briand-Kellogg Treaty.

It is fairly safe to say that the vast majority of those who have been interested in the Briand-Kellogg Treaty for outlawing war, understand very few of its details, and very naturally cannot fully comprehend the scope of the reservations by which the signatures of the Treaty are accompanied. These are the technical responsibilities of the statesman, and not of the democracy. But everyone is concerned with the general idea of the treaty. Most of the countries of the world, including Canada, have solemnly undertaken to outlaw war, that is, to make public affirmation that they are no longer prepared

> "To argue in the self-same bloody mode
> Which this late age of thought, and pact, and code
> Still fails to mend"

when they disagree.

Realists and sceptics have made the proper objections. They have pointed out that the epitaph of war cannot be written in treaties; that the Powers have taken care to "reserve" to themselves certain rights to make war that practically invalidate the pact; and Professor Boucher, of Yale, warns us that it is doubtful if the United States Senate will sanction Mr. Kellogg's treaty. Progressive Italy, of course, has not even signed it, and Fascist organs simply style it the "Great Hypocrisy," and the Italian army continues its training. All human idealisms, in a sense, may be regarded as hypocrisies. They are always belied by that in human nature which makes them unattainable. But so far, this truth has not been enough to stop men from pursuing ideals, or to prevent progress towards them.

* * *

By signing the Briand-Kellogg proposals Canada has definitely entered international politics, and unless her position is to be falsified from the outset, her signature should at once be followed by a determined effort to implement it.

This can be done to a certain extent by her public men and the press, and by an ever closer study of foreign affairs by officials and students. It is being done, in fact. We may hope that the innocent days of the South African War

are gone, when even the Prime Minister confessed to knowing very little about South African affairs, and when thousands of Canadians were perfectly willing to rely on the example of Great Britain. But if Canada is to be a real party to the new Treaty, responsible for her signature, and sincerely attached to the spirit of the treaty, Canadians as a whole must be progressively trained in what it entails.

Primarily it means cultivating a genuine and active hatred of war and an active desire to substitute negotiation for force. But hatred and desire of this kind are slow growths, and depend wholly on a lively knowledge of what war means and what negotiation involves.

The present generation is fairly well aware of the first, and their memories may incline them to negotiation in its place. But it is the schoolboy and school girl in whom that attitude must be inspired if the Treaty is to have any reality for Canada at all. In school, at home, and wherever the young are gathered, the hard lesson of international friendship must be taught; not by appeals for "brotherhood under heaven," and the often vague utterances of the cross-grained pacifist, but by a stiffer diffusion of what equal dealings between nation and nation requires from both sides.

We have cadet corps, a national militia and a Minister of Defence solely because we are indelibly impressed with the importance of self-defence. Why should we not have an equally vigorous, some might say a more vigorous, organization of opinion against the abuse of self-defensive power? No one, we should imagine, would want to stop training our youth in physique, discipline, self-denial, in the maintenance of a just cause. But everything turns, on the meaning of that word "just." A people cannot decide on the justice of their cause if they know nothing of the opposing cause; and they can easily be stampeded into a sincere but prejudiced decision in a crisis, if they have given the matter no thought beforehand.

* * *

Immigration and the B.E.S.L.

The Canadian Legion of the British Empire Service League is an association of soldiers who fought in the last war, numbering upwards of 45,000 and having 673 local branches throughout the Dominion. Its attitude towards immigration, in which it takes an active part, and the proposals offered by it for the peopling of Canada are, therefore, interesting. They were considered important enough to have them presented before a Standing Committee of the House of Commons last May by a selected western representative, Mr. Hugh Farthing, of Calgary.

Several points were brought in the discussion. The Legion by formal resolution, heartily endorses the general principle of Empire Settlement and urges the government to negotiate with the British government under the Empire Settlement Act to bring in as many British settlers and as large a volume of British capital for development as is possible. At the same time, Mr. Farthing said, in reply to a question, that he could find no overpowering demand for immigration of any kind on the part of the people as a whole; and indeed farm organizations had expressed strong opposition to it. Further-

more, farms are increasing in size, decreasing in number, and increasing their output, so that "it is just a question whether there is any great need of hurry in agricultural immigration today."

While the general policy, therefore, seems to be exclusively in favour of farming immigrants, and domestic servants, the general tendency of our agricultural development seems to be against it.

In the matter of artisan labour the confusion is equally great. The feeling is almost unanimous that non-agricultural labour should not be imported; notwithstanding this, the urban drift continues, despite the best intentions of those who bring in new citizens. Finally the main contention of the Legion was "that for the last two years at any rate the proportion of continental immigration as compared with English and French-speaking immigration to this country has been too great." Mr. Farthing reported that in the Crow's Nest Pass Division, English-speaking miners complained that foreigners were becoming mine foremen and refusing to employ English-speaking miners. In other districts foreign labour was driving out Canadian labour—not the newly arrived English, but workers who had settled for some years; and in others again its willingness to accept lower wages was lowering the general standard of living.

The spokesman for the Legion gave three reasons for encouraging British immigration of the right sort: (1) It stays here in greater proportion than continental immigrants; (2) It is of the same stock as ourselves; and (3) According to a large batch of reports from all over Saskatchewan "Anglo-Saxons will stand with the rest, and then some."

It is noteworthy in this section of the report that there were no "political" charges, or narrow conclusions of a partisan kind. Immigration has become a problem, one of our many, needing much study; it is only clouded by prejudice. On the other hand it is possible to study these things so intensively that we lose all sense of direction and impetus; our studies gradually come to consist of setting up a series of pros and then knocking them down with an equivalent line of cons. It sometimes seems that it is an excess of consideration for every interest that has brought immigration to such an impasse and causes the widespread sense of impotence with which the ordinary citizen regards it.

* * *

Who Won the War?

American journalism of the cheaper, more widely read sort, is usually bright and variegated, but when it takes up the War of 1914 it becomes very wearisome. The truth is, one may suppose, it knows so little about the War, and it has not yet learned that for this generation at least, not even American invention can make it more lurid or spectacular or American than it was.

Unfortunately, this generation is followed by others, and, in Canada at all events, these younger people either know nothing at all about the war as a whole, or else their impressions are compounded of the usual dull finish given by a smattering of history and the embellishment provided by a steady immersion in American moving pictures, whose promoters have discovered that there is no story, from the Passion to the Great War, which cannot be successfully vulgarized into a "commercial proposition."

There are people who oppose the St. Lawrence Waterways "for fear of American domination," who deplore American development of our mines and industries for the same reason, and who find the word "American" as useful to express general disgust as Bolshevism used to be. This sort of prejudice, is, of course, deplorable; worse than that, as the moralists say, it is a blunder. If Canada has any cultural destiny, it is inseparably bound up with our economic and geographical Siamese-twin relationship to the United States; and whether we like it or not, our past and future have been and will be deeply influenced by that country.

But with the war there is a difference. A many-headed legend about it has been growing in the United States ever since 1917, and the further away we move from the realities of those days the healthier the legend becomes. Whatever else they may boast about—and this land of "virile streams" has got its detractors—Canadians are inclined to be rather silent about the war. Silence, unfortunately, does not transmit its meaning very far before death, and not at all afterwards, and meanwhile the noise of the American waterpipes is loud in the land. They irrigate our young soil and are producing an extraordinarily grotesque idea of the war.

Major George A. Drew has recently published "The Truth About the War" in MacLean's Magazine in an attempt to answer with facts some of the more flagrant flights of fancy that have appeared in magazines like *Liberty*, *The Cosmopolitan*, and *The Saturday Evening Post*. The article has been reproduced in pamphlet form and may be had on application to the publishers.

Such statements as the following serve as the text for Major Drew's essay in truth.

"A comparison by dates from entry into the war shows that we, the United States, put more troops more quickly in the face of the enemy than did the British, and that in the more important last stages of the war we had more facing the enemy than they did." This from *Liberty*. *The Saturday Evening Post* says: "Eighteen months later (after we began to mobilize our fighting power) we had on the front against Germany more men than any other nation, excepting only France." While Brigadier-General Henry J. Reilly, after "going to original sources to sift out the facts from the mass of propaganda, exaggeration and half-truths," quotes an unnamed German General Staff Officer to this effect:

"Britain had always kept at home, and in 1916 and 1917 was still keeping a considerable force at home." Looking down the foreshortened vista of years, General Reilly also speaks of the "quick action of our Congress and the slow action of the British Parliament."

In spite of this, Major Drew's article is singularly moderate in tone and does not make the truth any more cutting than it has to be. It would be a difficult thing to do. For example, Ludendorff, who, as a German, had no reason to play favourites in his Reminiscences, said that "Notwithstanding the gallantry of the individual American soldier, the inferior quality of the American troops is proved by the fact that two brave German divisions were able to withstand the main attack made by very superior American forces for several weeks." Then there are certain figures and dates. The American army in the whole war captured 4,841 German prisoners and 833 Austrians, and 850 guns, most of them when these commodities were going rather cheap. The

British, from August 8th to November 11th, 1918 (during part of the same period that is), captured 187,000 prisoners and 2,850 guns. The first American-made air machine ready for active service arrived at Colombey-les-Belles on July 4th, 1918.

If facts alone, buried in war histories and the dying memories of men were enough, these dreary comparisons at this date would be unnecessary. But repetition, not facts, is the winning card in the game of advertisement, and counter-repetition, not proud silence, is the only trump.

* * *

History as She is Taught.

When candidates for entrance into a Canadian university can talk about "Yorktown, where Toronto now stands" and solemnly write that during the Seven Years' War "the St. Lawrence was used to a huge extent in approaching Quebec, Montreal and Louisburg," it is comforting to hear from another writer that, after the same war, "Canada is now the Dominion of Canada, and though some traces of French occupation are still apparent in Ontario, she is British at heart."

* * *

The "Sitch" Incident. (From a correspondent).

The "Sitch" is a small organization, partly military, partly religious, political and educational. Its members are recruited exclusively from the Greek Catholic Church, that is, that division of the Eastern church that is in alliance with Rome. Its main aim seems to be to propagate the idea of monarchical government in Ukraine. The organization has just started a paper in Winnipeg called the Canadian Sitch (pronounced Seetch) proclaiming itself to be the organ of the Ukrainian Hetman monarchists in Canada. The heading of the paper has two flags. One of these has the English inscription, "One God, one king, one flag, one empire." The other bears a Ukrainian inscription which being translated reads, "For Ukraine, one path, one Hetman, one flag." The Hetmans were the old rulers of Ukraine in the days of its freedom. This organization, then, represents the political views of certain Ukrainian Catholics and is probably harmless if left alone. The attack on their parade was apparently made by some loyal Britons of Protestant tendencies who disliked seeing foreign uniforms on Canadian soil. Tactically the attack was an error, for many Ukrainians have Protestant sympathies, and these would tend to be alienated by violence used towards their fellow countrymen.

* * *

The Great Nothingness.

The following extract from a University Graduates' Magazine is a good illustration of the itch for inflated language and distended ideas that is so prevalent, and for which a new word should be invented. We omit names not so much because the magazine might feel unduly put upon, but because the same paragraph, more or less, is to be found in dozens of other magazines and circulars and advertisements.

"As 'The . . . ' goes to press three men of the senior class are speeding across the United States on the first lap of a six months' debating tour around the world. A long-cherished dream is coming true, whereby these men are to carry the name of . . . all over the world, and extend to these countries a message of friendship and good will."

Suppose the "dream" could come true: Why should the name of . . . be carried all over the world? What's in a name?

The last phrase reminds us of an "appeal" made to the members of a Canadian golf club touching a certain match. It was described as an important "factor" in "fostering co-operation between the various Provinces where golfing interests are concerned," and the language of the "appeal" was so solemn that it actually affected the conscience.

* * *

Aviation in Canada.

We are glad to have received the article on Aviation contributed by General MacBrien in this issue. Aviation in Canada has often seemed backward, when we remember the record of Canadian flyers during the War, and consider the extraordinary aptness of swift transit in a country the size of Canada. General MacBrien's outline and the appended list of objects of the Aviation League of Canada indicate a rapid change from recent inertia to great advances in the near future.

* * *

Note.

In a letter of June 27th to the Editor, Mr. Colin H. Livingstone encloses an editorial from the *Washington Post* on the article on the Canadian Wheat Pool by Mr. Geo. McIvor in the last issue of the SUPPLEMENT. The *Post* remarks that "the success of the Canadian wheat pool, in the face of bitter opposition from the grain trade, may furnish a fruitful suggestion to American wheat farmers who are crying for Government relief," and asks why the American farmer does not adopt his neighbour's methods.

Mr. Shaw's Guide to Socialism.

A great many efforts have been made to review this book.* Some have attacked its "Socialism"; some upheld it; some excused it; some deplored it; the last because very few writers on Socialism, or on anything else, can write as wittily, attractively or provocatively as Mr. Shaw. So that if he misinterprets that precious theory, Socialism, there is no saying how the damage will be repaired. With the reviewing all done for us, then, we can take an innocent pleasure in saying what we think, without bothering to make sure that it "covers the ground" or "does justice" or not.

The readableness of the book is remarkable. We have heard women-haters of Shaw, women who have never read more than the incubator scene in "Back to Methusaleh" become quite enthusiastic over the *Guide*. They have put on the cap of intelligence, and aided by the brilliant torchlight of Mr. Shaw's incomparable style and most human qualities, have got it to fit,

**The Intelligent Woman's Guide to Socialism and Capitalism. By* G. Bernard Shaw. *At the Mercury,* Louis Carrier & Co.

and the experience has been most exhilarating. Mr. Shaw has none of the draper-like exuberance of Mr. H. G. Wells, who until his dying day will wield the genius of his art with a common hand, and he has been able to take the great world we live in and pass it carefully before us so that we can see into it, without a shred of that nosey quality that spoiled *The World of Mr. Clissold*.

No intelligent woman or man can survey the great panorama as painted by Mr. Shaw without its crossing her, or his mind, at least once, that the world we live in is still a ghastly heap of waste and mental abortion. Mr. Shaw is a Fabian, and no doubt has quite made up his mind to the eternity that must pass before the clarity of his vision is common property, before the majority of people come to the socialistic conclusion that is slowly being forced upon us. But in the meantime he must feel some satisfaction at having delivered one of the most artistic, and therefore one of the most powerful blows delivered for a long time in the very midriff of our social system.

The Canadian edition contains the special preface included in the American edition, which is an additional morsel of good reading, and is rather better printed than the English on the whole—the type being perhaps less "artistic," less typographically beautiful, but easier to read.

* * *

OUR CONTRIBUTORS

H. W. JOHNSTON is a graduate of McGill University. He attended the recent meeting of the Authors' Association in Calgary.

MISS B. LYMAN is a graduate from McGill University and has recently taken her M.A. in mediæval historical research.

MAJOR-GENERAL J. H. MACBRIEN, C.B., D.S.O., is President of the Aviation League of Canada.

MRS. S. E. VAUGHAN was formerly Professor of English Literature at McGill University.

In the last March issue of the SUPPLEMENT TO THE McGILL NEWS the article on "The Legal Status of Women in the Province of Quebec" was written by MISS E. MONK, a graduate of McGill University. Miss Monk also took postgraduate work at Oxford University and is now professionally connected with a legal firm in Montreal.

VIRGINIA WOOLF AND LESLIE STEPHEN

By S. E. Vaughan

IT is always interesting to watch the growth of a literary reputation. It is unsafe though fascinating to make predictions about its permanence. Even as it grows there is inevitably a clash of opinions, especially if the writer is distinguished by originality of thought or style. "A new planet," declare certain casual watchers of the skies. "A passing æroplane or a mere errant rocket," sneer others. "Whatever it may be, it has dimmed the old lights," proclaim the ever changing devotees of the new.

Virginia Woolf, novelist and critic, has been lately the subject of just such variety of comment. She has been highly praised; she has been lampooned; and she has been classified as though all her work were fixed immovably within the limits of one much-discussed modern school. To a reader who has followed her writing from its first appearance, and who looks eagerly for every new essay as it is announced, it seems that the comment, various though it be, is still insufficient, that it has over emphasized certain qualities and underestimated others. When Mr. E. F. Benson writes pages and pages on the subject of *Dallowayism*, he is writing not criticism but caricature, and feeble caricature at that. When Mr. E. M. Forster, in a chapter which one must admit to be highly ingenious and entertaining, cites parallel passages from Virginia Woolf and from *Tristiam Shandy*, and then proceeds to label the modern writer as a "fantasist," he is selecting one feature and making it loom larger than all the rest—dangerously like caricature again. Why, one wonders, do these writers make so much of a phase that is obviously experimental, to the neglect of matter that is far better worth consideration?

That critics have left unnoted the fact that Virginia Woolf is the daughter of Leslie Stephen is perhaps not surprising. Their work is not linked by the striking resemblance which would proclaim the one as derived from the other. To bracket their names as the subject of a single discussion may be called an arbitrary whim. I can defend it only on the ground of the pleasure that it gives me so to bracket them. To find that a new writer who rouses one's keen admiration today is daughter of a writer who roused the same kind of admiration thirty years ago and has held it ever since is not an experience so common that one can afford to leave it uncelebrated.

Curiously enough, the two names sprang to the eye recently from the pages of a novel, where, in a bit of dialogue, they were made to stand for ancient and modern to a pair of sophisticated present-day characters:

> "She gave him back a volume of Leslie Stephen's essays this morning."
>
> "What a strange choice". . .
>
> "She told him she didn't agree with Leslie Stephen."
>
> "She's got taste. Stephen's is a very cross, self-satisfied mind, and out of date."

"I wonder what she'd make of Virginia Woolf. She ought to be reading her contemporaries."

The implication in the above passage that one should read one's contemporaries exclusively seems to me as erroneous as the opinion that Leslie Stephen is out of date. It is only by comparison that one can appreciate the qualities of new writers, and "literature of power," as De Quincey long ago demonstrated with all his imperishable brilliance, can never be superseded.

The impulse to offer homage at the same time to Leslie Stephen and his daughter has been newly stimulated by that daughter's latest book *To the Lighthouse*. This is not the moment for the discussion of this, by far the greatest of her novels, but only for noting the fact that behind the exquisitely subtle portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Ramsay, its two principal characters, we may recognize, dimly, the features of Leslie Stephen and his beautiful wife. And just here perhaps a word or two of biographical fact may not come amiss. The statement that Virginia Woolf is the daughter of Leslie Stephen may lead to the mistaken deduction that she is the granddaughter of Thackeray, a deduction very alluring to those devotees of the hereditary principle, who, finding that the essayist is the daughter of an essayist, would rejoice in the further fact that the novelist is the granddaughter of a novelist. They must be disappointed. Virginia Woolf's maternal grandfather was Dr. Jackson, whose daughter, Julia Prinsep, widow of Herbert Duckworth, was Leslie Stephen's second wife. The youngest daughter of the large family, also faintly figured forth in *To the Lighthouse*, Virginia Stephen, married Mr. Leonard Woolf, also a writer, and at the present time editor of *The Nation and Athenæum*. Leonard and Virginia Woolf are also co-proprietors of The Hogarth Press; and it may be of some interest to add that the somewhat fantastic decorations by Vanessa Bell which often adorn the publications of that press are the work of Mrs. Clive Bell, another of the daughters of Leslie Stephen.

From these fragments of fact we return to the fiction which seems to contain so much fact, *To the Lighthouse*. It may be presuming too much to take the study of Mr. Ramsay as a study of Leslie Stephen, but at least it is sufficiently suggestive to serve as an introduction to a few reflections upon his work.

In a passage full of astonishing psychological insight, one which suffers greatly from being dismembered, and removed from its context, Mrs. Ramsay, reflecting upon the qualities of her husband, is made to say to herself that "it was good for young men (though the atmosphere of lecture room was stuffy and depressing to her beyond endurance almost) simply to hear him, simply to look at him." And again one hears of "tributes that reached him from Swansea, Exeter, Southampton, Kidderminster, Oxford, Cambridge." This is surely the Leslie Stephen of one's youth, and instantly one wishes to add "and why not from Montreal, Wisconsin, California?" For certainly his influence had reached so far. But in those distant parts his admirers had had no opportunity actually to hear him, to look at him. And one falls to wondering what the secret was of Leslie Stephen's appeal. What was it that even when divorced from the aids lent by a distinguished presence and personality made him an inspiration to students and teachers? He was not a picturesque moralist like Carlyle. No legend surrounded him with adventitious

interest. Nor does the list of his published works suggest a convincing answer. It begins with a collection of essays on Alpine Climbing, *The Playground of Europe*, proceeds to Essays on *Free-Thinking and Plain-Speaking*, the literary essays collected in the three volumes of *Hours in a Library*, the more formidable *History of English Thought in the Eighteenth Century* (two volumes). The five volumes contributed to the English Men of Letters series, the longer biographies of Henry Fawcett and of Sir James Fitzjames Stephen, *The Science of Ethics*, the collection of essays under the title of *An Agnostic's Apology*, the three volumes of *The English Utilitarians*, *English Literature and Society in the Eighteenth Century*. These and a few other titles make up the total of signed work. One must add to it the colossal task of the editorship of the *Dictionary of National Biography* with his own contribution of close upon four hundred articles. There is plenty of evidence here of a strenuous life, of unflagging industry employed upon things of the mind. One glimpses a thinker and worker whose very recreation was but another kind of effort, the scaling of mountain peaks. But it was a retired life. No time was filched from the daily task to welcome deputations of pilgrims and disciples. Nor is there any sensationalism of subject, matter or style calculated to draw a crowd of readers. Stephen defined his position most clearly in *An Agnostic's Apology*, and the little book was a boon to thousands of thinkers bewildered in theological mazes, but its writer was neither a propagandist nor a proselytizer, and it is probable that his writing on purely literary subjects has been more influential than that on free thought.

One must admit here a sort of miracle, and one of the happiest kind. A superior mind, unfailingly true to its own standard, makes itself felt through any and every kind of channel. There is the stamp of excellence upon everything that it touches. Leslie Stephen was a philosopher who, by force of circumstances, was obliged to put aside the dream of a *magnum opus* and set himself to humbler tasks. If he repined, there is no sign of it in his work. He raised the work to the level of his ability. Never again after he had edited the Dictionary could the reproach be made with the same force as before that the journeyman work of literature was ill done in England. The volumes in the English Men of Letters Series offered a wider scope, and it is difficult to imagine anything in their kind better done than the brief critical biographies of Pope, Johnson and Swift. *The History of English Thought in the Eighteenth Century* is still presented to students as a model in that department of research, and a most important store of accurate information.

Of *Hours in a Library* it is very difficult for the Stephenite to speak briefly and moderately. He thinks of Mr. Birrell's enthusiastic tribute paid toward the end of last century, and, thirty years after, he wishes to better that instruction. Turning over these pages devoted to the discussion of "mere literature," on well worn subjects: *Defoe*, *Macaulay*, *Wordsworth's Ethics*, *Richardson's Heroines*, to cull a title here and there at random, one finds them filled with erudition and gleaming with wit. The bracing quality of an independent, fearless, and finely trained mind reveals itself in every essay and shapes its intelligent unornamented style. Here is no affectation of pedantry, no yielding to the temptation of snatching a grace. No foreign tag breaks the even flow of English prose, and very rarely a quotation. Yet Stephen was an accomplished linguist, and his memory was so filled with English poetry

that it flowed from his lips when he walked in solitude or sat with his children by the fireside. Agnostic though he was, he had the habit of repeating to them Milton's Nativity Ode every year as Christmas came round.

From such an essay as that on Richardson's novels one comes naturally enough to the critical essays of Virginia Woolf, and it is an interesting exercise to read side by side the essays of father and daughter, especially when they happen to treat of the same subjects. The older papers are much the longer. All draperies were cut more voluminously in those days. They are on the whole very different in style, they emphasize different phases of the subject. All this is as it should be. Were the daughter in any sense a copyist one would be obliged to say the less daughter she. But she and Leslie Stephen are in the same tradition, the tradition of those who are unable to be dull, commonplace or insincere.

Leslie Stephen and Virginia Woolf meet on the common ground of literary criticism. They come to it from the opposite directions of the philosopher and the artist. Virginia Woolf was known as a novelist before she began to publish her critical essays or her theories of fiction. We are here more concerned with the essays, but the novels will repay study, and in the latest she has reached so great a height that she rouses high hopes for what she may do in the future. All these five or six novels from *Jacob's Room* (1922) to *To the Lighthouse* (1927) have been provocative of controversy. All are experimental in method, and have led to their author's arbitrary classification with "the fantasists," and "the stream of consciousness school."

In *Jacob's Room* (1922) the method is that of a sort of flash light illumination, giving the reader a glimpse here, a glimpse there. Coherence is practically disregarded, and it is only at the end of the book that the glimpses coalesce into something like completeness. In *Mrs. Dalloway* (1925) the so-called "stream of consciousness" method is used with partial success. In *To the Lighthouse* it is used again to some extent, but the writer is no longer entangled in her method. Much of the book comes to the reader through the stream of Mrs. Ramsay's consciousness, minor threads through that of Lily Briscoe or of other characters, but where other devices are needed for the rendering of character and atmosphere they are fully employed, as in the unique presentation of the old house in part two. The result is an exquisite piece of work, subtle but never obscure, original and full of beauty.

The essays which have been appearing in a series parallel with the novels are equally notable for originality of idea and are remarkably clear in style. Particularly noteworthy are the Hogarth Essay entitled *Mr. Bennett and Mrs. Brown*, which, it appears, was first given at a lecture before the Heretics Society at Cambridge in 1924, and the collection entitled *The Common Reader* which appeared in 1925.

The first of these, the little booklet issued by the Hogarth Press, is a most significant definition of Mrs. Woolf's point of view, a key which unlocks many aspects of her writing. It is here that she expresses quite definitely her conviction that the Edwardian novelists have fallen short of the ideal of presenting character, and that the Georgians, whatever their faults, are entitled to our sympathy because they are trying, sometimes it is true by grotesque methods, to correct that fault. In the course of her argument, statements of a startling enough character waylay the reader from time to time, such as that

"on or about December 1910 human character changed." This arbitrary assertion is cleverly modified and justified in the following paragraph, and one recognizes that it is in the nature of a device to make her hearers and readers sit up and take notice. "I am not saying that one went out, as one might into a garden, and there saw that a rose had flowered, or that a hen had laid an egg. The change was not sudden and definite like that. But a change there was nevertheless; and since one must be arbitrary, let us date it about the year 1910. The first signs of it are recorded in the books of Samuel Butler, in *The Way of All Flesh* in particular; the plays of Bernard Shaw continue to record it. . . . All human relations have shifted—those between masters and servants, husbands and wives, parents and children. And when human relations change there is at the same time a change in religion, conduct, politics and literature." Mrs. Woolf's contention is that the Edwardian novelists, even such great masters of their craft as Wells, Bennett and Galsworthy, while they have in a sense kept pace with the changes of the outward framework of life, have failed to give us the spark of life itself. "They have laid an enormous stress upon the fabric of things. They have given us a house in the hope that we may be able to deduce the human beings who live there. To give them their due, they have made that house much better worth living in. But if you hold that novels are in the first place about people, and only in the second place about the houses they live in, that is the wrong way to set about it." She holds that the young Georgians, "about the year 1910," such writers, for instance, as E. M. Forster and D. H. Lawrence, spoilt their early work because they tried to use the inadequate tools which their predecessors had handed them. Then followed revolt. "Thus it is that we hear all around us, in poems and novels and biographies, even in newspaper articles and essays, the sound of breaking and falling, crashing and destruction." With these iconoclastic rebels Mrs. Woolf is apparently profoundly sympathetic. "Their sincerity is desperate," she says, "and their courage tremendous." And her sympathetic insight supplies an explanation of much that has been enigmatic to the general reader. "If you read Mr. Joyce and Mr. Eliot, you will be struck by the indecency of the one, and the obscurity of the other. Mr. Joyce's indecency in *Ulysses* seems to me the conscious and calculated indecency of a desperate man who feels that in order to breathe he must break the windows. At moments, when the window is broken, he is magnificent. But what a waste of energy! And, after all, how dull indecency is, when it is not the overflowing of a superabundant energy or savagery but the determined and public spirited act of a man who needs fresh air!" . . .

So much for this extremely stimulating essay, *Mr. Bennett and Mrs. Brown*. Its thesis is used again, but given broader scope in two admirable articles on *Poetry, Fiction and the Future* which appeared in *Books*, the literary supplement of the New York *Herald-Tribune* in August, 1927. In the second of these, so delightful an essay that one hopes it may soon appear with others in permanent form, she says, speaking of the novel of the future: "It will give, as poetry does, the outline rather than the detail. It will make little use of the marvellous fact-rendering power, which is one of the attributes of fiction. . . . It will resemble poetry in this that it will give not only or mainly people's relations to each other and their activities together, as the novel has hitherto done, but it will give the relation of the mind to general ideas and its soliloquy

in solitude. . . . We have come to forget that a large and important part of life consists in our emotions towards such things as roses and nightingales, the dawn, the sunset, life, death and fate. We forget that we spend much time sleeping, dreaming, thinking, reading, alone. We are not entirely occupied in personal relations. All our energies are not absorbed in making our livings."

In these papers Mrs. Woolf ranges herself definitely with the moderns, but one must not allow that statement to cover any misconception. Mr. Birrell long ago, in his delightful essay on *Hours in a Library*, declared that Leslie Stephen was always "his own man." With equal emphasis it may be said that Virginia Woolf is always her own woman. She is no slavish member of a group, nor does she flout tradition. Of the indecency noted above as one of the qualities of the young school, her writings show not a trace. Of obscurity it may be charged that her pages are not always wholly free. "At her most woolfish, Virginia Woolf is sometimes too difficult for me," declared a vivacious young critic lately. But if occasional passages occur which cause the reader to knit his brows, they are not, we may be sure, the expression of any affectation of strangeness or newness, but rather the natural result of a refusal to evade difficulties, of an intense effort to convey something that eludes expression. In *Mr. Bennett and Mrs. Brown* Mrs. Woolf has stated the problem of the novelist. In each of her own novels she has made a fresh attempt to solve that problem. There is little doubt that had she so chosen she might instead have written a number of facile and readable tales.

In a recent essay, a review of Mr. Nicholson's *Some People*, she has stated the corresponding problem of the biographer. Taking as her text Sir Sidney Lee's saying that "the aim of biography is the truthful transmission of personality," she proceeds: "And no single sentence could more neatly split up into two parts the whole problem of biography as it presents itself to us today. On the one hand there is truth, on the other there is personality. And if we think of truth as something of granite-like solidity and of personality as something of rainbow-like intangibility, and reflect that the aim of biography is to weld these two into one seamless whole, we shall admit that the problem is a stiff one and that we need not wonder if biographers have for the most part failed to solve it. . . . For the truth, of which Sir Sidney speaks, the truth which biography demands is truth in its hardest, most deliberate form; it is truth as it is found in the British Museum; it is truth out of which all vapor of falsehood has been pressed by the weight of research. . . . Truth being thus efficacious and supreme, we can only explain the fact that Sir Sidney's Life of Shakespeare is dull and his Life of Edward the Seventh is unreadable by supposing that though both are stuffed with truth, he failed to choose those truths which transmit personality."

So far we have no example of Virginia's Woolf's work as a declared biographer, but the principle which she has stated in her theory of biography, that it should consist of a selection of those truths which transmit personality is amply exemplified in the two books, the most important and characteristic which she has yet published, *The Common Reader*, and *To the Lighthouse*.

Any mistaken notion which may have crept into the reader's mind that Virginia Woolf was concerned only with the moderns must have been dispelled by the appearance of *The Common Reader*. A glance at the table of con-

tents is sufficient. *On Not Knowing Greek*, *The Pastons and Chaucer*, *Montaigne*, *Defoe*, *Addison*, *Jane Austen*, *George Eliot*, these are some of the subjects. And if one desires a specific instance, glance at the essay on Jane Austen. Not Mr. Kipling himself is a more thorough going *Janeite*. Mrs. Woolf would certainly endorse his delightful vision of—

"Henry and Tobias and Migul of Spain
And Shakespeare at the top to welcome Jane."

"The most perfect artist among women," she calls her, "the writer whose books are immortal." And the treatment is in every case as reassuring as the subject. Here is a reader as omnivorous as Leslie Stephen himself and one as deeply concerned to set down the exact truth of the matter; a highly trained mind and sensitive perception, one that eschews both pedantry and frivolity, choosing fastidiously, arranging facts in a delicate pattern, so that the final effect is something very brief indeed, but packed with significance.

We look for much more work from Virginia Woolf. Probably she has not yet written her masterpiece. Meanwhile I hope that I have justified my impulse to bracket her name with Leslie Stephen's. And may I add in conclusion my conviction that there is matter for humble and hearty thanks in the fact that within the limits of a not yet over-long life one has been able to read in all their freshness the works of father and daughter, works finely carved, with utter sincerity, out of that eternally interesting material Life and Letters.

DEVELOPMENT OF AVIATION

By MAJOR-GEN. J. H. MACBRIEN, C.B.

NINETEEN TWENTY-SEVEN and nineteen twenty-eight will be known in Canada as "the years of awakening" in respect to Commercial Aviation. Statistics will show a most remarkable increase in the number of new companies and growth of the older ones. The records of mileage flown, passengers, express and freight carried during these years will prove that a really active use of aircraft as a means of transportation is now commencing.

There are about 45 operating companies in Canada today of varying size and quality. Considerible capital is needed to establish a company with skilled personnel and modern equipment. There is little doubt but that many amalgamations will take place so as to build stronger and larger companies and quite a percentage of the smaller companies may drop out owing to lack of capital, definite work and diversified interests over considerable territory.

Canada's position in commercial aviation can best be determined by an examination of what is taking place elsewhere.

In European countries passenger carrying has been developed rather more quickly than æriał mails. The government subsidies and the monopolies given have enabled the commercial companies to give rates about equal to first class railway fares. In Europe, a continent of about the same size as Canada, there are nearly 50,000 miles of organized airways. European countries and companies are extending their lines into Asia and Africa as well as reaching to every part of their own continent. In every country we find the government assisting commercial aviation by direct subsidies and by laws which protect the public and increase the safety of air travel. Educational and research work is in progress and the development is further stimulated by patriotic societies. In the leading European countries a monopoly has been given to strong companies so as to avoid failures. The subsidies enable the fares for æriał travel to be made approximately the same as for the railways.

In the United States a rapid and systematic development in aviation is taking place. Twelve thousand miles of air routes are in operation, with nearly 5,000 miles lighted for night flying. A hundred firms are manufacturing aircraft, and it is estimated that 10,000 planes will be built and sold this year. U. S. planes fly 25,000 miles daily on the airways of that country carrying mail to 75,000,000 people. Mail planes cross the continent in 31 hours on a daily schedule. A progressive policy for the establishment of 50,000 miles of airways has been drawn up by the æronautical branch of the Department of Commerce which controls commercial aviation in the U. S. By the end of 1928 a thousand airports will be in operation, most of them municipally owned. During the first six months of 1927, 2,377,933 miles were flown,

395,646 passengers carried, as well as 1,047,000 pounds of express and 621,236 pounds of mail. Air traffic of all descriptions is increasing by leaps and bounds, especially private flying.

In the United States ærial mail transportation has preceded the carrying of passengers. Now tri-motored aircraft are replacing single and twin-engined ones and hundreds of passengers are now being carried daily with a high degree of safety.

Rapid progress is being made in Australia, where flying conditions are almost ideal. There are now about 4,000 miles of airways in operation and a progressive policy has been announced for an expansion up to a total of 8,000 miles. One of the last copies of *Flight* gives a splendid description of the wonderful ærial development taking place in our sister dominion.

. . . . . .

It has been truly said that "transportation brings civilization," and that is exactly what aviation can do for our undeveloped territories. To derive full benefit from ærial transportation it must be safe, sure and swift.

Safety is increasing daily through new inventions, such as the Handley-Page slot, and improved design and general advances made in the science of æronautics. The four main conditions governing safety in air travel are:

1. Best modern aircraft should be used.
2. Trained, skilled and experienced operating personnel employed in the air and on the ground as well.
3. Flying should be over organized airways from airport to airport.
4. Adequate meteorological and wireless communication services must be established to assist ærial navigation.

Higher speeds with larger pay-loads are being attained. In England recently a De Haviland "Hound" with a Napier engine carried one pilot and 2,210 pounds weight a distance of 100 kilometers at the rate of 162.292 miles per hour.

Speaking generally, the modern airplane travels three times as fast as a railway train and five or six times as fast as a modern steamer.

In countries like the U. S., where there are organized airways, it is possible to operate aircraft over them with great regularity. Over the transcontinental mail route between New York and San Francisco 95 per cent of the trips are completed on time.

In ærial transportation there is no congestion as in motoring, and the greatest comfort is available in the latest aircraft for either day or night journeys. Beautiful views constitute one of the chief delights of flying, whereas on most railway lines the route is between cut banks, through tunnels or along unlovely back yards when entering cities.

The expense of establishing an airway with its emergency landing grounds, lighting system and communication services, amounts to $250 per mile. Upkeep costs are only a fraction of those entailed in building a motor road or a railway line. An air route is elastic, and can easily be switched as required.

Passenger traffic across the continent in the United States has just been organized by two railways in conjunction with aviation companies. The passengers are to fly by day and sleep and travel on the trains at night. The

time taken to cross the continent by this means is 48 hours. The same method of crossing Canada will be in practice within a few years. This system will be replaced by through air service within a few years at the most, for even now in Europe planes with sleeping accommodation for passengers are built and are in use on the long routes.

Let us now examine the development in Canada. As stated before, the past year has been a period of splendid development. The outstanding features are:

(*a*) Formation of new companies.

(*b*) Awakening of interest and use on part of public.

(*c*) The progressive policy adopted by the Postmaster-General in opening ærial mail routes in many parts of the country.

(*d*) The support of Flying Clubs by the Department of National Defence.

(*e*) The organization of the Aviation League with branches in various parts of the country and the establishment of sixteen Flying Clubs in various parts of the Dominion. These patriotic organizations have done much already to spread a knowledge of aviation throughout Canada.

(*f*) The establishment of airports and air harbours by the government in Montreal (where a mooring mast is being erected for airships) and Ottawa, and also by many municipalities and commercial aviation companies in different parts of Canada.

No country has more to gain than Canada through proper development of aviation, which will assist materially the opening up of our country, especially our northern territory. Government, municipalities and the public generally must co-ordinate their efforts and work hard for a rapid but systematic expansion of airways, establishment of airports and the creation of an aircraft manufacturing industry. Economic conditions demand and defensive reasons justify our country being second to none in aviation. There is now a public demand for every branch of commercial aviation prompted by the need and also by a realization of our backward position in this respect.

The statistics for 1928 will show a great increase in the use of aircraft throughout this Dominion, especially in the carriage of mails, passengers and merchandise, also in exploration work in our northern areas. Though Canada has lagged behind in commercial aviation, yet a splendid use of aircraft has been made by the government air services in the protection of our forests from fire, and ærial survey, in which respects we have led the world. The future of aviation in Canada is full of promise, but definite policies should be laid down by the government for the progressive development of our airways so that our aviation companies can plan their expansion in an intelligent business way. Transportation is one of our problems and an important factor affecting our trade and prosperity.

Competitive conditions in international trade are such as to dictate the use of any machine or tool which quickens production and distribution of goods or facilitates administration of companies. The use of aircraft gives increased mobility of men, money and materials, the elements of business. Aerial transportation saves time and gives faster turnover, so enables companies to operate with less capital and smaller stocks.

It is abundantly clear that Canada must develop her airways rapidly, so that our manufacturers and business-men may not have to work under a handicap with their competitors in other countries.

Aerial progress is so swift that the marvellous of today is commonplace tomorrow. Let all who agree that this development is a good and necessary one for our country, help it along by joining the Aviation League of Canada and work to accomplish its aims. The publication of *Canadian Aviation* magazine by the League marks another stage in the organization of the League and the carrying on of one of its important tasks, that of creating a well-informed public opinion in respect to aviation.

Below is an extract from the charter of the Aviation League of Canada.

. . . . . .

NOW KNOW YE that I, the said FERNAND RINFRET, Secretary of State of Canada, under the authority of the hereinbefore in part recited Act, do by these Letters Patent, constitute the said JAMES HOWDEN MCBRIEN, JAMES HASSACK WOODS, THOMAS BELL, CHARLES HAYDER ACKERMAN, JOHN ALFRED SULLY, HERBERT PHILLIPS CRABB, WILLIAM SCHUYLER LIGHTHALL, DUNCAN BLACK MCCOLL, EARL MCNABB HAND, JOHN HAMILTON PARKIN, BERT STERLING WEMP, FREDERICK INNES KER, ROBERT DODDS and FREDERICK WALKER BALDWIN, and all others who may become members in the said Corporation, a Body Corporate and Politic without share capital, by the name of

THE AVIATION LEAGUE OF CANADA

with all the rights and powers given by the said Act and for the following purposes and objects, namely:

(*a*) To ensure the fullest development of Civil and Commercial Aviation in Canada;

(*b*) To encourage the establishment of the Aircraft manufacturing industry in Canada;

(*c*) To encourage education, research and experiment in the science of Aeronautics and Aerial Navigation;

(*d*) To support the provision and maintenance of an Air Force adequate to meet the requirements of Defence;

(*e*) To publish a monthly journal devoted to Aviation;

(*f*) To encourage the establishment of organized airways and air mail service across and throughout Canada;

(*g*) To encourage and assist Cities and Towns to establish Airports;

(*h*) To endeavour to secure reasonable insurance rates for flying personnel, passengers, aircraft and merchandise carried therein;

(*i*) To procure or make and distribute maps showing Airports, Airways, Emergency Landing Grounds, and other Navigation aids;

(*j*) To kindle a Dominion wide interest in and to create an informal public opinion on Aviation throughout Canada and also to spread a knowledge of the benefits, advantages and safety of modern ærial transportation;

(*k*) To encourage the development of the Governmental meteorological Service so as to assist the operation and navigation of Aircraft Airports and Airways;

(*l*) To watch legislation, both Dominion and Provincial, so as to secure Air Laws and Regulations such as will facilitate the fullest use of private and commercial Aircraft consistent with safety;

(*m*) To establish a bureau of information within the League so that Statistics on Aviation can be supplied to all needing them;

(*n*) To organize Demonstration Flights and Reliability Contests for Commercial Aircraft, also to promote Air pageants, Air races and other Air competitions;

(*o*) To assist the organization of Flying Clubs in all suitable centres of Canada and to act as an association for same;

(*p*) To encourage the organization of Civilian Schools of Flying Instruction near the large centres of population;

(*q*) To form a Junior Branch of the League for boys under 18 years of age;

(*r*) To form a Ladies' Auxiliary;

(*s*) To provide for establishment of branches of the League or Corporation in all parts of the Dominion;

(*t*) To affiliate with the other Leagues within the Empire and to endeavour to attract flights to Canada from other parts of the Empire;

(*u*) To co-operate with the Department of National Defence and Revenue in facilitating Aerial transportation from other countries.

The operations of the Corporation to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

The chief office of the said corporation is situate at the City of Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario.

And it is hereby ordained and declared that, if authorized by by-law, sanctioned by at least two-thirds of the votes cast at a special general meeting of the members, duly called for considering the by-law, the directors may from time to time:

(*a*) Borrow money upon the credit of the corporation;

(*b*) Limit or increase the amount to be borrowed;

(*c*) Issue bonds, debentures, debenture stock or other securities of the corporation and pledge or sell the same for such sums and at such prices as may be deemed expedient;

(*d*) Hypothecate, mortgage or pledge, the real or personal property of the corporation, or both, to secure any such bonds, debentures, debenture stock or other securities and any money borrowed for the purposes of the corporation.

Nothing in this clause contained shall limit or restrict the borrowing of money by the corporation on bills of exchange or promissory notes made, drawn, accepted or endorsed, by or on behalf of the corporation.

And it is further ordained and declared that the business of the said Corporation shall be carried on without the purposes of gain for its members and that any profits or other accretions to the Corporation shall be used in promoting its objects.

FERNAND RINFRET,

Secretary of State of Canada.

SOME MEDIÆVAL BEASTS AND SUPERBEASTS

By Beatrice Lyman

MEDIÆVAL natural history depended little on experiment and much on the authority of previous writers. Consequently, instead of the conclusions of these earlier authors being criticised and corrected by constant observation, their combined blunders were merely reasserted and perpetuated, and, in the course of a thousand years or so, were frequently magnified and distorted as well. Moreover, while some authorities were reasonably good, others were exceedingly inaccurate, and nearly equal weight was given to good and bad alike. The most revered sources were Aristotle, Pliny, late classical writers like Solinus, the extraordinary collection of fables known as "Phisiologus," and later scholars such as Isidore of Seville,—a fairly miscellaneous assemblage. Apparently, the Mediæval writers in general had little difficulty in swallowing even the most impossible tales, unless the authorities were definitely contradictory, or unless, purely by chance, their own experience was at variance with the statements which they read. Of course, really scientifically-minded scholars like Albertus Magnus were inclined to question beliefs that were generally held; but the majority of Mediæval writers, including compilers of encyclopedias like Bartholomew, the Englishman, and Alexander Neckam, gave little sign of originality, while the "Bestiaries" told any number of marvelous tales.

Practical people like huntsmen and agriculturalists had a much better knowledge of natural history as far as it concerned them personally, and the treatises which they wrote show less credulity and more commonsense than those of the scholars, although they, too, believed many strange things about animals with which they were familiar, just as do their descendants to this day.

The two points of view are well illustrated in accounts of native wild animals which were hunted for sport. The much-chased hart, for instance, was held by everyone to live a hundred years, but another common belief about it, firmly asserted by the scholars, was rather doubted by the writer of the "Master of Game," a renowned 15th-century hunting treatise. This was the notion that when old or ill the hart draws serpents out of their dens with its breath, eats them, drinks water, and so recovers its vitality. Everyone believed, too, that the hare could change its sex, but only the encyclopedist could say that its ears are long and flexible in order to cover its eyes, which have no lids. The badger comes in for very business-like treatment at the hands of the Master of Game, but the ecclesiastical writers aver that it can inflate its skin into a sort of air-cushion to ward off blows, and they also describe its interesting social customs. Badgers, it seems, transport earth from their burrows in a very curious manner. They persuade some of their number

who have, most conveniently, a "natural instinct . . . to serve the rest," to lie down on their backs, and then they pile earth upon them, and taking hold of sticks which the victims hold in their mouths, they drag them away with their loads.

When it comes to wild animals which were not hunted there is little practical knowledge to correct the scholastic statements, and the tales take on even stronger colours.

"A wonderous beast" is the beaver, extinct in most parts of England in the Middle Ages, but described by Giraldus Cambrensis as inhabiting a certain river in Wales. Although an animal, its tail is "of fishy kind," and as such is eaten on fast days in some places, a procedure frowned upon by the more orthodox. Being fishy, it will die and become corrupt if kept too long out of water, so in beaver lodges each animal has a hole through which he can let his tail hang down into its natural element. Beavers in carrying sticks follow the same remarkable method as do the badgers with their earth, though one is left to wonder what happens when the water is reached.

Those old-fashioned enough to believe that porcupines can shoot out their quills may find support in the Mediæval writers. It is more startling to learn, on the authority of Aristotle, that the porcupine lays eggs, "which be not eaten," and that one kind has a white shell and prickles—a statement reminiscent of the origin of the armadillo in the "Just So Stories." The porcupine's method of foraging (and the hedgehog's too) is highly interesting: picking out a vine or an apple-tree, it climbs up and shakes down the fruit; then it rolls on the grapes or apples, and goes home triumphantly with its spoils impaled on its quills.

Foreign animals gave the writers of the Middle Ages a chance for even more remarkable tales. The lion, who, rather unaccountably, sleeps with his eyes open, is, of course, the king of beasts. Out of generosity, he leaves portions of his prey for lesser creatures, which, nevertheless, fear him so much that they dare not overstep a line he draws about them with his tail. This useful member is employed likewise to erase its owner's tracks when he flees to his den on human approach.

The tiger is a spotted beast, and rather stupid, for if anyone wishes to steal tiger cubs he should leave mirrors on the trail, so that the pursuing tigress will find them, and, taking her reflection for the cubs, will stop and try to free them, giving the hunter time to get away safely.

Elephants are said to live three hundred years, and, when ill, they treat themselves with herbs, and before using them they raise their heads, "and looke up towards heaven, and pray for help of God in a certaine religion." The Ethiopians use elephant's blood for dye; to obtain it, two maidens must lull the beast to sleep with song, then the one wounds him with a sword and the other collects the blood.

The creatures the Mediæval authors particularly enjoyed writing about were snakes, and they fairly revelled in the horrors they ascribed to them. They did know that snakes hibernate, that they glide by means of their ribs and scales, that most of them lay eggs, and that they change their skins (though this was thought to be a means of rejuvenation of old snakes). Knowledge stopped there, however, and the descriptions of all kinds of

serpents, mostly imaginary and all highly venomous, become wilder and wilder. Some poison the wells at which they drink, some leave a slimy trail, one kind "infecteth the place that he glideth: and maketh the sight smoakie," while another "sheddeth smoking venim with open mouth." Many have legs and wings, and others are bearded or horned. The "deafness" of the adder is explained by the fact that when one tries to charm an adder she "laieth her one eare to the ground, and stoppeth the other with her taile, and so she heareth not the voice of the charming." The most deadly of serpents is the basilisk or cockatrice, which, though small, slays "all thing that hath lyfe, with breathe and with sight." It is hatched from an egg laid by an old cock, and brooded by a toad or "venimous worme" during the dog-days. Its poison is such that it kills grass and trees and corrupts the air so that birds cannot fly through it, and it can slay a man a spear's length away. The only creature that can conquer it is the weasel, which first fortifies itself by eating rue. Fortunately, as weasels were often domesticated in the Middle Ages, it must have been fairly easy to get one to deal with the basilisk whenever one appeared. The freedom of Ireland from serpents was ascribed not to St. Patrick but to the earth of the country, which was hostile to venomous creatures, and the same thing was held to be true of Crete and Thanet.

Besides the amazing serpents they described, the Mediæval naturalists believed in a considerable number of other strange beasts. The fauns and satyrs of ancient mythology survived in their imagination, and besides them a whole host of extraordinary wild men were supposed to exist. Some had their heads beneath their shoulders, some were one-eyed, others had ears large enough to cover their whole bodies, while still others had but one huge foot, and could run as fast as hounds. Then there were the pigmies, who rode to battle on goats against the cranes, and after destroying the young of their enemies built houses out of their egg-shells and feathers.

The siren was imagined in a number of ways. To some it was the traditional mermaid; others held that it lured men to shipwreck with music, but was half bird and half woman; while some believed it to be a crested flying dragon, or some other winged serpent.

A similar variety of ideas existed about the celebrated unicorn. One original (for there may have been more) of this beast was probably the rhinoceros, of which a reasonable description is given by Alexander Neckam. Bartholomew, the Englishman, however, speaks of the "rhinocero" as one of half a dozen other kinds of unicorn. The one he calls Monoceron was apparently the traditional beast, being "shapen like to a horse in body, and to the hart in head, and in feet to the elephant . . . and hath . . . an horne sprouting in the middle of the forehead." Monoceron also meant a one-horned ass of India, that country of marvels, where you might also find one-horned, whole-hooved oxen. All unicorns, except the Indian variety, were most formidable and could rarely be captured alive, and died of rage if this actually occurred. To slay them the Mediæval hunter had to resort to a rather unsportsmanlike stratagem: a maiden seated herself in a place that the unicorn was likely to seek, and, when he found her, he laid his head in her lap, "and leaveth all his fierceness, and sleepeth in that wise: and is taken as

a beast without weapon and slaine with darts of hunters." The horn thus obtained was a wonderful remedy for all sorts of poison and "against many most grievous diseases."

A beast now forgotten was the Baricus or Mantichora, which had the body of a bear and a human face, with three rows of teeth in each jaw. Its hind legs were like a lion's, its tail had a stinging point, and it had stinging bristles as well. It had a red head and a horrible voice, was very swift, and, as one might expect, it devoured men, and dwelt in India.

Less startling was the Tarand, found in Scythia. It was the size of an ox, with a coat like a bear, and stag's antlers, and its special peculiarity was its ability to change colour, hair and all, so as to match its surroundings.

The famous salamander, "never seene but in great raine," was so cold that it could live in fire and even quench the flame. It was "a pestilent beast, most venimous," and it poisoned fruit or water if it touched them. It was of some use, for its skin could be used in lanterns because it would not burn, and its "wool" was occasionaly made into garments, which were cleaned by being cast into the fire.—How many people actually knew these were made of asbestos and were not a product of the salamander it is difficult to say.

The griffin, or "grype," had a well-established place in Mediæval natural history. It was like a lion with the head and wings of an eagle, was a particular foe to horses, and lived "in mountaines Yperboreis." This region in Scythia was rich in gold and precious stones, which the griffins guarded so fiercely that men went there but seldom. The claws of these beasts were said to be used as cups, and two fifteenth century wills actually refer to cups made of their eggs.

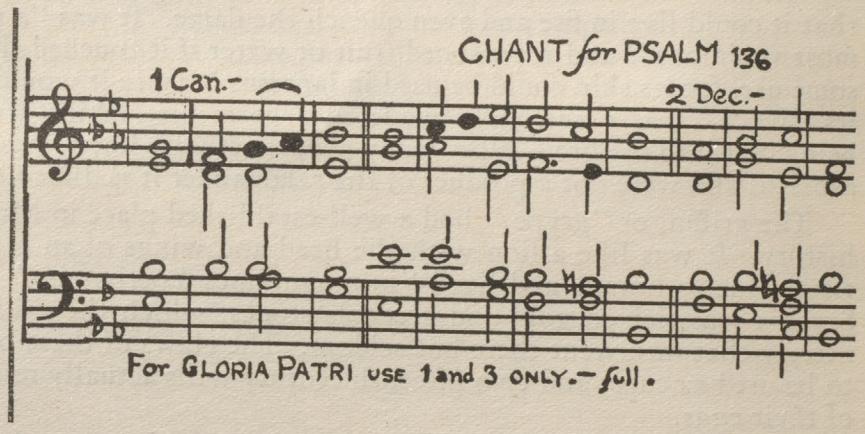
The most celebrated mythical creature was, of course, the dragon, "the most greatest of all serpents." Though not so poisonous as some snakes, yet "sometime he setteth the ayre on fire, by heat of his venime, so that it seemeth that he bloweth and casteth fire out of his mouth: and sometime he bloweth out outragious blastes, and thereby the ayre is corrupted." The dragon was not always solitary, for often "four or five of them fasten theyr tayles together, and reareth up the heads, and sayle over sea and over rivers to get good meate." It was a creature of great heat and continual thirst, and when it saw ships at sea it would fly "against the sayle to take ther cold wind," and often capsized them, unless the seamen had steady enough nerves to strike the sail promptly when they saw the monster coming. Because of its heat, it sought to kill the elephant, so as to cool itself in the latter's blood. The struggle was desperate, and usually ended in the death of both combatants, the dying elephant falling on the dragon and crushing it.

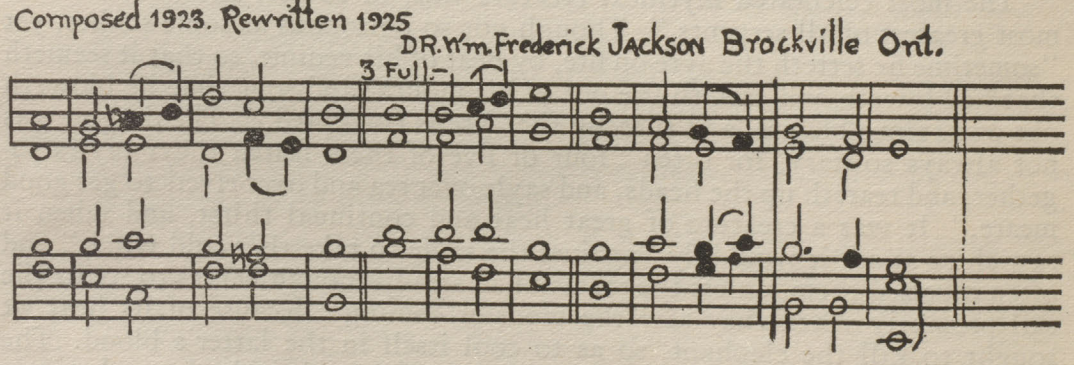
This necessarily gives a very incomplete impression of a few of the beliefs about wild animals in the Middle Ages. Many notions current at that time were undoubtedly more lively and picturesque than those that scientists teach us now; and, as has been already mentioned, general Mediæval knowledge of natural history was based on the observations, often distorted, of long-dead scientists and philosophers. Nevertheless, in this account the more startling of these ideas have been somewhat stressed, and it must not be forgotten that there *was* a very fair amount of comparatively accurate knowledge, and some intelligent, if sometimes mistaken, scientific reasoning.

While we laugh at the credulity of some Mediæval scholars, we must remember that many people today believe most extraordinary tales read in the newspapers, and that, moreover, the fifteenth-century huntsman prefaced some of his more remarkable statements with the caution "many men seyn, but I make non affirmacion upon that,"—surely an excellent motto with which to approach the subject of mythical beasts.

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PSALM 136 (see p. 36)





WESTERN WANDERINGS WITH THE CANADIAN AUTHORS' ASSOCIATION

By H. Wyatt Johnston

"GENTLEMEN," said Fred Stimson, "there are three great liars in the West. I am one, and Dave McDougall is the other two." Believe it or not, as you wish; but the parting advice of my Western hosts was, "Don't try to tell your friends—they won't believe you!"

As Montreal faded into the roaring night, we tried to conjure up the image of the West that we should shortly see; not the prairie dotted with Indians and buffalo, not even the cowboy and his cayuse, but the West of today, the vast granary that makes Canada the third exporting nation of the world. Rumour had peopled the land with strange monsters of her own devising; farmers fighting rust and bankers, real estate agents with quarter-sections under their arms, oil promoters with ten-gallon hats amid forests of derricks, a company of nautical projectors Swift might have drawn, undaunted by Hendrik Hudson adrift amid ice floes; naked Doukhobors, western Leninites, bucking bronchos and, *rari nantes in gurgite vasto*, redcoated R.C.M.P. Reality was represented by dull postcards of suburban cities, swirling seas of fabulous statistics and amazing distances, all backed by incredible but indisputable mountains capped with snow.

Reason rejected both. We returned the only fit answer to all riddles: "We give it up!" Ottawa, the last familiar finger post, fled uneasily into the darkness and barren skylines slid past the raised blind. Day came arm in arm with disillusion; here were no prairies, but the familiar boulders and spruce of the Laurentian hills, yet with a difference. Sudbury fumed sullenly amongst barren rocks. A moose rose suspiciously and stared at the intruding train, then trotted across the right-of-way. Night fell.

Morning revealed great arms of Lake Superior. Fort William, Port Arthur! Here were the twin gateways of the West, set in a maze of wharves and elevators. The train wound endlessly above roaring waters, then plunged into maddening, choking dust, while strange foreign names whisked by on dull red stations. More Laurentians, and a brief halt beside the arrow-headed waters of Kenora, where hordes of returning week-enders stormed the labouring coaches. A rattling descent through lake-strewn valleys, stark blue and green in the amber light of sunset. "Winnipeg. Two hours to wait." We threaded a labyrinth of corridors and emerged into a rainy night to greet an old comrade in exile. We chartered a car and washed down the dust of the day in welcome beer at the Military Institute, while outside the dome of the Parliament Building, strangely unfamiliar and reminiscent of Washington, shone in dazzling beams of rising light. Sadly we parted from our kindly

host, and drove silently beneath still brilliant festoons of Dominion Day illuminations. The train bell tolled dismally. Behind us the signal lights dwindled interminably down the narrowing ribbon of steel. The Parliament buildings still shone like a beacon over the endless prairie stretching oceanwise to invisible horizons. Suddenly the beacon vanished.

Wearily the train crawled from station to dreary station, between eternal vistas of neat farms with tidy windbreaks of trees in their teens. Dark green patches of alfalfa, blue green familiar oatfields and the unwonted hue of unripened wheat rolled gently to the world's edge. Motors skidded and strained through sloughs masquerading as roads, while stocky horses, half pony and half Clyde, stared silently or solemnly trotted away. At Moose Jaw we inspected the Westerner on his native soil. My companion muttered something about "no silk stockings in 1913." "Still wild, but no longer woolly," the writer retorted and turned to purchase postcards in garish tints. The skies darkened. Hail rattled on the windows. Livid gashes of blue-white flame throbbed across the sky. A fire ball, rare vision, hissed across heaven. Rain fell in torrents.

The whole world began to shake, with ominous mutterings. George was shaking me in the manner peculiar to his kind. "Calgary, seh! All out!" Wearily, but obedient, we mounted to the "sun parlor." This was the long promised sight. Across the horizon some stage hands had draped a back-drop of obvious canvas, with jagged outlines of incredible and impossible blue. Rockies? Rubbish! I felt like the showman and the giraffe. Thar ain't no sech animile!

Followed meetings. Handshakings. Muttered introductions. We sign vaguely various papers thrust under our noses. Someone is talking. The meeting has begun.

Cars appear as if by magic. We are pitch-forked in with scant ceremony next to the National President. A pretty girl perches on the presidential knee. We are guests of the Women's Canadian Club. Madam President has just spoken. We acclaim her as an orator worthy of the West. The National President, with Doric brevity, orders the ever willing National Secretary to reply in his name. A dark cherub rises and smiles. It is Arthur Stringer.

More meetings. Dinner at last, such as the East never sees. Horror!—No black tie and the shops shut. Enter the Jap. Guerdon passes. The writer descends, resplendent in the tie of the bell-captain. The Mayor welcomes us warmly as befits a bookseller. Obviously he not only sells books, but reads them. Dr. Roberts reads an ode. Nat. Benson, an Adonis with a flowing tie, reads a sonnet. Supper, and we dance.

We have lost count of days. We wrangle over points of order, move sub-amendments, chaff without mercy. Gustave Dutaud reads a paper by Victor Morin. We taste the traditional hospitality of the west; the door is always on the latch and the pot boiling on the hearth. We visit Mrs. Nellie McClung, staunch champion of the rights of women (and, alas!, of prohibition). We throng the rooms of Judge Winter's house, filled with strange curios. Here is a portrait of the first British officer to fall in the charge at Balaclava; also his sword. The gardens are golden with yellow prairie poppies. Dr. Roberts is made a chief of the Sarcee Indians; Joe Big Plume dubs him "Na-kee-tlee see Ah-kee-tha"—"Great Writing Chief." His duties we gather are onerous;

he must feed the hungry, clothe the naked and guard the rights of his tribe, but—we gather—he may compound for cash. We struggle back through soupy roads of black gumbo soil turned to mud by yesterday's rain. A hurried lunch and we set forth by motor again, our destination—Banff! The writer rashly consents to drive. The road is solid, but vast gulfs yawn below. We climb the sides of theatrical scenery. Somewhere a car has overturned. We pace the lounge in hunger. Archdeacon Timms, our sponsor at the reservation, murmurs grace. An orchestra strikes up. Mr. Key has a treat for us, an old chanson of French Canada, by Judge Routhier, "O Canada, mon pays, mon amour". Again the orchestra plays, this time the accompaniment to a modern Canadian song cycle, from the delicate pen of Mr. Murray Gibbon, set in that most debatable medium, "free verse." We listen and revise our judgments, even though the cynic murmurs that the rhythm belongs to the composer rather than the poet. Perish the thought! We resign ourselves to the serious task of eating, only to lay down our knives and forks while a pretty girl (whom someone says is called Frances James) tugs perilously at our heartstrings with two ancient French songs from the pen of Mary ,Queen of Scots, lamenting the lost France of her youth. One has been set by some modern composer, but the other, ah! how invisible fingers clutch at our throats as we read the name, "David Rizzio." My eyes close, and the last sad scene lives again, with the shrieking lover clinging to the skirts of his royal mistress while his blood spurts on the dark, uneven floor.

There is a shuffling of feet, a pushing back of chairs. Puff! While fumes from the inevitable picture poison our cigarettes. The National President is on his feet. He sits down. The Minister of Education in the Government of Alberta is speaking. He yields his place to Mrs. McClung. A Bluenose follows. Arthur Stringer rises. The orchestra files back again. "Oh Canada!" We stiffen, and the National Anthem wells out. The convention is over.

Next day we scatter. Some of us test the hospitality of Mr. Kennedy, a fellow Montrealer, at his Lacombe ranch, named after that strange priest who bent Poundmaker to his will and for one day was a President of the C.P.R. Most of us are bound for "the Coast," and hasten to steep ourselves in the flowery paradises which surround Vancouver. We are, we discover, as welcome in Vancouver as in Calgary. Regretfully, we turn our backs upon the wonderlands of the West and the passes of the Selkirks engulf us for the last time.

Yet we take with us the memory of happy days, memories of moments spent by the robin's egg waters of Lake Louise where the glaciers stoop to the water's edge with long arms of blue-veined ice, memories of wooded trails by Banff, seen from the backs of western ponies, memories even of a by-gone day, of the bucking bronco and the bulldogged steer, of chaps and sombreros, of silver-studded saddles and that relic of past glories, the old chuck wagon, seen briefly as the West re-lives its youth.

Even the meetings had their high spots. Some library lady, who had seen thirty summers and the Lord knows how many harsh winters, proclaimed the dearth of books "about Canadian Boys by Canadian Authors for Canadian Boys." Some of us gasped and murmured "Two little savages," but it remained for Wade of Winnipeg to arise and pour forth the vials of his wrath in an unending stream of titles like the procession of ships in Homer. Scarcely

had he subsided than Howard Kennedy swamped the good lady with another list, at least as long, of his own tales of days when he and the west were young together. We stirred, and remembered drinking deep draughts of Ralph Connor and Gilbert Parker and the immortal, if scarcely historical, "Golden Dog," and thanked whatever powers there be that the reading of our youth had not been of the good lady's choosing.

There was the amazing outbreak of that fiery Bluenose, Archibald MacMechan, who affirmed by deputy that only Maritime universities produced writers, and that amongst the offspring of such poor seats of learning as McGill, Toronto and *a fortiori* Queens, there was none worthy to rank with Judge Haliburton, no, not one! The writer countered with the names of the late Sir William Osler, Sir Andrew Macphail, Dr. Cyrus MacMillan and Mr. Frank Packard for McGill, and Doctor Leacock and the late Archibald Lampman as representing Toronto, to which Nat. Benson added the name of the late Miss Marjorie Pickthall. The attack was so unexpected that its very audacity almost took away the breath of the hearers, and there was no recourse but to grasp at the first names which came to mind.

Another joyous moment was the occasion when Mr. Howard Kennedy drew our attention to the inaccuracies perpetuated on some of the historical cairns erected by the Dominion Government. He read an inscription from a cairn which described a force of Canadian troops as effecting a reconnaissance in force and withdrawing heroically in face of the enemy having achieved their object. As a member of the expedition in question, he wished to remark that the withdrawal was a complete rout, and the safety of the force was not due to its valour, but to the efforts of the Indian chief who forbade his braves to follow or molest the whites, in token of which service he was promptly jailed when he later surrendered. Mr. Kennedy pointed out that old historic names were often lost owing to the desire of some obscure homesteader for perpetuating his name in the region where he had farmed. A strong resolution was drafted to His Majesty's Government in Canada requesting the appointment of qualified provincial representatives on the Dominion Historical Sites Board and suggesting that surveys endeavour to locate and mark historic sites to prevent their disappearance.

Mr. Donald G. French of Toronto authors took to task for their ignorance of book-making. The sinister "ring" of publishers which joins with successful writers in a "conspiracy of silence" to prevent the publication of works by new writers aroused his mirth. Pointing out the extent to which popular appeal and fashion influence the choice of books, he then proceeded to dissect anonymously various manuscripts which had come before him as a publisher. He pointed out that only one book in four or five which attracted the publisher succeeded in capturing the public, and left it to his audience to judge what chance one which bored even the publisher would have on the bookstalls. The main reason why publishers rejected books was because they were not interesting, and his advice to writers was that of Mr. Punch to those about to marry—"Don't." The paper was judged so pithy that it was decided to publish it for the benefit of the absent members of the association.

The cream of the discussion, however, was provoked by Mr. Murray Gibbon, who nobly elected to champion the cause of "free verse" against the onslaughts of Alfred Noyes, whom he dubbed a poetaster and hurdy-gurdy

man. Mr. Gibbon illustrated his points very aptly by reading some of his free verse to a gramophone accompaniment of Chopin, to illustrate the close relation between the musician and the poet. Mr. Gibbon protested that rhyme and fixed metre were fetters from which musicians had freed themselves, but which shackled the efforts of poets, and "free verse" represented an attempt to unloose these bonds. Mr. Arthur Stringer promptly arose and said that in his opinion this was a fallacy, because metre and rhyme marked the measure just as a score did in music, and thus rhymed verse would be remembered when "free verse" was forgotten. He challenged Mr. Gibbon to reproduce from memory a single piece of free verse (his own excepted). Mr. Gibbon, with his wistful eyes, arose unsmiling, began "The Lord is my shepherd, I shall not want . . ." and went on to the end, sitting down in a burst of applause. The day looked rather badly for rhyme and rhythm, so the writer jumped into the breach and suggested that it was odd that Mr. Gibbon went to the Elizabethans for a piece of really good free verse, seeing that the age was one of marked rhythm and elaborate rhyme, and the learned translators of the Authorized Version were accustomed not only to the pentameters of Shakespeare and the cadences of the "Faerie Queene," but were steeped in the rich measures of Virgil and Horace and Homer. The discussion then swerved to the conception of rhythm as a basis of verse, and the writer again entered the lists to point out that "broken and cuttit" verse was well known in the eighteenth century, citing Coleridge and the Ancient Mariner as an instance of an infinite delicacy of rhythm within a set scheme of rhyme. Was not an inability to secure the necessary freedom a confession of ineptitude by the writer, and would someone please state where "free verse" left off and rhythmical prose began?

The last day was enlivened by discussion of the recent Copyright Convention at Rome. Mr. Burpee had attended the meeting as a representative of the Authors' Association. The meetings, unfortunately, were in camera, so only accredited government representatives were admitted. A substantial measure of agreement was reported, and if adopted the convention would secure automatic copyright to all writers without the necessity of any previous publication whatever. The attitude of the United States to the new convention was said to be favorable, and the delegates intimated that they would recommend that Washington adopt the new convention, provided that copyright was not extended to the spoken word (a French suggestion), since this might seriously affect radio rights. It was remarked that of course senatorial consent would be necessary in this, as in all other cases of international relations with the United States, since the Senate guards jealously the rights of that country against anything tending to imperil vested interests.

Mr. Lee Martin, of the C.N.R. Radio service, spoke briefly and pointedly on performing rights. Performing right societies now existed which restricted materially the right of individuals to perform in public the work of others, and these societies came under the censure of Mr. Martin, who pointed out that unreasonable demands of this sort would ruin radio broadcasting and thus deprive people of much enjoyment. Mr. Martin pointed out that copyright endured fifty years after the author's death, and nowadays was enormously complicated. Suppose someone wrote a book. He might sell the book rights, or he might lease them under royalty. There were still the

magazine rights, which usually were sold first. There were the dramatic rights, should the work be turned into a play. Then came the movie rights, and now with "talkies" the question of conflict with dramatic rights would enter in. There were the phonograph rights in the case of songs, as well as the song rights, and in addition there were the rights to sing the song in public or to broadcast it by radio. These last were the most complicated, because a copyright was registered and changed hands irrevocably, while performing rights could be granted to an agent without registration and revoked at any time without public notice, so that no one knew when someone might pop up without warning and interfere with a performance. The discussion which followed was general; the chief difficulty was, it was felt, in assessing the relative value of the work of artists of different calibre. The writer suggested that after all free competition in an open market was the best. Mr. Arthur Stringer said that the larger publishers were very fair, and said that there was a movement on foot in the United States to prevent the mangling of themes by moving picture producers, by providing that the sale of movie rights did not permit unauthorized changes in the plot or detail, or the use of a popular title without the explicit consent of the author.

The writer proceeded to liven up the meeting by proposing that the Association stir up propaganda to induce the Dominion Government to institute reciprocity in copyright. Automatic copyright would thus inure to the author in all countries subscribing to the Berne or Rome conventions. Some countries, such as the United States, adopt the grossly unjust practice of requiring publications in the language of their country to be set and printed in that country, while publications in other tongues are protected automatically. (This is hypocritically ascribed to demands of organized labour which is made to serve as a cloak for unscrupulous publishers in league with venal politicians). The result of reciprocity would mean that unless the *Saturday Evening Post* (to select one instance) or the *New York Times* (to take another) were to set and print a Canadian edition, their contents could be freely used by any Canadian publisher without penalty or compensation. It was suggested by Mr. Elson that this would work a grave injustice to reputable American authors and publishers. The writer retorted that this was just his intention; the American magazines had a large market in Canada (a source of distress to the I.O.D.E.) which was so much found money. If this was threatened it was certain that the publishers' lobby at Washington would hasten to press upon the United States Government the desirability of adopting the Berne convention with Canada and putting an end to a situation which would speedily become intolerable. If the writers of Canada wished to better their lot, they should take the stump and solicit the support of patriotic bodies in Canada in bringing pressure to bear upon the Canadian Government to institute reciprocity in copyright, and shake off the shackles of Yankee intolerance and greed.

Turning to more pleasing topics, the most dominant feature of the convention was the insistence of the speakers upon the high calling of the writers of Canada. It has been said that the destinies of any country are in the hands of those who make its literature, because the literature of one generation moulds the minds of all generations to come. Consider the influence of Shakespeare upon English life, the effect of Rousseau and Voltaire upon

France, and the part played by Irish writers in the creation of the Irish Free State. It was thus very pleasing to listen to the Minister of Education in the Alberta Government describe how the leaven of Canadian citizenship was permeating the children of the foreign born. It was even more pleasant to go out as the writer did and stay with a pure Norwegian family, to converse with the parents and listen to their lilting, slightly stilted English and then turn to talk to a pretty girl who spoke English in a manner that would do credit to any finishing school for young ladies in England, only to find that she was the daughter of this couple and a teacher in an Alberta elementary school.

It was even more remarkable to visit Edmonton and find an annual convention of school inspectors spending several weeks in residence at the University of Alberta being brushed up and brought up-to-date in their work, and, *mirabile dictu*, to find these inspectors, irrespective of religion, lodged in a Roman Catholic college under the Christian Brothers, who sat on the faculty of the university and formed part and parcel of the teaching staff.

The writer had heard many tales of the West in general, and Alberta in particular, as being a hotbed of Communism and sedition. The writer found farmers contented under improved marketing methods, a resident university attendance of 1,500 in a population of 600,000, and fewer Yankee flags and more Union Jacks in Calgary on the fourth of July than may be seen in Montreal on a dozen Dominion Days. It looks to the writer as though a friend of his in Montreal were not far from right in saying: "The Eastern Problem exists mostly in the West, and the Western Problem exists mostly in the East."

We might learn wisdom from a western woman elocution teacher in Calgary. One of her pupils in a debate declaimed airily: "Oh, East is East and West is West and never the twain shall meet!" She said: "Go on! Finish it." He stared, and his eyes opened wider and wider when she went on:

" . . . but there is neither East nor West, Border nor breed nor birth,
"When two strong men stand face to face, though they come from the
"ends of the Earth."

CORRESPONDENCE

To the Editor, June 24th, 1928.
The McGill News,
Montreal, Que.

Sir,

In the issue of the News for the current month of June, and on page 32 of the Supplement thereof, appears a paraphrase entitled, "On the Eleventh Psalm", and which I think would be clarified by explaining that it applies to the twelfth Psalm of the English Version, both of the Bible and in the Book of Common Prayer. The paraphrase is an English essay upon the eleventh Psalm as it is in Latin of the Vulgate. The diversity of the numbering of this Psalm comes by reason of the ninth Psalm in the Latin being divided at the 22nd verse, so that it then becomes the first verse of the tenth Psalm in the English Version.

Similarly, the 147th Psalm in English is made to include the 146th and 147th Psalms of the Latin version, thus bringing the numbers in the two versions back into step again, so that the total number of the Psalms agrees in being 150 in both languages. I believe that this peculiarity as to the numbering of the Psalms is not generally known and that the correct numeral of the Latin Version might be considered by some readers as a slip on the part of the author of the paraphrase.

In this connection, might I take the opportunity of pointing out the peculiar form in which Psalm 136 of the Book of Common Prayer is composed. It is in strophes of three verses each, nine in all, making the 27 verses of the Psalm. It was evidently intended by the writer of it to be sung by either a divided choir or by two choirs, each singing one and two alternately and joining their voices upon the climax which occurs on three of each strophe. This produces a very wonderful musical effect, and relieves the Psalm of its apparent nonotony with its reiteration of "For His mercy endureth for ever" as the second part of each verse. Being of an odd number of verses, it could be sung properly to a single chant only, and this, owing to its melodic brevity, accentuated the apparent monotony of such rendition. For many years I was convinced that there was something unusual in this Psalm, and finally I studied it carefully and discovered, or re-discovered, its peculiarity. Thereupon I wrote a special chant, a copy of which I enclose herewith, which, being in triple form, shows forth the text in an illuminating manner, and relieves the monotony above referred to. I submitted my "discovery" to the late Mr. Arthur Henry Brown and to other competent church musicians, none of whom had noticed the construction, nor had they ever seen any reference to it, but acknowledged the fact of its form when once pointed out to them. The triple form is observable in a less complete way in some other psalms, but it is nowhere so marked or so perfect as in Psalm 136.

As an apology for this somewhat extended letter, may I state that I consider the Prayer Book Version of the Psalms as being the most beautiful poetry of which I have any knowledge in the English language, and I have given them a great deal of study, during my term of duties as choirmaster, which has been continuous since the year 1875.

Yours faithfully,

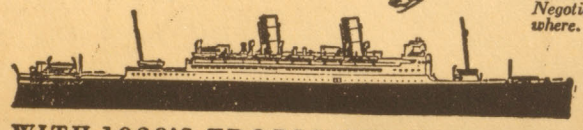
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